



WILLIAM COWPER

WITH AN
INTRODUCTION
BY
JOHN BAILEY



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CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Introduction. By John Bailey</i> | ix |
| <i>The Task—</i> | |
| <i>Book I. The Sofa</i> | 3 |
| <i>Book II. The Time-Piece</i> | 25 |
| <i>Book III. The Garden</i> | 48 |
| <i>Book IV. The Winter Evening</i> | 71 |
| <i>Book V. The Winter Morning Walk</i> | 93 |
| <i>Book VI. The Winter Walk at Noon</i> | 118 |
| <i>Selected Olney Hymns—</i> | |
| <i>Walking with God</i> | 149 |
| <i>Praise for the Fountain Opened</i> | 150 |
| <i>Lovest Thou Me?</i> | 151 |
| <i>On Opening a Place for Social Prayer</i> | 152 |
| <i>Exhortation to Prayer</i> | 153 |
| <i>Light Shining out of Darkness</i> | 154 |
| <i>Temptation</i> | 155 |
| <i>The Valley of the Shadow of Death</i> | 155 |
| <i>Joy and Peace in Believing</i> | 156 |
| <i>The Narrow Way</i> | 157 |
| <i>Dependence</i> | 158 |
| <i>Not of Works</i> | 159 |
| <i>Table Talk</i> | 161 |
| <i>The Progress of Error</i> | 182 |

INTRODUCTION

No one who was born in the lifetime of Pope represents the antithesis of him more completely than Cowper. Pope was the poet and genius of "the town." Cowper never saw a city after he became a poet, and his well-known line,

"God made the country, and man made the town,"

represented a settled conviction that both goodness and happiness preferred country lanes to city streets. One of the most beautiful, though not one of the best known of his hymns, is in praise of rural retirement:—

"There, if thy Spirit touch the soul
And grace her mean abode,
Oh ! with what peace, and joy, and love,
She communes with her God !

"There, like the nightingale, she pours
Her solitary lays :
Nor asks a witness of her song,
Nor thirsts for human praise."

Pope also praised retirement and obscurity, but rarely stayed long out of the reach of Mayfair coaches, while with obscurity he never had any voluntary, or indeed involuntary, connection. And he, too, once wrote a hymn, what he called "The Universal Prayer." It is an aspiration after a more moral life, not the worst thing for a hymn to be. On one verse of it—

“ Teach me to feel another’s woe,
 To hide the fault I see ;
 That mercy I to others show,
 That mercy show to me.”—

Cowper commented, “ Alas for Pope, if the mercy he showed to others was the measure of the mercy he received.” But all sincere preachers preach against themselves, and Johnson justly rebuked the folly of supposing a man must be a hypocrite because he does not practise all he preaches or praises. Still, however sincere Pope may have been when he wrote his hymn, he was certainly a far less sincere and an infinitely less religious man than Cowper. Pope’s hymn is addressed to “ Jehovah, Jove, or Lord : ” it is, in fact, the prayer of a man who had no particular belief to a God who is not particularly divine. Cowper reacts against the vague rationalism as much as against the urbanism of Pope. Pope was a nominal Roman Catholic, and not much more than a nominal Christian. Cowper was a very definite and literal Christian of the Evangelical and Protestant type. Cowper, then, is in these two ways the exact opposite of Pope. He is the poet of the country, as Pope is of the town : he is the poet of the *Olney Hymns*, and Pope is the poet of the *Essay on Man*. But there is a third point of contrast. Cowper is the simplest of poets, Pope the most artificial. And not merely the most artificial. It is art even more than artifice. Cowper, on the other hand, scarcely knew that poetry was an art at all. He could take trouble over his writing and even enjoy taking it. It was he who said,

“ There is a pleasure in poetic pains
 Which only poets know ; ”

but his knowledge of it was intermittent, and his work almost constantly suffers from his easy-going ignorance. Yet it is certain that Pope could no more have written the best passages of *The Task* than Cowper

could have written the *Epistle to Arbuthnot*. Cowper, in fact, gave poetry a new heart and took it to a new world. Leaving the great world behind him in poetry, as he had left it in life, he began his career as a poet by writing hymns simple enough to be sung by the poor folk of Olney, whom he and Mrs. Unwin would join at their early morning prayer meeting, often, as he says, trudging there before daylight through snow and rain. Then when the strain of all this had again brought on the madness which had driven him from London, and when, after a year and a half or more of misery, he again slowly began to be himself, it was soon to poetry that he turned as the occupation which best relieved his melancholy. This was done on the suggestion of the inseparable friend who but for the return of his madness would by this time have been his wife. But it is curious to notice that long before he ever saw Mrs. Unwin, when his love for his cousin Theodora occupied his thoughts and her father's veto depressed his spirits, it was to the same remedy that he had resorted. Among the *Early Poems*, not published till after his death, there is an Epistle to his friend Lloyd, who was also a poet of a kind, in which he says that if he writes verse it is in order

“to divert a fierce banditti
(Sword foes to everything that's witty),
That, with a black infernal train,
Make cruel inroads in my brain,
And daily threaten to drive thence
My little garrison of sense :
The fierce banditti which I mean,
Are gloomy thoughts led on by Spleen.”

So that the remedy was as old as the disease, and Cowper applied it all his life till the disease grew too strong for it, and left him no remedy but to write *The Castaway* and to die. In 1780, however, when Mrs. Unwin set him to writing verse, though he was already fifty, he still had twenty years of life before him, and for half of them,

or more than half, his principal occupation was poetry —first the *Satires*, which appeared in 1782, then *The Task* in 1785, and finally his translation of Homer in 1791.

Putting aside the Homer, which, revolting against the freedom of Pope, exhibits too often the much more un-Homeric quality of dullness, Cowper's poems fall naturally into five divisions. The first is that of the *Early Poems*, written before he left London, which have received less attention than they deserve. They were not published in his lifetime, no doubt because many of them deal with his passion for his cousin, Theodora Cowper, whose feelings he and his friends wished to spare. But they prove that his two chief characteristics —the absolute simplicity and sincerity of his nature, and his love of the quieter sort of English country—were in him from the very first. He was to live his mature life among the flat meadows of the Ouse. That was his choice, it seems, before he ever saw them. The Muse he asks for in one of these early pieces is she

“Who can the tall Parnassian cliff forsake
To visit oft the still Lethæan lake;”

and he seldom wrote lines more characteristic of himself than those which follow :—

“Now her slow pinions brush the silent shore,
Now gently skim the unwrinkled waters o'er ;
There dips her downy plumes, there upward flies,
And sheds soft slumbers on her votary's eyes !”

Among these *Early Poems* there is also in some lines of *Absence and Bereavement* a curious anticipation of *The Castaway*, and there are the terrible English Sapphics, Hatred and Vengeance, written after he had attempted suicide and before his removal to the care of the St. Albans doctor. But the most interesting of these pieces are certainly the love poems. Whether in later life he ever thought of Theodora is not known, but at any rate

she never forgot him. She has the reward of such immortality as the simple and beautiful poems *To Delia* can give her. We have not many things of a tenderness so unaffected as that of the poem in which he urges her not to conceal her grief at their parting. Cowper was no Stoic, and even before he was an Evangelical in religion he believed in the feelings. So he tells his Delia to weep her fill :—

“ Hard is that heart and unsubdued by love
That feels no pain nor ever heaves a sigh ;
Such hearts the fiercest passions only prove,
Or freeze in cold insensibility.
Oh ! then indulge thy grief, nor fear to tell
The gentle source from whence thy sorrows flow :
Nor think it weakness when we love to feel,
Nor think it weakness what we feel to show.”

From 1763 to 1765 Cowper was in an asylum, and when he came out religion had become the absorbing interest of his life. It was not unnatural, therefore, that the first verse he wrote after his recovery took the form of hymns. Of the *Olney Hymns*, published by his friend John Newton, curate of Olney, in 1779, over sixty were his work. The hymns are as simple and sincere as the early love poems, and even his own letters are not written in a purer English. They include some of the very best hymns in the language, such as “ Hark, my soul, it is the Lord ! ” “ Jesus, where’er Thy people meet,” and “ Oh ! for a closer walk with God.” They are marked by an obviously genuine and even passionate love of goodness and of God ; and it is noteworthy that they nearly all strike a hopeful note, in marked contrast with the religious despair which he seldom shook off after 1773. Long may the congregations in our churches continue to sing verses which unite so much that is truest both in religion and in poetry as Cowper’s

“ Jesus ! wherever thy people meet,
There they behold thy mercy-seat ;

• Wherever they seek thee, thou art found,
And every place is hallowed ground.

"For thou, within no walls confined,
Inhabitest the humble mind;
Such ever bring thee where they come,
And going, take thee to their home."

The first volume published by Cowper in his own name was the *Poems* of 1782, a volume consisting of satires, to which he gave such names as *Table Talk*, *Hope*, *Charity*, *Retirement*, and so on. They are not often read nowadays, and some of them are rather dull. On large parts of them the true criticism is his own confession in his jingling letter, "I have written Charity, not for popularity, But as well as I could, in hopes to do good." They are, in fact, rather too often mere sermons in verse, and, as he says,

"The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear,
Falls soporific on the listless ear."

But there are charming places to be found in them. *Conversation* is full of pleasant humour, rural perhaps, and a little old-maidish, and certainly not to be compared with the humour of the Letters, but entertaining enough in a quiet way. In others Cowper breaks out into passages of vigorous invective, sometimes recalling Churchill; while occasionally, too occasionally, he drops into autobiography or into landscape, his two best subjects. *Retirement* anticipates *The Task*: it states his central doctrine, but too much from the point of view of the pulpit. Its best things are the admirable Horatian pictures of the retired statesman, and of the squire fallen to be ostler at an inn. *The Task*, Cowper's greatest achievement, followed in 1785. Here he has turned away from the rhymed couplet in which he could not escape a damaging comparison with Pope. *The Task* is written in blank verse, large parts of it with

that fatal facility to which blank verse so easily lends itself. But the best parts of the poem give us a blank verse which is as fine as it is unlike Milton, and superior to any written in the hundred years since the death of Milton. The subject of *The Task*, or of its best parts, is life in the country, the sights and sounds of Nature as seen and heard in the quietest and least romantic district of England. And this is what Cowper shows he can make of such a subject directly he has finished the introductory passage of the first book :—

“ How oft upon yon eminence our pace
Has slackened to a pause, and we have borne
The ruffing wind, scarce conscious that it blew,
While admiration feeding at the eye,
And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene.
Thence with what pleasure have we just discerned
The distant plough slow moving, and beside
His labouring team, that swerved not from the track,
The sturdy swain diminished to a boy.
Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain
Of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er,
Conducts the eye along his sinuous course
Delighted. There, fast rooted in their bank,
Stand, never overlooked, our favourite elms,
That screen the herdsman's solitary hut ;
While far beyond, and overthwart the stream,
That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
The sloping land recedes into the clouds ;
Displaying on its varied side the grace
Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tower,
Tall spire from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just undulates upon the listening ear ;
Groves, heaths, and smoking villages remote.
Scenes must be beautiful which, daily viewed,
Please daily, and whose novelty survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years :
Praise justly due to those that I describe.”

How true it all is, how well-observed, how felt and loved !
The man himself is in all Cowper's poems. They are the

records of actual experiences. Their genius lies in their wealth of detail, their simplicity and their truth. Milton, in his way, and Thomson in his, will carry the reader to scenes which they have only known through books. Wordsworth keeps mainly to the lakes and mountains of his youth ; but they are the finest scenery in this island, and besides he makes of them a philosophy and a faith. The strength of Cowper lies in the quickness and tenderness of his sympathetic perception of all the common things about him, and in his power of putting us by his side as he enjoys them. Are we not with him and Mrs. Unwin all the while on the hill as they stand and look at the river, and the plough, and the trees, and the church spire,

“from which the sound of cheerful bells
Just undulates upon the listening ear”?

Nothing quite like these descriptive passages which abound in *The Task* existed before Cowper in our language, or, so far as I know, in any other. Nothing quite like them has come since. Crabbe, and Tennyson, and Mr. Bridges, to speak of no others, are all full of wonderful bits of observation about our plain English woods and fields. But I doubt whether any of them comes with one so well on a country walk in Bedfordshire or Norfolk. As we stand and listen to the robin on a winter day, is there any poet in all the long line who tells us so well all that we are seeing and hearing and feeling ?

“No noise is here, or none that hinders thought.
The redbreast warbles still, but is content
With slender notes, and more than half-suppressed :
Pleased with his solitude, and flitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice
That tinkle in the withered leaves below.
Stillness, accompanied with sounds so soft,
Charms more than silence.”

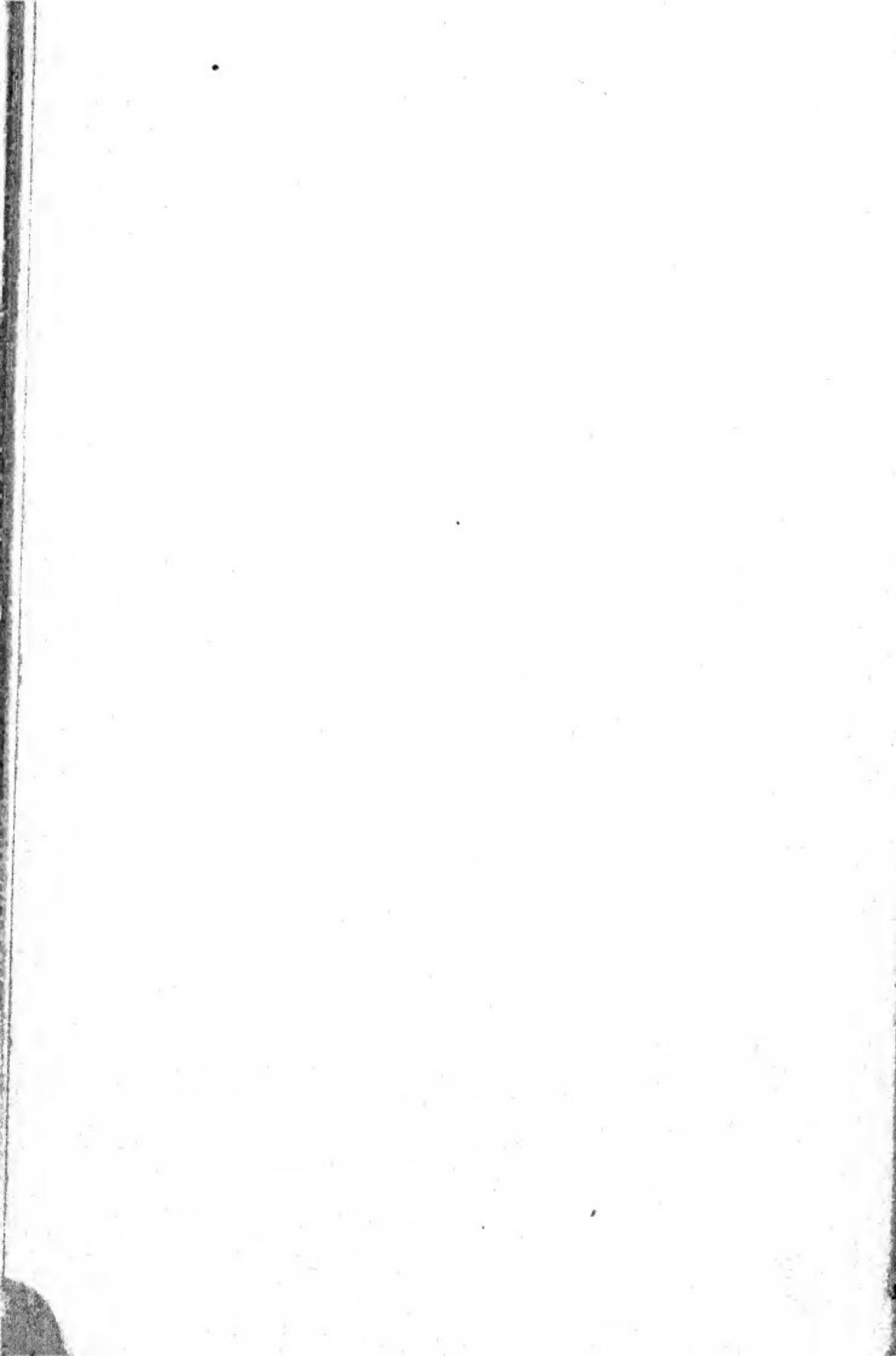
Cowper wrote at the moment when the domination of "the town" was beginning to pass away, and he had no small share in preparing for that larger and deeper poetry of Nature which was so soon to come from Wordsworth and his successors. They gave us greater things than he, and he claims no rivalry with them. But his smaller field is his own. It is Man and Nature, on the whole, that interest Wordsworth; with Cowper, on the whole, it is men and Olney and Weston Underwood. I doubt if there is any square mile in England, even that which encloses Grasmere, where a poet's steps can still be traced in such detail as Cowper's can, or could a few years ago, in the park and "wilderness" of Weston Underwood. But there is nothing exceptional in the woods and fields of Weston; and he who lets Cowper teach him to know and love them as he reads of them in *The Task* soon comes to see more in his own familiar fields than he ever saw before; and so, by Cowper's help, to love them, and, after them, all the fields and trees and streams of all the world. And so *The Task* shows the way to the *Prelude* and the *Excursion*, and even to the great Ode itself.

Of course such a poem, so fresh, so true, so ready in its answer to the call of the moment, had an immediate success. Cowper was at once seen to be the greatest poet then writing, and he was read abroad as well as at home, having, as he tells us, sixty readers in the single city of The Hague.

A word must be added about his shorter poems, which include some of the most popular in the language. Who does not know *John Gilpin*? Who has not been set to learn *The Royal George*, and *Boadicea*, and "*I am monarch of all I survey*" by heart? Who has not gone near crying over the beauty and pathos of *My Mother's Picture*? The poetry of the natural affections has seldom been more poignantly moving than it is here and in the well-known lines *To Mary*. Of both of these poems Francis Palgrave has recorded that Tennyson shrank from trying to read them aloud for fear of breaking down,

He was a great admirer, too, of another of Cowper's best known short poems, *The Poplar Field*, of which he said : " People nowadays, I believe, hold this style and metre light. I wish there were any who could put words together with such exquisite flow and evenness." The truth is that Cowper has a unique position as, more than any other, the poet who, without profundity, without elaboration of art, without doing, or aiming at doing, great things, made true poems about the common affections, ordinary experiences, and simplest surroundings of English life. Wordsworth, it is true, did the same thing, but he did it in a spirit so much more profound, and with emotions so much deeper and a range so much wider, that simple people find him much more difficult of approach. Indeed, since Wordsworth and Shelley, and their followers, poetry has become altogether, for good and for evil, a thing much more difficult than it was in Cowper's day. Anybody who put verses together on any subject might be called a poet in the days when Johnson published his *Lives* and when Cowper wrote verses on every little incident that occurred in his life. And in those days everybody could and did read poetry. The seriousness that followed had its disadvantages. Neither Wordsworth nor Shelley nor Tennyson could have written such verses of pleasant playfulness as *The Colubriad* and the *Retired Cat*. The smaller poems of Cowper, both grave and gay, have a place of their own which the greater poets of the nineteenth century could not or did not fill. And what is true of the smaller poems is true of the poet as a whole. No one would pretend that Cowper ranks with Wordsworth. But neither will any competent critic pretend that *The Task* is superseded by *The Excursion*. Over sixty years after it appeared, a discussion took place about Cowper at a dinner of the historic society founded by Reynolds and Johnson, and still known as " The Club." Among those present were Macaulay, Hallam, and Milman. The question asked was whether Cowper was or was not still

the most popular of English poets. The answer is of no importance. The fact that such men could raise such a question in 1849 is extraordinary proof of the long vogue enjoyed by Cowper. That vogue is over, and can never return. But the poetry of Cowper can never be ignored or forgotten until tenderness of heart, sincerity and simplicity, a personal intimacy with Nature in her most English moods, and a mastery of our language at its purest, have become qualities either so common among poets as not to be valued, or else so little admired as no longer to be sought after or regretted.



THE TASK

ADVERTISEMENT

THE history of the following production is briefly this : A lady, fond of blank verse, demanded a poem of that kind from the author, and gave him the SOFA for a subject. He obeyed ; and, having much leisure, connected another subject with it ; and, pursuing the train of thought to which his situation and turn of mind led him, brought forth at length, instead of the trifle which he at first intended, a serious affair—a Volume.

In the poem on the subject of Education, he would be very sorry to stand suspected of having aimed his censure at any particular school. His objections are such as naturally apply themselves to schools in general. If there were not, as for the most part there is, wilful neglect in those who manage them, and an omission even of such discipline as they are susceptible of, the objects are yet too numerous for minute attention ; and the aching hearts of ten thousand parents, mourning under the bitterest of all disappointments, attest the truth of the allegation. His quarrel, therefore, is with the mischief at large, and not with any particular instance of it.

POEMS OF COWPER

THE TASK

BOOK I

THE SOFA

ARGUMENT

HISTORICAL deduction of seats, from the stool to the sofa—A schoolboy's ramble—A walk in the country—The scene described—Rural sounds as well as sights delightful—Another walk—Mistake concerning the charms of solitude corrected—Colonnades commenced—Alcove, and the view from it—The wilderness—The grove—The thresher—The necessity and the benefits of exercise—The works of nature superior to, and in some instances inimitable by, art—The wearisomeness of what is commonly called a life of pleasure—Change of scene sometimes expedient—A common described, and the character of crazy Kate introduced—Gipsies—The blessings of civilized life—That state most favourable to virtue—The South Sea islanders compassionated, but chiefly Omai—His present state of mind supposed—Civilized life friendly to virtue, but not great cities—Great cities, and London in particular, allowed their due praise, but censured—Fête champêtre—The book concludes with a reflection on the effects of dissipation and effeminacy upon our public measures.

I SING the Sofa. I who lately sang
Truth, Hope, and Charity, and touched with awe
The solemn chords, and with a trembling hand
Escaped with pain from that adventurous flight,
Now seek repose upon an humbler theme;
The theme though humble, yet august and proud
The occasion—for the Fair commands the song.

Time was, when clothing sumptuous or for use,
 Save their own painted skins, our sires had none.
 As yet black breeches were not, satin smooth,
 Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile :
 The hardy chief, upon the rugged rock
 Washed by the sea, or on the gravelly bank
 Thrown up by wintry torrents roaring loud,
 Fearless of wrong, reposed his weary strength.
 Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next
 The birthday of Invention, weak at first,
 Dull in design, and clumsy to perform.
 Joint-stools were then created ; on three legs
 Upborne they stood :—three legs upholding firm
 A massy slab, in fashion square or round.
 On such a STOOL immortal Alfred sat,
 And swayed the sceptre of his infant realms ;
 And such in ancient halls and mansions drear
 May still be seen, but perforated sore
 And drilled in holes the solid oak is found,
 By worms voracious eating through and through.

At length a generation more refined
 Improved the simple plan ; made three legs four,
 Gave them a twisted form vermicular,
 And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuffed,
 Induced a splendid cover, green and blue,
 Yellow and red, of tapestry richly wrought
 And woven close, or needlework sublime.
 There might ye see the peony spread wide,
 The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass,
 Lap-dog and lambkin with black staring eyes,
 And parrots with twin cherries in their beak.

Now came the cane from India, smooth and bright
 With Nature's varnish, severed into stripes
 That interlaced each other, these supplied
 Of texture firm a lattice-work, that braced
 The new machine, and it became a CHAIR.
 But restless was the chair ; the back erect
 Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease ;

The slippery seat betrayed the sliding part
That pressed it, and the feet hung dangling down,
Anxious in vain to find the distant floor.
These for the rich ; the rest, whom fate had placed
In modest mediocrity, content
With base materials, sat on well-tanned hides
Obdurate and unyielding, glassy smooth,
With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet crewel in the cushion fixed :
If cushion might be called what harder seemed
Than the firm oak of which the frame was formed.
No want of timber then was felt or feared
In Albion's happy isle. The lumber stood
Ponderous, and fixed by its own massy weight.
But elbows still were wanting ; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contrived,
And some ascribe the invention to a priest
Burly and big, and studious of his ease.
But rude at first, and not with easy slope
Receding wide, they pressed against the ribs,
And bruised the side, and elevated high
Taught the raised shoulders to invade the ears.
Long time elapsed or e'er our rugged sires
Complained, though incommodiously pent in,
And ill at ease behind. The ladies first
'Gan murmur, as became the softer sex.
Ingenious Fancy, never better pleased
Than when employed to accommodate the fair,
Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devised
The soft SETTEE ; one elbow at each end,
And in the midst an elbow, it received,
United yet divided, twain at once.
So sit two kings at Brentford on one throne ;
And so two citizens who take the air
Close packed and smiling, in a chaise and one.
But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft recumbency of outstretched limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days ;—so slow

The growth of what is excellent, so hard
 To attain perfection in this nether world.
 Thus first Necessity invented Stools,
 Convenience next suggested Elbow-chairs,
 And Luxury the accomplished SOFA last.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, hired to watch the sick,
 Whom snoring she disturbs. As sweetly he
 Who quits the coach-box at the midnight hour
 To sleep within the carriage more secure,
 His legs depending at the open door.
 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk,
 The tedious rector drawling o'er his head,
 And sweet the clerk below : but neither sleep
 Of lazy nurse, who snores the sick man dead,
 Nor his who quits the box at midnight hour
 To slumber in the carriage more secure,
 Nor sleep enjoyed by curate in his desk,
 Nor yet the dozings of the clerk, are sweet,
 Compared with the repose the Sofa yields.

Oh ! may I live exempted (while I live
 Guiltless of pampered appetite obscene)
 From pangs arthritic that infest the toe
 Of libertine excess. The Sofa suits
 The gouty limb, 'tis true ; but gouty limb,
 Though on a Sofa, may I never feel :
 For I have loved the rural walk through lanes
 Of grassy swarth, close cropped by nibbling sheep
 And skirted thick with intertexture firm
 Of thorny boughs ; have loved the rural walk
 O'er hills, through valleys, and by rivers' brink,
 E'er since a truant boy I passed my bounds
 To enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames ;
 And still remember, nor without regret,
 Of hours that sorrow since has much endeared,
 How oft, my slice of pocket store consumed,
 Still hungering, penniless and far from home,
 I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws,
 Or blushing crabs, or berries that emboss

The bramble, black as jet, or sloes austere.
Hard fare ! but such as boyish appetite
Disdains not, nor the palate undepraved
By culinary arts, unsavoury deems.
No Sofa then awaited my return,
Nor Sofa then I needed. Youth repairs
His wasted spirits quickly, by long toil
Incurring short fatigue ; and though our years,
As life declines, speed rapidly away,
And not a year but pilfers as he goes
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep,
A tooth or auburn lock, and by degrees
Their length and colour from the locks they spare,
The elastic spring of an unwearied foot
That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence,
That play of lungs, inhaling and again
Respiring freely the fresh air, that makes
Swift pace or steep ascent no toil to me,
Mine have not pilfered yet ; nor yet impaired
My relish of fair prospect : scenes that soothed
Or charmed me young, no longer young, I find
Still soothing and of power to charm me still.
And witness, dear companion of my walks,
Whose arm this twentieth winter I perceive
Fast locked in mine, with pleasure such as love,
Confirmed by long experience of thy worth
And well-tried virtues, could alone inspire,
Witness a joy that thou hast doubled long.
Thou knowest my praise of nature most sincere,
And that my raptures are not conjured up
To serve occasions of poetic pomp,
But genuine, and art partner of them all.
How oft upon yon eminence our pace
Has slackened to a pause, and we have borne
The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew,
While admiration feeding at the eye,
And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene.
Thence with what pleasure have we just discerned

The distant plough slow moving, and beside
 His labouring team, that swerved not from the track,
 The sturdy swain diminished to a boy.
 Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain
 Of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er,
 Conducts the eye along his sinuous course
 Delighted. There, fast rooted in their bank,
 Stand, never overlooked, our favourite elms,
 That screen the herdsman's solitary hut ;
 While far beyond, and overthwart the stream,
 That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,
 The sloping land recedes into the clouds ;
 Displaying on its varied side the grace
 Of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tower,
 Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells
 Just undulates upon the listening ear ;
 Groves, heaths, and smoking villages remote.
 Scenes must be beautiful which, daily viewed,
 Please daily, and whose novelty survives
 Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years :
 Praise justly due to those that I describe.

Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds
 Exhilarate the spirit, and restore
 The tone of languid nature. Mighty winds,
 That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood
 Of ancient growth, make music not unlike
 The dash of Ocean on his winding shore,
 And lull the spirit while they fill the mind ;
 Unnumbered branches waving in the blast,
 And all their leaves fast fluttering, all at once.
 Nor less composure waits upon the roar
 Of distant floods, or on the softer voice
 Of neighbouring fountain, or of rills that slip
 Through the cleft rock, and chiming as they fall
 Upon loose pebbles, lose themselves at length
 In matted grass, that with a livelier green
 Betrays the secret of their silent course.
 Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,

But animated nature sweeter still,
To soothe and satisfy the human ear.
Ten thousand warblers cheer the day, and one
The livelong night: nor these alone, whose notes
Nice-fingered art must emulate in vain,
But cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime
In still repeated circles, screaming loud;
The jay, the pie, and even the boding owl
That hails the rising moon, have charms for me.
Sounds inharmonious in themselves and harsh,
Yet heard in scenes where peace for ever reigns,
And only there, please highly for their sake.

Peace to the artist, whose ingenious thought
Devised the weather-house, that useful toy!
Fearless of humid air and gathering rains
Forth steps the man,—an emblem of myself,—
More delicate, his timorous mate retires.
When Winter soaks the fields, and female feet,
Too weak to struggle with tenacious clay,
Or ford the rivulets, are best at home,
The task of new discoveries falls on me.
At such a season, and with such a charge,
Once went I forth, and found, till then unknown,
A cottage, whither oft we since repair:
'Tis perched upon the green-hill top, but close
Environed with a ring of branching elms
That overhang the thatch, itself unseen,
Peeps at the vale below; so thick beset
With foliage of such dark redundant growth,
I called the low-roofed lodge the *Peasant's Nest*.
And hidden as it is, and far remote
From such unpleasing sounds as haunt the ear
In village or in town, the bay of curs
Incessant, clinking hammers, grinding wheels,
And infants clamorous whether pleased or pained,
Oft have I wished the peaceful covert mine.
Here, I have said, at least I should possess
The poet's treasure, silence, and indulge

The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure.
 Vain thought ! the dweller in that still retreat
 Dearly obtains the refuge it affords.
 Its elevated site forbids the wretch
 To drink sweet waters of the crystal well ;
 He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch,
 And heavy-laden brings his beverage home,
 Far-fetched and little worth : nor seldom waits,
 Dependent on the baker's punctual call,
 To hear his creaking panniers at the door,
 Angry and sad, and his last crust consumed.
 So farewell envy of the *Peasant's Nest*.
 If solitude make scant the means of life,
 Society for me !—Thou seeming sweet,
 Be still a pleasing object in my view,
 My visit still, but never mine abode.

Not distant far, a length of colonnade
 Invites us : monument of ancient taste,
 Now scorned, but worthy of a better fate.
 Our fathers knew the value of a screen
 From sultry suns, and in their shaded walks
 And long protracted bowers enjoyed at noon
 The gloom and coolness of declining day.
 We bear our shades about us ; self-deprived
 Of other screen, the thin umbrella spread,
 And range an Indian waste without a tree.
 Thanks to Benevolus *—he spares me yet
 These chestnuts ranged in corresponding lines,
 And, though himself so polished, still reprieves
 The obsolete prolixity of shade.

Descending now (but cautious, lest too fast)
 A sudden steep, upon a rustic bridge,
 We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip
 Their pendent boughs, stooping as if to drink.
 Hence, ankle-deep in moss and flowery thyme,
 We mount again, and feel at every step
 Our foot half sunk in hillocks green and soft,

* John Courtenay Throckmorton, Esq., of Weston Underwood.

Raised by the mole, the miner of the soil.
He, not unlike the great ones of mankind,
Disfigures earth, and, plotting in the dark,
Toils much to earn a monumental pile,
That may record the mischiefs he has done.

The summit gained, behold the proud alcove
That crowns it ! yet not all its pride secures
The grand retreat from injuries impressed
By rural carvers, who with knives deface
The panels, leaving an obscure, rude name,
In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss.
So strong the zeal to immortalize himself
Beats in the breast of man, that even a few,
Few transient years, won from the abyss abhorred
Of blank oblivion, seem a glorious prize,
And even to a clown. Now roves the eye,
And posted on this speculative height
Exults in its command. The sheepfold here
Pours out its fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.
At first, progressive as a stream, they seek
The middle field ; but scattered by degrees,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land.
There from the sunburnt hayfield, homeward creeps
The loaded wain, while, lightened of its charge,
The wain that meets it passes swiftly by,
The boorish driver leaning o'er his team
Vociferous, and impatient of delay.
Nor less attractive is the woodland scene,
Diversified with trees of every growth,
Alike yet various. Here the grey smooth trunks
Of ash, or lime, or beech, distinctly shine,
Within the twilight of their distant shades ;
There lost behind a rising ground, the wood
Seems sunk, and shortened to its topmost boughs
No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar : paler some,
And of a wannish grey ; the willow such,
And poplar that with silver lines his leaf,

And ash far stretching his umbrageous arm ;
 Of deeper green the elm ; and deeper still,
 Lord of the woods, the long-surviving oak.
 Some glossy-leaved, and shining in the sun,
 The maple, and the beech of oily nuts
 Prolific, and the lime at dewy eve
 Diffusing odours : nor unnoted pass
 The sycamore, capricious in attire,
 Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet
 Have changed the woods, in scarlet honours bright.
 O'er these, but far beyond (a spacious map
 Of hill and valley interposed between),
 The Ouse, dividing the well-watered land,
 Now glitters in the sun, and now retires,
 As bashful, yet impatient to be seen.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
 And such the re-ascent ; between them weeps
 A little naiad her impoverished urn
 All summer long, which winter fills again.
 The folded gates would bar my progress now,
 But that the lord of this enclosed demesne,
 Communicative of the good he owns,
 Admits me to a share : the guiltless eye
 Commits no wrong, nor wastes what it enjoys.
 Refreshing change ! where how the blazing sun ?
 By short transition we have lost his glare,
 And stepped at once into a cooler clime.
 Ye fallen avenues ! once more I mourn
 Your fate unmerited, once more rejoice
 That yet a remnant of your race survives.
 How airy and how light the graceful arch,
 Yet awful as the consecrated roof
 Re-echoing pious anthems ! while beneath
 The chequered earth seems restless as a flood
 Brushed by the wind. So sportive is the light
 Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance,
 Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick,
 And darkening and enlightening, as the leaves

Play wanton, every moment, every spot.

And now, with nerves new-braced and spirits cheered,
We tread the Wilderness, whose well-rolled walks,
With curvature of slow and easy sweep—
Deception innocent—give ample space
To narrow bounds. The Grove receives us next ;
Between the upright shafts of whose tall elms
We may discern the thresher at his task.
Thump after thump resounds the constant flail,
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls
Full on the destined ear. Wide flies the chaff ;
The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist
Of atoms, sparkling in the noonday beam.
Come hither, ye that press your beds of down
And sleep not ; see him sweating o'er his bread
Before he eats it.—'Tis the primal curse,
But softened into mercy ; made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan.

By ceaseless action all that is subsists.
Constant rotation of the unwearied wheel
That Nature rides upon, maintains her health,
Her beauty, her fertility. She dreads
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves.
Its own revolvency upholds the world.
Winds from all quarters agitate the air,
And fit the limpid element for use,
Else noxious : oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams,
All feel the freshening impulse, and are cleansed
By restless undulation. Even the oak
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm :
He seems indeed indignant, and to feel
The impression of the blast with proud disdain,
Frowning as if in his unconscious arm
He held the thunder. But the monarch owes
His firm stability to what he scorns,
More fixed below, the more disturbed above.
The law by which all creatures else are bound,
Binds man, the lord of all. Himself derives

No mean advantage from a kindred cause,
 From strenuous toil his hours of sweetest ease.
 The sedentary stretch their lazy length
 When custom bids, but no refreshment find,
 For none they need : the languid eye, the cheek
 Deserted of its bloom, the flaccid, shrunk,
 And withered muscle, and the vapid soul,
 Reproach their owner with that love of rest
 To which he forfeits even the rest he loves.
 Not such the alert and active. Measure life
 By its true worth, the comforts it affords,
 And theirs alone seems worthy of the name.
 Good health, and its associate in the most,
 Good temper ; spirits prompt to undertake,
 And not soon spent, though in an arduous task ;
 The powers of fancy and strong thought, are theirs ;
 Even age itself seems privileged in them
 With clear exemption from its own defects.
 A sparkling eye beneath a wrinkled front
 The veteran shows, and gracing a grey beard
 With youthful smiles, descends toward the grave
 Sprightly, and old almost without decay.

Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most,
 Farthest retires—an idol, at whose shrine
 Who oftenest sacrifice are favoured least.
 The love of Nature, and the scenes she draws,
 Is Nature's dictate. Strange there should be found
 Who, self-imprisoned in their proud saloons,
 Renounce the odours of the open field
 For the unscented fictions of the loom ;
 Who, satisfied with only pencilled scenes,
 Prefer to the performance of a God
 The inferior wonders of an artist's hand.
 Lovely indeed the mimic works of Art,
 But Nature's works far lovelier. I admire,
 None more admires, the painter's magic skill,
 Who shows me that which I shall never see,
 Conveys a distant country into mine,

And throws Italian light on English walls :
But imitative strokes can do no more
Than please the eye—sweet Nature every sense.
The air salubrious of her lofty hills,
The cheering fragrance of her dewy vales,
And music of her woods—no works of man
May rival these ; these all bespeak a power
Peculiar, and exclusively her own.

Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast ;
'Tis free to all—'tis every day renewed ;
Who scorns it, starves deservedly at home.
He does not scorn it, who, imprisoned long
In some unwholesome dungeon, and a prey
To sallow sickness, which the vapours dank
And clammy of his dark abode have bred,
Escapes at last to liberty and light :
His cheek recovers soon its healthful hue,
His eye relumines its extinguished fires,
He walks, he leaps, he runs—is winged with joy,
And riots in the sweets of every breeze.
He does not scorn it, who has long endured
A fever's agonies, and fed on drugs.
Nor yet the mariner, his blood inflamed
With acrid salts ; his very heart athirst
To gaze at Nature in her green array,
Upon the ship's tall side he stands, possessed
With visions prompted by intense desire :
Fair fields appear below, such as he left
Far distant, such as he would die to find,—
He seeks them headlong, and is seen no more.

The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns ;
The lowering eye, the petulance, the frown,
And sullen sadness, that o'er shade, distort,
And mar the face of beauty, when no cause
For such immeasurable woe appears,
These Flora banishes, and gives the fair
Sweet smiles, and bloom less transient than her own.
It is the constant revolution, stale

And tasteless, of the same repeated joys,
 That palls and satiates, and makes languid life
 A pedler's pack, that bows the bearer down.
 Health suffers, and the spirits ebb ; the heart
 Recoils from its own choice—at the full feast
 Is famished—finds no music in the song,
 No smartness in the jest, and wonders why.
 Yet thousands still desire to journey on,
 Though halt, and weary of the path they tread.
 The paralytic who can hold her cards
 But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand
 To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
 Her mingled suits and sequences, and sits
 Spectatress both and spectacle, a sad
 And silent cipher, while her proxy plays.
 Others are dragged into the crowded room
 Between supporters ; and, once seated, sit
 Through downright inability to rise,
 Till the stout bearers lift the corpse again.
 These speak a loud memento. Yet even these
 Themselves love life, and cling to it, as he
 That overhangs a torrent, to a twig.
 They love it, and yet loathe it ; fear to die,
 Yet scorn the purposes for which they live.
 Then wherefore not renounce them ? No—the dread,
 The slavish dread of solitude, that breeds
 Reflection and remorse, the fear of shame,
 And their inveterate habits, all forbid.
 Whom call we gay ? That honour has been long
 The boast of mere pretenders to the name.
 The innocent are gay—the lark is gay,
 That dries his feathers saturate with dew
 Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams
 Of dayspring overshoot his humble nest.
 The peasant too, a witness of his song,
 Himself a songster, is as gay as he.
 But save me from the gaiety of those
 Whose headaches nail them to a noonday bed :

And save me too from theirs whose haggard eyes
Flash desperation, and betray their pangs
For property stripped oft by cruel chance ;
From gaiety that fills the bones with pain,
The mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe.

The earth was made so various, that the mind
Of desultory man, studious of change,
And pleased with novelty, might be indulged.
Prospects, however lovely, may be seen
Till half their beauties fade ; the weary sight,
Too well acquainted with their smiles, slides off
Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.
Then snug enclosures in the sheltered vale,
Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,
Delight us, happy to renounce awhile,
Not senseless of its charms, what still we love,
That such short absence may endear it more.
Then forests, or the savage rock, may please,
That hides the sea-mew in his hollow clefts
Above the reach of man : his hoary head,
Conspicuous many a league, the mariner
Bound homeward, and in hope already there,
Greets with three cheers exulting. At his waist
A girdle of half-withered shrubs he shows,
And at his feet the baffled billows die.
The common, overgrown with fern, and rough
With prickly gorse, that, shapeless and deformed,
And dangerous to the touch, has yet its bloom,
And decks itself with ornaments of gold,
Yields no unpleasing ramble ; there the turf
Smells fresh, and, rich in odoriferous herbs
And fungous fruits of earth, regales the sense
With luxury of unexpected sweets.

There often wanders one, whom better days
Saw better clad, in cloak of satin trimmed
With lace, and hat with splendid riband bound.
A serving-maid was she, and fell in love
With one who left her, went to sea, and died.

Her fancy followed him through foaming waves
 To distant shores, and she would sit and weep
 At what a sailor suffers ; fancy too,
 Delusive most where warmest wishes are,
 Would oft anticipate his glad return,
 And dream of transports she was not to know.
 She heard the doleful tidings of his death,
 And never smiled again. And now she roams
 The dreary waste ; there spends the livelong day,
 And there, unless when charity forbids,
 The livelong night. A tattered apron hides,
 Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides, a gown
 More tattered still ; and both but ill conceal
 A bosom heaved with never-ceasing sighs.
 She begs an idle pin of all she meets,
 And hoards them in her sleeve ; but needful food,
 Though pressed with hunger oft, or comelier clothes,
 Though pinched with cold, asks never.—Kate is crazed.

I see a column of slow-rising smoke
 O'ertop the lofty wood that skirts the wild.
 A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
 Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung
 Between two poles upon a stick transverse,
 Receives the morsel ; flesh obscene of dog,
 Or vermin, or, at best, of cock purloined
 From his accustomed perch. Hard-faring race !
 They pick their fuel out of every hedge,
 Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saves unquenched
 The spark of life. The sportive wind blows wide
 Their fluttering rags, and shows a tawny skin,
 The vellum of the pedigree they claim.
 Great skill have they in palmistry, and more
 To conjure clean away the gold they touch,
 Conveying worthless dross into its place ;
 Loud when they beg, dumb only when they steal.
 Strange ! that a creature rational, and cast
 In human mould, should brutalize by choice
 His nature, and, though capable of arts

By which the world might profit and himself,
Self banished from society, prefer
Such squalid sloth to honourable toil !
Yet even these, though, feigning sickness oft,
They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limb,
And vex their flesh with artificial sores,
Can change their whine into a mirthful note
When safe occasion offers ; and with dance,
And music of the bladder and the bag,
Beguile their woes, and make the woods resound.
Such health and gaiety of heart enjoy
The houseless rovers of the sylvan world ;
And breathing wholesome air, and wandering much,
Need other physic none to heal the effects
Of loathsome diet, penury, and cold.

Blest he, though undistinguished from the crowd
By wealth or dignity, who dwells secure
Where man, by nature fierce, has laid aside
His fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn
The manners and the arts of civil life.
His wants, indeed, are many ; but supply
Is obvious ; placed within the easy reach
Of temperate wishes and industrious hands.
Here Virtue thrives as in her proper soil ;
Not rude and surly, and beset with thorns,
And terrible to sight, as when she springs
(If e'er she spring spontaneous) in remote
And barbarous climes, where violence prevails,
And strength is lord of all ; but gentle, kind,
By culture tamed, by liberty refreshed,
And all her fruits by radiant truth matured.
War and the chase engross the savage whole :
War followed for revenge, or to supplant
The envied tenants of some happier spot ;
The chase for sustenance, precarious trust !
His hard condition with severe constraint
Binds all his faculties, forbids all growth
Of wisdom, proves a school in which he learns

Sly circumvention, unrelenting hate,
 Mean self-attachment, and scarce aught beside.
 Thus fare the shivering natives of the north,
 And thus the rangers of the western world,
 Where it advances far into the deep,
 Towards the Antarctic. Even the favoured isles,
 So lately found, although the constant sun
 Cheer all their seasons with a grateful smile,
 Can boast but little virtue : and, inert
 Through plenty, lose in morals what they gain
 In manners—victims of luxurious ease.
 These therefore I can pity, placed remote
 From all that science traces, art invents,
 Or inspiration teaches ; and enclosed
 In boundless oceans, never to be passed
 By navigators uninformed as they,
 Or ploughed perhaps by British bark again.
 But far beyond the rest, and with most cause,
 Thee, gentle savage ! * whom no love of thee
 Or thine, but curiosity, perhaps,
 Or else vain-glory, prompted us to draw
 Forth from thy native bowers, to show thee here
 With what superior skill we can abuse
 The gifts of Providence, and squander life.
 The dream is past ; and thou hast found again
 Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams,
 And homestall thatched with leaves. But hast thou
 found
 Their former charms ? And having seen our state,
 Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp
 Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports,
 And heard our music ; are thy simple friends,
 Thy simple fare, and all thy plain delights
 As dear to thee as once ? And have thy joys
 Lost nothing by comparison with ours ?
 Rude as thou art (for we returned thee rude
 And ignorant, except of outward show),

* Omai.

I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart
And spiritless, as never to regret
Sweets tasted here, and left as soon as known.
Methinks I see thee straying on the beach,
And asking of the surge that bathes thy foot
If ever it has washed our distant shore.
I see thee weep, and thine art honest tears,
A patriot's for his country : thou art sad
At thought of her forlorn and abject state,
From which no power of thine can raise her up.
Thus fancy paints thee, and, though apt to err,
Perhaps errs little when she paints thee thus.
She tells me too, that duly every morn
Thou climb'st the mountain top, with eager eye
Exploring far and wide the watery waste
For sight of ship from England. Every speck
Seen in the dim horizon turns thee pale
With conflict of contending hopes and fears.
But comes at last the dull and dusky eve,
And sends thee to thy cabin, well prepared
To dream all night of what the day denied.
Alas ! expect it not. We found no bait
To tempt us in thy country. Doing good,
Disinterested good, is not our trade.
We travel far, 'tis true, but not for nought ;
And must be bribed to compass earth again
By other hopes and richer fruits than yours.

But though true worth and virtue, in the mild
And genial soil of cultivated life,
Thrive most, and may perhaps thrive only there,
Yet not in cities oft : in proud and gay
And gain-devoted cities. Thither flow,
As to a common and most noisome sewer,
The dregs and feculence of every land.
In cities foul example on most minds
Begets its likeness. Rank abundance breeds
In gross and pampered cities sloth and lust,
And wantonness and gluttonous excess.

In cities vice is hidden with most ease,
Or seen with least reproach ; and virtue, taught
By frequent lapse, can hope no triumph there
Beyond the achievement of successful flight.
I do confess them nurseries of the arts,
In which they flourish most ; where, in the beams
Of warm encouragement, and in the eye
Of public note, they reach their perfect size.
Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaimed
The fairest capital of all the world,
By riot and incontinence the worst.
There, touched by Reynolds, a dull blank becomes
A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees
All her reflected features. Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.
Nor does the chisel occupy alone
The powers of Sculpture, but the style as much ;
Each province of her art her equal care.
With nice incision of her guided steel
She ploughs a brazen field, and clothes a soil
So sterile with what charms soe'er she will,
The richest scenery and the loveliest forms.
Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye,
With which she gazes at yon burning disk
Undazzled, and detects and counts his spots ?
In London. Where her implements exact,
With which she calculates, computes, and scans
All distance, motion, magnitude, and now
Measures an atom, and now girds a world ?
In London. Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so thronged, so drained, and so supplied,
As London, opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London ? Babylon of old
Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplished world's chief glory now.
She has her praise. Now mark a spot or two
That so much beauty would do well to purge ;

And show this queen of cities, that so fair
May yet be foul, so witty yet not wise.
It is not seemly, nor of good report,
That she is slack in discipline ; more prompt
To avenge than to prevent the breach of law ;
That she is rigid in denouncing death
On petty robbers, and indulges life
And liberty, and oftentimes honour too,
To peculators of the public gold ;
That thieves at home must hang, but he that puts
Into his overgorged and bloated purse
The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.
Nor is it well, nor can it come to good,
That, through profane and infidel contempt
Of Holy Writ, she has presumed to annul
And abrogate, as roundly as she may,
The total ordinance and will of God ;
Advancing Fashion to the post of Truth,
And centering all authority in modes
And customs of her own, till Sabbath rites
Have dwindled into unrespected forms,
And knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorced.

God made the country, and man made the town :
What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all, should most abound
And least be threatened in the fields and groves ?
Possess ye therefore, ye who, borne about
In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue
But that of idleness, and taste no scenes
But such as art contrives, possess ye still
Your element ; there only ye can shine,
There only minds like yours can do no harm.
Our groves were planted to console at noon
The pensive wanderer in their shades. At eve
The moonbeam, sliding softly in between
The sleeping leaves, is all the light they wish,
Birds warbling all the music. We can spare

The splendour of your lamps, they but eclipse
Our softer satellite. Your songs confound
Our more harmonious notes : the thrush departs
Scared, and the offended nightingale is mute.
There is a public mischief in your mirth,
It plagues your country. Folly such as yours
Graced with a sword, and worthier of a fan,
Has made, what enemies could ne'er have done,
Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you,
A mutilated structure, soon to fall.

BOOK II

THE TIME-PIECE

ARGUMENT

REFLECTIONS suggested by the conclusion of the former book—Peace among the nations recommended on the ground of their common fellowship in sorrow—Prodigies enumerated—Sicilian earthquakes—Man rendered obnoxious to these calamities by sin—God the agent in them—The philosophy that stops at secondary causes reproved—Our own late miscarriages accounted for—Satirical notice taken of our trips to Fontainebleau—But the pulpit, not satire, the proper engine of reformation—The reverend advertiser of engraved sermons—Petit-maitre parson—The good preacher—Picture of a theatrical clerical coxcomb—Story-tellers and jesters in the pulpit reproved—Apostrophe to popular applause—Retailers of ancient philosophy expostulated with—Sum of the whole matter—Effects of sacerdotal mismanagement on the laity—Their folly and extravagance—The mischiefs of profusion—Profusion itself, with all its consequent evils, ascribed, as to its principal cause, to the want of discipline in the universities.

OH for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade,
Where rumour of oppression and deceit,
Of unsuccessful or successful war,
Might never reach me more ! My ear is pained,
My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is filled.
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart,
It does not feel for man ; the natural bond
Of brotherhood is severed as the flax
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
He finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not coloured like his own, and having power
To enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause

Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey.
 Lands intersected by a narrow frith
 Abhor each other. Mountains interposed
 Make enemies of nations who had else
 Like kindred drops been mingled into one.
 Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys ;
 And worse than all, and most to be deplored,
 As human nature's broadest, foulest blot,
 Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat
 With stripes that Mercy, with a bleeding heart,
 Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast.
 Then what is man ? And what man seeing this,
 And having human feelings, does not blush
 And hang his head, to think himself a man ?
 I would not have a slave to till my ground,
 To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
 And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
 That sinews bought and sold have ever earned.
 No : dear as freedom is, and in my heart's
 Just estimation prized above all price,
 I had much rather be myself the slave
 And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.
 We have no slaves at home.—Then why abroad ?
 And they themselves once ferried o'er the wave
 That parts us, are emancipate and loosed.
 Slaves cannot breathe in England ; if their lungs
 Receive our air, that moment they are free,
 They touch our country, and their shackles fall.
 That's noble, and bespeaks a nation proud
 And jealous of the blessing. Spread it then,
 And let it circulate through every vein
 Of all your empire ; that where Britain's power
 Is felt, mankind may feel her mercy too.

Sure there is need of social intercourse,
 Benevolence, and peace, and mutual aid,
 Between the nations, in a world that seems
 To toll the death-bell of its own decease,
 And by the voice of all its elements

To preach the general doom.* When were the winds
Let slip with such a warrant to destroy ?
When did the waves so haughtily o'erleap
Their ancient barriers, deluging the dry ?
Fires from beneath, and meteors † from above,
Portentous, unexampled, unexplained,
Have kindled beacons in the skies, and the old
And crazy earth has had her shaking fits
More frequent, and foregone her usual rest.
Is it a time to wrangle, when the props
And pillars of our planet seem to fail,
And Nature ‡ with a dim and sickly eye
To wait the close of all ? But grant her end
More distant, and that prophecy demands
A longer respite, unaccomplished yet ;
Still they are frowning signals, and bespeak
Displeasure in His breast who smites the earth
Or heals it, makes it languish or rejoice.
And 'tis but seemly that, where all deserve
And stand exposed by common peccancy
To what no few have felt, there should be peace,
And brethren in calamity should love.

Alas for Sicily ! rude fragments now
Lie scattered where the shapely column stood.
Her palaces are dust. In all her streets
The voice of singing and the sprightly chord
Are silent. Revelry and dance and show
Suffer a syncope and solemn pause,
While God performs upon the trembling stage
Of His own works His dreadful part alone.
How does the earth receive Him ?—with what signs
Of gratulation and delight, her King ?
Pours she not all her choicest fruits abroad,
Her sweetest flowers, her aromatic gums,

* Alluding to the late calamities in Jamaica.

† August 18, 1783.

‡ Alluding to the fog that covered both Europe and Asia during the whole summer of 1783.

Disclosing Paradise where'er He treads ?

She quakes at His approach. Her hollow womb
Conceiving thunders, through a thousand deeps
And fiery caverns, roars beneath His foot.

The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke,
For He has touched them. From the extremest point
Of elevation down into the abyss,
His wrath is busy and His frown is felt.

The rocks fall headlong, and the valleys rise,
The rivers die into offensive pools,
And, charged with putrid verdure, breathe a gross
And mortal nuisance into all the air.

What solid was, by transformation strange
Grows fluid, and the fixed and rooted earth,
Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,
Or with vortiginous and hideous whirl
Sucks down its prey insatiable. Immense
The tumult and the overthrow, the pangs
And agonies of human and of brute
Multitudes, fugitive on every side,
And fugitive in vain. The sylvan scene
Migrates uplifted, and with all its soil
Alighting in far distant fields, finds out
A new possessor, and survives the change.

Ocean has caught the frenzy, and upwrought
To an enormous and o'erbearing height,
Not by a mighty wind, but by that voice
Which winds and waves obey, invades the shore
Resistless. Never such a sudden flood,
Upridged so high, and sent on such a charge,
Possessed an inland scene. Where now the throng
That pressed the beach, and hasty to depart
Looked to the sea for safety ? They are gone,
Gone with the refluent wave into the deep—
A prince with half his people ! Ancient towers,
And roofs embattled high, the gloomy scenes
Where beauty oft and lettered worth consume
Life in the unproductive shades of death,

Fall prone ; the pale inhabitants come forth,
And, happy in their unforeseen release
From all the rigours of restraint, enjoy
The terrors of the day that sets them free.
Who then that has thee would not hold thee fast,
Freedom ! whom they that lose thee, so regret,
That even a judgment making way for thee
Seems in their eyes a mercy, for thy sake.

Such evil sin hath wrought ; and such a flame
Kindled in heaven, that it burns down to earth,
And in the furious inquest that it makes
On God's behalf, lays waste His fairest works.
The very elements, though each be meant
The minister of man, to serve his wants,
Conspire against him. With his breath he draws
A plague into his blood ; and cannot use
Life's necessary means, but he must die.
Storms rise to o'erwhelm him : or if stormy winds
Rise not, the waters of the deep shall rise,
And needing none assistance of the storm,
Shall roll themselves ashore, and reach him there.
The earth shall shake him out of all his holds,
Or make his house his grave : nor so content,
Shall counterfeit the motions of the flood,
And drown him in her dry and dusty gulfs.
What then ?—were they the wicked above all,
And we the righteous, whose fast-anchored isle
Moved not, while theirs was rocked like a light skiff,
The sport of every wave ? No : none are clear,
And none than we more guilty. But where all
Stand chargeable with guilt, and to the shafts
Of wrath obnoxious, God may choose His mark,
May punish, if He please, the less, to warn
The more malignant. If He spared not them,
Tremble and be amazed at thine escape,
Far guiltier England ! lest He spare not thee.

Happy the man who sees a God employed
In all the good and ill that chequer life !

Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold results, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
Did not His eye rule all things, and intend
The least of our concerns, (since from the least
The greatest oft originate,) could chance
Find place in His dominion, or dispose
One lawless particle to thwart His plan,
Then God might be surprised, and unforeseen
Contingence might alarm Him, and disturb
The smooth and equal course of His affairs.
This truth Philosophy, though eagle-eyed
In nature's tendencies, oft overlooks,
And, having found His instrument, forgets
Or disregards, or, more presumptuous still,
Denies the power that wills it. God proclaims
His hot displeasure against foolish men
That live an atheist life : involves the heaven
In tempests ; quits His grasp upon the winds,
And gives them all their fury ; bids a plague
Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin,
And putrefy the breath of blooming health.
He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend
Blows mildew from between his shrivelled lips,
And taints the golden ear. He springs His mines,
And desolates a nation at a blast.
Forth steps the spruce philosopher, and tells
Of homogeneal and discordant springs
And principles ; of causes, how they work
By necessary laws their sure effects ;
Of action and reaction. He has found
The source of the disease that nature feels,
And bids the world take heart and banish fear.
Thou fool ! will thy discovery of the cause
Suspend the effect, or heal it ? Has not God
Still wrought by means since first He made the world,
And did He not of old employ His means
To drown it ? What is His creation less

Than a capacious reservoir of means
Formed for His use, and ready at His will ?
Go, dress thine eyes with eye-salve, ask of Him,
Or ask of whomsoever He has taught,
And learn, though late, the genuine cause of all.

England, with all thy faults, I love thee still,
My country ! and, while yet a nook is left
Where English minds and manners may be found,
Shall be constrained to love thee. Though thy clime
Be fickle, and thy year, most part, deformed
With dripping rains, or withered by a frost,
I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies
And fields without a flower, for warmer France
With all her vines ; nor for Ausonia's groves
Of golden fruitage, and her myrtle bowers.
To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime
Of patriot eloquence to flash down fire
Upon thy foes, was never meant my task ;
But I can feel thy fortunes, and partake
Thy joys and sorrows with as true a heart
As any thunderer there. And I can feel
Thy follies too, and with a just disdain
Frown at effeminate, whose very looks
Reflect dishonour on the land I love.
How, in the name of soldiership and sense,
Should England prosper, when such things, as smooth
And tender as a girl, all-essenced o'er
With odours, and as profligate as sweet,
Who sell their laurel for a myrtle wreath,
And love when they should fight,—when such as these
Presume to lay their hand upon the ark
Of her magnificent and awful cause ?
Time was when it was praise and boast enough
In every clime, and travel where we might,
That we were born her children ; praise enough
To fill the ambition of a private man,
That Chatham's language was his mother tongue,
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own.

Farewell those honours, and farewell with them
The hope of such hereafter ! They have fallen
Each in his field of glory : one in arms,
And one in council—Wolfe upon the lap
Of smiling Victory that moment won,
And Chatham, heart-sick of his country's shame !
They made us many soldiers. Chatham still
Consulting England's happiness at home,
Secured it by an unforgiving frown
If any wronged her. Wolfe, where'er he fought,
Put so much of his heart into his act,
That his example had a magnet's force,
And all were swift to follow whom all loved.
Those suns are set. Oh rise some other such !
Or all that we have left is empty talk
Of old achievements, and despair of new.

Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float
Upon the wanton breezes. Strew the deck
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,
That no rude savour maritime invade
The nose of nice nobility. Breathe soft,
Ye clarionets, and softer still, ye flutes,
That winds and waters lulled by magic sounds
May bear us smoothly to the Gallic shore.
True, we have lost an empire—let it pass.
True, we may thank the perfidy of France
That picked the jewel out of England's crown,
With all the cunning of an envious shrew.
And let that pass,—'twas but a trick of state.
A brave man knows no malice, but at once
Forgets in peace, the injuries of war,
And gives his direst foe a friend's embrace.
And shamed as we have been, to the very beard
Braved and defied, and in our own sea proved
Too weak for those decisive blows that once
Ensured us mastery there, we yet retain
Some small pre-eminence ; we justly boast
At least superior jockeyship, and claim

The honours of the turf as all our own.
Go then, well worthy of the praise ye seek,
And show the shame ye might conceal at home,
In foreign eyes!—be grooms, and win the plate,
Where once your nobler fathers won a crown!—
'Tis generous to communicate your skill
To those that need it. Folly is soon learned:
And under such preceptors who can fail?

There is a pleasure in poetic pains
Which only poets know. The shifts and turns,
The expedients and inventions multiform
To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms
Though apt, yet coy, and difficult to win,—
To arrest the fleeting images that fill
The mirror of the mind, and hold them fast,
And force them sit, till he has pencilled off
A faithful likeness of the forms he views;
Then to dispose his copies with such art
That each may find its most propitious light,
And shine by situation, hardly less
Than by the labour and the skill it cost,
Are occupations of the poet's mind
So pleasing, and that steal away the thought
With such address from themes of sad import,
That, lost in his own musings, happy man!
He feels the anxieties of life, denied
Their wonted entertainment, all retire.
Such joys has he that sings. But ah! not such,
Or seldom such, the hearers of his song.
Fastidious, or else listless, or perhaps
Aware of nothing arduous in a task
They never undertook, they little note
His dangers or escapes, and haply find
Their least amusement where he found the most.
But is amusement all? Studious of song,
And yet ambitious not to sing in vain,
I would not trifle merely, though the world
Be loudest in their praise who do no more.

Yet what can satire, whether grave or gay ?
 It may correct a foible, may chastise
 The freaks of fashion, regulate the dress,
 Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch ;
 But where are its sublimer trophies found ?
 What vice has it subdued ? whose heart reclaimed
 By rigour, or whom laughed into reform ?
 Alas ! Leviathan is not so tamed :
 Laughed at, he laughs again ; and, stricken hard,
 Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales,
 That fear no discipline of human hands.

The pulpit, therefore (and I name it filled
 With solemn awe, that bids me well beware
 With what intent I touch that holy thing)—
 The pulpit (when the satirist has at last,
 Strutting and vapouring in an empty school,
 Spent all his force, and made no proselyte)—
 I say the pulpit (in the sober use
 Of its legitimate, peculiar powers)
 Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand,
 The most important and effectual guard,
 Support, and ornament of virtue's cause.
 There stands the messenger of truth. There stands
 The legate of the skies ; his theme divine,
 His office sacred, his credentials clear.
 By him, the violated law speaks out
 Its thunders, and by him, in strains as sweet
 As angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.
 He establishes the strong, restores the weak,
 Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart,
 And, armed himself in panoply complete
 Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms
 Bright as his own, and trains by every rule
 Of holy discipline, to glorious war,
 The sacramental host of God's elect.
 Are all such teachers ? Would to Heaven all were !
 But hark,—the Doctor's voice !—fast wedged between
 Two empirics he stands, and with swollen cheeks

Inspires the news, his trumpet. Keener far
Than all invective is his bold harangue,
While through that public organ of report
He hails the clergy ; and, defying shame,
Announces to the world his own and theirs.
He teaches those to read, whom schools dismissed,
And colleges, untaught ; sells accent, tone,
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer
The *adagio* and *andante* it demands.

He grinds divinity of other days
Down into modern use ; transforms old print
To zigzag manuscript, and cheats the eyes
Of gallery critics by a thousand arts.

Are there who purchase of the Doctor's ware ?

Oh name it not in Gath !—it cannot be
That grave and learned Clerks should need such aid.
He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll,
Assuming thus a rank unknown before—
Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church.

I venerate the man whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause.
To such I render more than mere respect,
Whose actions say that they respect themselves.
But loose in morals, and in manners vain,
In conversation frivolous, in dress
Extreme, at once rapacious and profuse,
Frequent in park, with lady at his side,
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes,
But rare at home, and never at his books,
Or with his pen, save when he scrawls a card ;
Constant at routs, familiar with a round
Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor ;
Ambitious of preferment for its gold,
And well prepared by ignorance and sloth,
By infidelity and love o' the world,
To make God's work a sinecure ; a slave

To his own pleasures and his patron's pride :—
 From such apostles, O ye mitred heads,
 Preserve the church ! and lay not careless hands
 On skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn.

Would I describe a preacher, such as Paul,
 Were he on earth, would hear, approve, and own,
 Paul should himself direct me. I would trace
 His master-strokes, and draw from his design.
 I would express him simple, grave, sincere ;
 In doctrine uncorrupt ; in language plain,
 And plain in manner ; decent, solemn, chaste,
 And natural in gesture ; much impressed
 Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,
 And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds
 May feel it too ; affectionate in look,
 And tender in address, as well becomes
 A messenger of grace to guilty men.
 Behold the picture ! Is it like ?—Like whom ?
 The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
 And then skip down again ; pronounce a text,
 Cry hem ! and reading what they never wrote,
 Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work,
 And with a well-bred whisper close the scene !

In man or woman, but far most in man,
 And most of all in man that ministers
 And serves the altar, in my soul I loathe
 All affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn ;
 Object of my implacable disgust.
 What !—will a man play tricks, will he indulge
 A silly fond conceit of his fair form
 And just proportion, fashionable mien,
 And pretty face, in presence of his God ?
 Or will he seek to dazzle me with tropes,
 As with the diamond on his lily hand,
 And play his brilliant parts before my eyes
 When I am hungry for the bread of life ?
 He mocks his Maker, prostitutes and shames
 His noble office, and, instead of truth,

Displaying his own beauty, starves his flock.
Therefore, avaunt all attitude and stare,
And start theatric, practised at the glass.
I seek divine simplicity in him
Who handles things divine ; and all besides,
Though learned with labour, and though much admired
By curious eyes and judgments ill informed,
To me is odious as the nasal twang
Heard at conventicle, where worthy men,
Misled by custom, strain celestial themes
Through the pressed nostril, spectacle-bestrid.
Some, decent in demeanour while they preach,
That task performed, relapse into themselves,
And having spoken wisely, at the close
Grow wanton, and give proof to every eye—
Whoe'er was edified, themselves were not.
Forth comes the pocket mirror. First we stroke
An eyebrow ; next, compose a straggling lock ;
Then with an air, most gracefully performed,
Fall back into our seat, extend an arm,
And lay it at its ease with gentle care,
With handkerchief in hand, depending low.
The better hand, more busy, gives the nose
Its bergamot, or aids the indebted eye
With opera-glass to watch the moving scene,
And recognize the slow-retiring fair.
Now this is fulsome, and offends me more
Than in a churchman slovenly neglect
And rustic coarseness would. A heavenly mind
May be indifferent to her house of clay,
And slight the hovel as beneath her care ;
But how a body so fantastic, trim,
And quaint in its deportment and attire,
Can lodge a heavenly mind—demands a doubt.
 He that negotiates between God and man,
As God's ambassador, the grand concerns
Of judgment and of mercy, should beware
Of lightness in his speech. 'Tis pitiful

To court a grin, when you should woo a soul ;
 To break a jest, when pity would inspire
 Pathetic exhortation ; and to address
 The skittish fancy with facetious tales,
 When sent with God's commission to the heart.
 So did not Paul. Direct me to a quip
 Or merry turn in all he ever wrote,
 And I consent you take it for your text,
 Your only one, till sides and benches fail.
 No : he was serious in a serious cause,
 And understood too well the weighty terms
 That he had ta'en in charge. He would not stoop
 To conquer those by jocular exploits,
 Whom truth and soberness assailed in vain.

Oh, popular applause ! what heart of man
 Is proof against thy sweet seducing charms ?
 The wisest and the best feel urgent need
 Of all their caution in thy gentlest gales ;
 But swelled into a gust—who then, alas !
 With all his canvas set, and inexpert,
 And therefore heedless, can withstand thy power ?
 Praise from the rivelled lips of toothless, bald
 Decrepitude, and in the looks of lean
 And craving poverty, and in the bow
 Respectful of the smutched artificer,
 Is oft too welcome, and may much disturb
 The bias of the purpose. How much more
 Poured forth by beauty splendid and polite,
 In language soft as adoration breathes ?
 Ah, spare your idol ! think him human still ;
 Charms he may have, but he has frailties too ;
 Dote not too much, nor spoil what ye admire.

All truth is from the sempiternal source
 Of Light Divine. But Egypt, Greece, and Rome
 Drew from the stream below. More favoured, we
 Drink, when we choose it, at the fountain-head.
 To them it flowed much mingled and defiled
 With hurtful error, prejudice, and dreams

Illusive of philosophy, so called,
But falsely. Sages after sages strove
In vain to filter off a crystal draught
Pure from the lees, which often more enhanced
The thirst than slaked it, and not seldom bred
Intoxication and delirium wild.
In vain they pushed inquiry to the birth
And spring-time of the world ; asked, Whence is man ?
Why formed it all ? And wherefore as he is ?
Where must he find his Maker ? With what rites
Adore Him ? Will He hear, accept, and bless ?
Or does He sit regardless of His works ?
Has man within him an immortal seed ?
Or does the tomb take all ? If he survive
His ashes, where ? and in what weal or woe ?
Knots worthy of solution, which alone
A Deity could solve. Their answers vague,
And all at random, fabulous and dark,
Left them as dark themselves. Their rules of life
Defective and unsanctioned, proved too weak
To bind the roving appetite, and lead
Blind Nature to a God not yet revealed.
'Tis Revelation satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries, except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life,
That fools discover it, and stray no more.
Now tell me, dignified and sapient sir,
My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
Of Academus, is this false or true ?
Is Christ the abler teacher, or the schools ?
If Christ, then why resort at every turn
To Athens or to Rome, for wisdom short
Of man's occasions, when in Him reside
Grace, knowledge, comfort,—an unfathomed store ?
How oft, when Paul has served us with a text,
Has Epictetus, Plato, Tully, preached !
Men that, if now alive, would sit content
And humble learners of a Saviour's worth,

Preach it who might. Such was their love of truth,
Their thirst of knowledge, and their candour too.

And thus it is. The pastor, either vain
By nature, or by flattery made so, taught
To gaze at his own splendour, and to exalt
Absurdly, not his office, but himself,—
Or unenlightened, and too proud to learn,—
Or vicious, and not therefore apt to teach,—
Perverting often by the stress of lewd
And loose example, whom he should instruct,—
Exposees and holds up to broad disgrace
The noblest function, and discredits much
The brightest truths that man has ever seen.
For ghostly counsel, if it either fall
Below the exigence, or be not backed
With show of love, at least with hopeful proof
Of some sincerity on the giver's part ;
Or be dishonoured in the exterior form
And mode of its conveyance, by such tricks
As move derision, or by foppish airs
And histrionic mummery, that let down
The pulpit to the level of the stage,
Drops from the lips a disregarded thing.
The weak perhaps are moved, but are not taught,
While prejudice in men of stronger minds
Takes deeper root, confirmed by what they see.
A relaxation of religion's hold
Upon the roving and untutored heart
Soon follows, and the curb of conscience snapped,
The laity run wild.—But do they now ?
Note their extravagance, and be convinced.

As nations, ignorant of God, contrive
A wooden one, so we, no longer taught
By monitors that mother church supplies,
Now make our own. Posterity will ask
(If e'er posterity see verse of mine),
Some fifty or a hundred lustrums hence,
What was a monitor in George's days ?

My very gentle reader yet unborn,
Of whom I needs must augur better things,
Since Heaven would sure grow weary of a world
Productive only of a race like ours,
A monitor is wood. Plank shaven thin.
We wear it at our backs. There closely braced
And neatly fitted, it compresses hard
The prominent and most unsightly bones,
And binds the shoulders flat. We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure
A form not now gymnastic as of yore,
From rickets and distortion, else our lot.
But thus admonished we can walk erect,
One proof at least of manhood ; while the friend
Sticks close, a Mentor worthy of his charge.
Our habits, costlier than Lucullus wore,
And by caprice as multiplied as his,
Just please us while the fashion is at full,
But change with every moon. The sycophant
Who waits to dress us, arbitrates their date ;
Surveys his fair reversion with keen eye ;
Finds one ill made, another obsolete,
This fits not nicely, that is ill conceived ;
And, making prize of all that he condemns
With our expenditure defrays his own.
Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour. We have run
Through every change that fancy at the loom
Exhausted, has had genius to supply ;
And, studious of mutation still, discard
A real elegance, a little used,
For monstrous novelty and strange disguise.
We sacrifice to dress, till household joys
And comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry,
And keeps our larder lean ; puts out our fires,
And introduces hunger, frost, and woe,
Where peace and hospitality might reign.
What man that lives, and that knows how to live

Would fail to exhibit at the public shows
A form as splendid as the proudest there,
Though appetite raise outcries at the cost ?
A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough,
With reasonable forecast and dispatch,
To ensure a side-box station at half-price.
You think, perhaps, so delicate his dress,
His daily fare as delicate. Alas !
He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems
With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet.
The Rout is Folly's circle, which she draws
With magic wand. So potent is the spell,
That none decoyed into that fatal ring,
Unless by Heaven's peculiar grace, escape.
There we grow early grey, but never wise ;
There form connections, but acquire no friend ;
Solicit pleasure, hopeless of success ;
Waste youth in occupations only fit
For second childhood ; and devote old age
To sports which only childhood could excuse.
There they are happiest who dissemble best
Their weariness ; and they the most polite
Who squander time and treasure with a smile,
Though at their own destruction. She that asks
Her dear five hundred friends, contemns them all,
And hates their coming. They (what can they less ?)
Make just reprisals, and with cringe and shrug,
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her.
All catch the frenzy, downward from her Grace,
Whose flambeaux flash against the morning skies
And gild our chamber ceilings as they pass,
To her who, frugal only that her thrift
May feed excesses she can ill afford,
Is hackneyed home unlackeyed ; who in haste
Alighting, turns the key in her own door,
And at the watchman's lantern borrowing light,
Finds a cold bed her only comfort left.
Wives beggar husbands, husbands starve their wives,

On Fortune's velvet altar offering up
Their last poor pittance—Fortune, most severe
Of goddesses yet known, and costlier far
Than all that held their routs in Juno's heaven !
So fare we in this prison-house the world.

And 'tis a fearful spectacle to see
So many maniacs dancing in their chains.
They gaze upon the links that hold them fast,
With eyes of anguish, execrate their lot,
Then shake them in despair, and dance again.

Now basket up the family of plagues
That waste our vitals ; peculation, sale
Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds
By forgery, by subterfuge of law,
By tricks and lies as numerous and as keen
As the necessities their authors feel ;
Then cast them, closely bundled, every brat,
At the right door. Profusion is the sire.
Profusion unrestrained, with all that's base
In character, has littered all the land,
And bred, within the memory of no few,
A priesthood such as Baal's was of old,
A people such as never was till now.
It is a hungry vice :—it eats up all
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use :
Makes men mere vermin, worthy to be trapped
And gibbeted as fast as catchpole-claws
Can seize the slippery prey : unites the knot
Of union, and converts the sacred band
That holds mankind together, to a scourge.
Profusion deluging a state with lusts
Of grossest nature and of worst effects,
Prepares it for its ruin : hardens, blinds,
And warps the consciences of public men
Till they can laugh at virtue ; mock the fools
That trust them ; and, in the end, disclose a face
That would have shocked credulity herself

Unmasked, vouchsafing this their sole excuse ;
Since all alike are selfish—why not they ?
This does Profusion, and the accursèd cause
Of such deep mischief has itself a cause.

In colleges and halls, in ancient days,
When learning, virtue, piety, and truth
Were precious, and inculcated with care,
There dwelt a sage called Discipline. His head
Not yet by time completely silvered o'er,
Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish youth,
But strong for service still, and unimpaired.
His eye was meek and gentle, and a smile
Played on his lips, and in his speech was heard
Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love.
The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to encourage goodness. He would stroke
The head of modest and ingenuous worth
That blushed at its own praise ; and press the youth
Close to his side that pleased him. Learning grew
Beneath his care, a thriving vigorous plant ;
The mind was well informed, the passions held
Subordinate, and diligence was choice.
If e'er it chanced, as sometimes chance it must,
That one among so many overleaped
The limits of control, his gentle eye
Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke ;
His frown was full of terror, and his voice
Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe
As left him not, till penitence had won
Lost favour back again, and closed the breach.
But Discipline, a faithful servant long,
Declined at length into the vale of years ;
A palsy struck his arm, his sparkling eye
Was quenched in rheums of age, his voice unstrung
Grew tremulous, and moved derision more
Than reverence, in perverse rebellious youth.
So colleges and halls neglected much
Their good old friend, and Discipline at length

O'erlooked and unemployed, fell sick, and died.
Then Study languished, Emulation slept,
And Virtue fled. The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where Ignorance in stilts,
His cap well lined with logic not his own,
With parrot-tongue performed the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.

Then compromise had place, and scrutiny
Became stone blind, precedence went in truck,
And he was competent whose purse was so.
A dissolution of all bonds ensued ;
The curbs invented for the mulish mouth
Of headstrong youth were broken ; bars and bolts
Grew rusty by disuse, and massy gates
Forgot their office, opening with a touch ;
Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade ;
The tasselled cap and the spruce band a jest,
A mockery of the world. What need of these
For gamesters, jockeys, brothellers impure,
Spendthrifts and booted sportsmen, oftener seen
With belted waist and pointers at their heels
Than in the bounds of duty ? What was learned,
If aught was learned in childhood, is forgot,
And such expense as pinches parents blue,
And mortifies the liberal hand of love,
Is squandered in pursuit of idle sports
And vicious pleasures ; buys the boy a name,
That sits a stigma on his father's house,
And cleaves through life inseparably close
To him that wears it. What can after-games
Of riper joys, and commerce with the world,
The lewd vain world that must receive him soon,
Add to such erudition thus acquired,
Where science and where virtue are professed ?
They may confirm his habits, rivet fast
His folly, but to spoil him is a task
That bids defiance to the united powers
Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews.

Now, blame we most the nurslings or the nurse ?
 The children crooked and twisted and deformed
 Through want of care, or her whose winking eye
 And slumbering oscitancy mars the brood ?
 The nurse no doubt. Regardless of her charge,
 She needs herself correction ; needs to learn
 That it is dangerous sporting with the world,
 With things so sacred as a nation's trust,
 The nurture of her youth, her dearest pledge.

All are not such. I had a brother once—
 Peace to the memory of a man of worth,
 A man of letters, and of manners too ;
 Of manners sweet as virtue always wears
 When gay good-nature dresses her in smiles.
 He graced a college,* in which order yet
 Was sacred ; and was honoured, loved, and wept
 By more than one, themselves conspicuous there.
 Some minds are tempered happily, and mixed
 With such ingredients of good sense and taste
 Of what is excellent in man, they thirst
 With such a zeal to be what they approve,
 That no restraints can circumscribe them more
 Than they themselves by choice, for wisdom's sake.
 Nor can example hurt them ; what they see
 Of vice in others but enhancing more
 The charms of virtue in their just esteem.
 If such escape contagion, and emerge
 Pure, from so foul a pool, to shine abroad,
 And give the world their talents and themselves,
 Small thanks to those whose negligence or sloth
 Exposed their inexperience to the snare,
 And left them to an undirected choice.

See then the quiver broken and decayed,
 In which are kept our arrows. Rusting there
 In wild disorder, and unfit for use,
 What wonder, if discharged into the world,
 They shame their shooters with a random flight,

* Benet College, Cambridge.

Their points obtuse, and feathers drunk with wine.
Well may the church wage unsuccessful war,
With such artillery armed. Vice parries wide
The undreaded volley with a sword of straw,
And stands an impudent and fearless mark.

Have we not tracked the felon home, and found
His birthplace and his dam ? The country mourns,
Mourns, because every plague that can infest
Society, and that saps and worms the base
Of the edifice that Policy has raised,
Swarms in all quarters ; meets the eye, the ear,
And suffocates the breath at every turn.
Profusion breeds them ; and the cause itself
Of that calamitous mischief has been found :
Found too where most offensive, in the skirts
Of the robed pedagogue. Else, let the arraigned
Stand up unconscious, and refute the charge.
So when the Jewish leader stretched his arm,
And waved his rod divine, a race obscene,
Spawned in the muddy beds of Nile, came forth,
Polluting Egypt. Gardens, fields, and plains
Were covered with the pest. The streets were filled :
The croaking nuisance lurked in every nook,
Nor palaces nor even chambers 'scaped,
And the land stank, so numerous was the fry.

BOOK III

THE GARDEN

ARGUMENT

SELF-RECOLLECTION and reproof—Address to domestic happiness—Some account of myself—The vanity of many of their pursuits who are reputed wise—Justification of my censures—Divine illumination necessary to the most expert philosopher—The question, What is truth? answered by other questions—Domestic happiness addressed again—Few lovers of the country—My tame hare—Occupations of a retired gentleman in his garden—Pruning—Framing—Greenhouse—Sowing of flower-seeds—The country preferable to the town even in the winter—Reasons why it is deserted at that season—Ruinous effects of gaming, and of expensive improvement—Book concludes with an apostrophe to the metropolis.

As one who, long in thickets and in brakes
Entangled, winds now this way and now that
His devious course uncertain, seeking home ;
Or having long in miry ways been foiled
And sore discomfited, from slough to slough
Plunging, and half despairing of escape,
If chance at length he finds a greensward smooth
And faithful to the foot, his spirits rise,
He cherups brisk his ear-erecting steed,
And winds his way with pleasure and with ease ;
So I, designing other themes, and called
To adorn the Sofa with eulogium due,
To tell its slumbers and to paint its dreams,
Have rambled wide : in country, city, seat
Of academic fame (howe'er deserved),
Long held and scarcely disengaged at last.
But now with pleasant pace a cleanlier road
I mean to tread. I feel myself at large,

Courageous, and refreshed for future toil,
If toil awaits me, or if dangers new.

Since pulpits fail, and sounding-boards reflect
Most part an empty ineffectual sound,
What chance that I, to fame so little known,
Nor conversant with men or manners much,
Should speak to purpose, or with better hope
Crack the satiric thong ? 'Twere wiser far
For me, enamoured of sequestered scenes,
And charmed with rural beauty, to repose
Where chance may throw me, beneath elm or vine,
My languid limbs when summer sears the plains,
Or when rough winter rages, on the soft
And sheltered Sofa, while the nitrous air
Feeds a blue flame, and makes a cheerful hearth ;
There, undisturbed by Folly, and apprised
How great the danger of disturbing her,
To muse in silence, or at least confine
Remarks that gall so many, to the few
My partners in retreat. Disgust concealed
Is oftentimes proof of wisdom, when the fault
Is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall !
Though few now taste thee unimpaired and pure,
Or tasting long enjoy thee, too infirm
Or too incautious to preserve thy sweets
Unmixed with drops of bitter, which neglect
Or temper sheds into thy crystal cup.
Thou art the nurse of Virtue. In thine arms
She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,
Heaven-born, and destined to the skies again.
Thou art not known where Pleasure is adored,
That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist
And wandering eyes, still leaning on the arm
Of Novelty, her fickle frail support ;
For thou art meek and constant, hating change,
And finding in the calm of truth-tried love

Joys that her stormy raptures never yield.
Forsaking thee, what shipwreck have we made
Of honour, dignity, and fair renown,
Till prostitution elbows us aside
In all our crowded streets, and senates seem
Convened for purposes of empire less,
Than to release the adulteress from her bond.
The adulteress ! what a theme for angry verse !
What provocation to the indignant heart
That feels for injured love ! but I disdain
The nauseous task to paint her as she is,
Cruel, abandoned, glorying in her shame.
No. Let her pass, and charioted along
In guilty splendour, shake the public ways ;
The frequency of crimes has washed them white ;
And verse of mine shall never brand the wretch,
Whom matrons now, of character unsmirched,
And chaste themselves, are not ashamed to own.
Virtue and vice had boundaries in old time,
Not to be passed ; and she that had renounced
Her sex's honour, was renounced herself
By all that prized it ; not for prudery's sake,
But dignity's, resentful of the wrong.
'Twas hard perhaps on here and there a waif,
Desirous to return, and not received ;
But was a wholesome rigour in the main,
And taught the unblemished to preserve with care
That purity, whose loss was loss of all.
Men too were nice in honour in those days,
And judged offenders well. Then he that sharped,
And pocketed a prize by fraud obtained,
Was marked and shunned as odious. He that sold
His country, or was slack when she required
His every nerve in action and at stretch,
Paid with the blood that he had basely spared
The price of his default. But now—yes, now,
We are become so candid and so fair,
So liberal in construction, and so rich

In Christian charity, (good-natured age !)
That they are safe, sinners of either sex,
Transgress what laws they may. Well dressed, well bred,
Well equipaged, is ticket good enough
To pass us readily through every door.
Hypocrisy, detest her as we may,
(And no man's hatred ever wronged her yet,)
May claim this merit still—that she admits
The worth of what she mimics with such care,
And thus gives Virtue indirect applause ;
But she has burned her mask, not needed here,
Where Vice has such allowance, that her shifts
And specious semblances have lost their use.

I was a stricken deer that left the herd
Long since ; with many an arrow deep infix'd
My panting side was charged, when I withdrew
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
There was I found by One who had Himself
Been hurt by the archers. In His side He bore,
And in His hands and feet, the cruel scars.
With gentle force soliciting the darts,
He drew them forth, and healed and bade me live.
Since then, with few associates, in remote
And silent woods I wander, far from those
My former partners of the peopled scene ;
With few associates, and not wishing more.
Here much I ruminare, as much I may,
With other views of men and manners now
Than once, and others of a life to come.
I see that all are wanderers, gone astray
Each in his own delusions ; they are lost
In chase of fancied happiness, still wooed
And never won. Dream after dream ensues,
And still they dream that they shall still succeed,
And still are disappointed. Rings the world
With the vain stir. I sum up half mankind,
And add two-thirds of the remaining half,
And find the total of their hopes and fears

Dreams, empty dreams. The million flit as gay
As if created only like the fly
That spreads his motley wings in the eye of noon,
To sport their season, and be seen no more.
The rest are sober dreamers, grave and wise,
And pregnant with discoveries new and rare.
Some write a narrative of wars, and feats
Of heroes little known, and call the rant
A history : describe the man, of whom
His own coevals took but little note,
And paint his person, character, and views,
As they had known him from his mother's womb.
They disentangle from the puzzled skein
In which obscurity has wrapped them up,
The threads of politic and shrewd design
That ran through all his purposes, and charge
His mind with meanings that he never had,
Or having, kept concealed. Some drill and bore
The solid earth, and from the strata there
Extract a register, by which we learn
That He who made it, and revealed its date
To Moses, was mistaken in its age.
Some, more acute and more industrious still,
Contrive creation ; travel Nature up
To the sharp peak of her sublimest height,
And tell us whence the stars ; why some are fixed,
And planetary some ; what gave them first
Rotation, from what fountain flowed their light.
Great contest follows, and much learned dust
Involves the combatants, each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both : and thus they spend
The little wick of life's poor shallow lamp
In playing tricks with nature, giving laws
To distant worlds, and trifling in their own.
Is't not a pity now, that tickling rheums
Should ever tease the lungs and blear the sight
Of oracles like these ? Great pity too,
That having wielded the elements, and built

A thousand systems, each in his own way,
They should go out in fume and be forgot ?
Ah ! what is life thus spent ? and what are they
But frantic who thus spend it all for smoke ?
Eternity for bubbles proves at last

A senseless bargain. When I see such games
Played by the creatures of a Power who swears
That He will judge the earth, and call the fool
To a sharp reckoning that has lived in vain ;
And when I weigh this seeming wisdom well,
And prove it in the infallible result

So hollow and so false—I feel my heart
Dissolve in pity, and account the learned,
If this be learning, most of all deceived.

Great crimes alarm the conscience, but it sleeps
While thoughtful man is plausibly amused.

“ Defend me therefore, common sense,” say I,
“ From reveries so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up ! ”

“ ‘Twere well,” says one sage erudite, profound,
Terribly arched and aquiline his nose,
And overbuilt with most impending brows—

“ ‘Twere well, could you permit the world to live
As the world pleases. What’s the world to you ? ”

Much. I was born of woman, and drew milk,
As sweet as charity, from human breasts.

I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,
And exercise all functions of a man.

How then should I and any man that lives
Be strangers to each other ? Pierce my vein,
Take of the crimson stream meandering there,
And catechise it well. Apply thy glass,
Search it, and prove now if it be not blood
Congenial with thine own : and if it be,
What edge of subtlety canst thou suppose
Keen enough, wise and skilful as thou art,
To cut the link of brotherhood, by which

One common Maker bound me to the kind ?
 True ; I am no proficient, I confess,
 In arts like yours. I cannot call the swift
 And perilous lightnings from the angry clouds,
 And bid them hide themselves in earth beneath ;
 I cannot analyse the air, nor catch
 The parallax of yonder luminous point
 That seems half quenched in the immense abyss ;
 Such powers I boast not—neither can I rest
 A silent witness of the headlong rage
 Or heedless folly by which thousands die,
 Bone of my bone, and kindred souls to mine.

God never meant that man should scale the heavens
 By strides of human wisdom. In His works,
 Though wondrous, He commands us in His word
 To seek Him rather where His mercy shines.
 The mind indeed, enlightened from above,
 Views Him in all ; ascribes to the grand cause
 The grand effect ; acknowledges with joy
 His manner, and with rapture tastes His style.
 But never yet did philosophic tube,
 That brings the planets home into the eye
 Of observation, and discovers, else
 Not visible, His family of worlds,
 Discover Him that rules them ; such a veil
 Hangs over mortal eyes, blind from the birth,
 And dark in things divine. Full often too
 Our wayward intellect, the more we learn
 Of nature, overlooks her Author more,
 From instrumental causes proud to draw
 Conclusions retrograde, and mad mistake.
 But if His word once teach us, shoot a ray
 Through all the heart's dark chambers, and reveal
 Truths undiscerned but by that holy light,
 Then all is plain. Philosophy baptized
 In the pure fountain of eternal love
 Has eyes indeed ; and viewing all she sees
 As meant to indicate a God to man,

Gives Him His praise, and forfeits not her own.
Learning has borne such fruit in other days
On all her branches : piety has found
Friends in the friends of science, and true prayer
Has flowed from lips wet with Castalian dews.
Such was thy wisdom, Newton, childlike sage !
Sagacious reader of the works of God,
And in His word sagacious. Such too thine,
Milton, whose genius had angelic wings,
And fed on manna. And such thine, in whom
Our British Themis glорied with just cause,
Immortal Hale ! for deep discernment praised
And sound integrity, not more than famed
For sanctity of manners undefiled.

All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower dishevelled in the wind ;
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream ;
The man we celebrate must find a tomb,
And we that worship him, ignoble graves.
Nothing is proof against the general curse
Of vanity, that seizes all below.
The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue ; the only lasting treasure, truth.
But what is truth ? 'Twas Pilate's question put
To Truth itself, that deigned him no reply.
And wherefore ? will not God impart His light
To them that ask it ?—Freely—'tis His joy,
His glory and His nature, to impart.
But to the proud, uncandid, insincere,
Or negligent inquirer, not a spark.
What's that which brings contempt upon a book,
And him who writes it, though the style be neat,
The method clear, and argument exact ?
That makes a minister in holy things
The joy of many, and the dread of more,
His name a theme for praise and for reproach ?
That while it gives us worth in God's account,
Depreciates and undoes us in our own ?

What pearl is it that rich men cannot buy,
 That learning is too proud to gather up,
 But which the poor and the despised of all
 Seek and obtain, and often find unsought ?
 Tell me, and I will tell thee what is truth.

Oh, friendly to the best pursuits of man,
 Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace,
 Domestic life in rural leisure passed !
 Few know thy value, and few taste thy sweets,
 Though many boast thy favours, and affect
 To understand and choose thee for their own.
 But foolish man foregoes his proper bliss,
 Even as his first progenitor, and quits,
 Though placed in Paradise, (for earth has still
 Some traces of her youthful beauty left,)
 Substantial happiness for transient joy.
 Scenes formed for contemplation, and to nurse
 The growing seeds of wisdom—that suggest,
 By every pleasing image they present,
 Reflections such as meliorate the heart,
 Compose the passions, and exalt the mind—
 Scenes such as these, 'tis his supreme delight
 To fill with riot, and defile with blood.
 Should some contagion, kind to the poor brutes
 We persecute, annihilate the tribes
 That draw the sportsman over hill and dale
 Fearless, and rapt away from all his cares ;
 Should never game-fowl hatch her eggs again,
 Nor baited hook deceive the fish's eye ;
 Could pageantry and dance, and feast and song,
 Be quelled in all our summer-months' retreats ;
 How many self-deluded nymphs and swains,
 Who dream they have a taste for fields and groves,
 Would find them hideous nurseries of the spleen,
 And crowd the roads, impatient for the town !
 They love the country, and none else, who seek
 For their own sake its silence and its shade ;
 Delights which who would leave, that has a heart

Susceptible of pity, or a mind
Cultured and capable of sober thought,
For all the savage din of the swift pack,
And clamours of the field ? Detested sport,
That owes its pleasures to another's pain,
That feeds upon the sobs and dying shrieks
Of harmless nature, dumb, but yet endued
With eloquence that agonies inspire,
Of silent tears and heart-distending sighs !
Vain tears, alas ! and sighs that never find
A corresponding tone in jovial souls.
Well,—one at least is safe. One sheltered hare
Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,
Whom ten long years' experience of my care
Has made at last familiar, she has lost
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.
Yes,—thou mayst eat thy bread, and lick the hand
That feeds thee ; thou mayst frolic on the floor
At evening, and at night retire secure
To thy straw couch, and slumber unalarmed :
For I have gained thy confidence, have pledged
All that is human in me to protect
Thine unsuspecting gratitude and love.
If I survive thee I will dig thy grave ;
And when I place thee in it, sighing say,
I knew at least one hare that had a friend.

How various his employments whom the world
Calls idle, and who justly in return
Esteems that busy world an idler too !
Friends, books, a garden, and perhaps his pen,
Delightful industry enjoyed at home,
And Nature in her cultivated trim
Dressed to his taste, inviting him abroad—
Can he want occupation who has these ?
Will he be idle who has much to enjoy ?

Me, therefore, studious of laborious ease,
 Not slothful, happy to deceive the time
 Not waste it, and aware that human life
 Is but a loan to be repaid with use,
 When He shall call His debtors to account,
 From whom are all our blessings, business finds
 Even here ; while sedulous I seek to improve,
 At least neglect not, or leave unemployed,
 The mind He gave me ; driving it, though slack
 Too oft, and much impeded in its work
 By causes not to be divulged in vain,
 To its just point—the service of mankind.
 He that attends to his interior self,—
 That has a heart and keeps it,—has a mind
 That hungers and supplies it,—and who seeks
 A social, not a dissipated life,—
 Has business ; feels himself engaged to achieve
 No unimportant, though a silent task.
 A life all turbulence and noise may seem
 To him that leads it, wise and to be praised ;
 But wisdom is a pearl with most success
 Sought in still water, and beneath clear skies.
 He that is ever occupied in storms
 Or dives not for it, or brings up instead,
 Vainly industrious, a disgraceful prize.

The morning finds the self-sequestered man
 Fresh for his task, intend what task he may.
 Whether inclement seasons recommend
 His warm but simple home, where he enjoys,
 With her who shares his pleasures and his heart,
 Sweet converse, sipping calm the fragrant lymph
 Which neatly she prepares ; then to his book
 Well chosen, and not sullenly perused
 In selfish silence, but imparted oft
 As aught occurs that she may smile to hear,
 Or turn to nourishment digested well.
 Or if the garden with its many cares,
 All well repaid, demand him, he attends

The welcome call, conscious how much the hand
Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye,
Oft loitering lazily if not o'erseen,
Or misapplying his unskilful strength.
Nor does he govern only or direct,
But much performs himself. No works indeed
That ask robust tough sinews bred to toil,
Servile employ ; but such as may amuse,
Not tire, demanding rather skill than force.
Proud of his well-spread walls, he views his trees
That meet, no barren interval between,
With pleasure more than even their fruits afford,
Which, save himself who trains them, none can feel :
These therefore are his own peculiar charge,
No meaner hand may discipline the shoots,
None but his steel approach them. What is weak,
Distempered, or has lost prolific powers,
Impaired by age, his unrelenting hand
Dooms to the knife : nor does he spare the soft
And succulent, that feeds its giant growth
But barren, at the expense of neighbouring twigs
Less ostentatious, and yet studded thick
With hopeful gems. The rest, no portion left
That may disgrace his art, or disappoint
Large expectation, he disposes neat
At measured distances, that air and sun,
Admitted freely, may afford their aid,
And ventilate and warm the swelling buds.
Hence Summer has her riches, Autumn hence,
And hence even Winter fills his withered hand
With blushing fruits, and plenty not his own.*
Fair recompense of labour well bestowed,
And wise precaution, which a clime so rude
Makes needful still, whose Spring is but the child
Of churlish Winter, in her froward moods
Discovering much the temper of her sire.
For oft, as if in her the stream of mild

* "Miraturque novos fructus et non sua poma."—VIRG.

Maternal nature had reversed its course,
She brings her infants forth with many smiles,
But once delivered, kills them with a frown.
He therefore, timely warned, himself supplies
Her want of care, screening and keeping warm
The plenteous bloom, that no rough blast may sweep
His garlands from the boughs. Again, as oft
As the sun peeps and vernal airs breathe mild,
The fence withdrawn, he gives them every beam,
And spreads his hopes before the blaze of day.

To raise the prickly and green-coated gourd,
So grateful to the palate, and when rare
So coveted, else base and disesteemed,—
Food for the vulgar merely,—is an art
That toiling ages have but just matured,
And at this moment unassayed in song.
Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since
Their eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,
And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains;
And in thy numbers, Philips, shines for aye
The solitary Shilling. Pardon then,
Ye sage dispensers of poetic fame,
The ambition of one meaner far, whose powers,
Presuming an attempt not less sublime,
Pant for the praise of dressing to the taste
Of critic appetite, no sordid fare,
A cucumber, while costly yet and scarce.

The stable yields a stercoraceous heap,
Impregnated with quick fermenting salts,
And potent to resist the freezing blast:
For ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf
Deciduous, when now November dark
Checks vegetation in the torpid plant
Exposed to his cold breath, the task begins.
Warily therefore, and with prudent heed,
He seeks a favoured spot; that where he builds
The agglomerated pile, his frame may front
The sun's meridian disk, and at the back

Enjoy close shelter, wall, or reeds, or hedge
Impervious to the wind. First he bids spread
Dry fern or littered hay, that may imbibe
The ascending damps; then leisurely impose,
And lightly, shaking it with agile hand
From the full fork, the saturated straw.
What longest binds the closest, forms secure
The shapely side, that as it rises takes,
By just degrees, an overhanging breadth,
Sheltering the base with its projected eaves.
The uplifted frame, compact at every joint,
And overlaid with clear translucent glass,
He settles next upon the sloping mount,
Whose sharp declivity shoots off secure
From the dashed pane the deluge as it falls:
He shuts it close, and the first labour ends.
Thrice must the volatile and restless earth
Spin round upon her axle, ere the warmth,
Slow gathering in the midst, through the square mass
Diffused, attain the surface: when, behold!
A pestilent and most corrosive steam,
Like a gross fog Boeotian, rising fast,
And fast condensed upon the dewy sash,
Asks egress; which obtained, the overcharged
And drenched conservatory breathes abroad,
In volumes wheeling slow, the vapour dank,
And purified, rejoices to have lost
Its foul inhabitant. But to assuage
The impatient fervour which it first conceives
Within its reeking bosom, threatening death
To his young hopes, requires discreet delay.
Experience, slow preceptress; teaching oft
The way to glory by miscarriage foul,
Must prompt him, and admonish how to catch
The auspicious moment, when the tempered heat,
Friendly to vital motion, may afford
Soft fermentation, and invite the seed.
The seed, selected wisely, plump, and smooth,

And glossy, he commits to pots of size
Diminutive, well filled with well-prepared
And fruitful soil, that has been treasured long,
And drunk no moisture from the dripping clouds :
These on the warm and genial earth that hides
The smoking manure, and o'erspreads it all,
He places lightly, and as time subdues
The rage of fermentation, plunges deep
In the soft medium, till they stand immersed.
Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick
And spreading wide their spongy lobes, at first
Pale, wan, and livid, but assuming soon,
If fanned by balmy and nutritious air,
Strained through the friendly mats, a vivid green.
Two leaves produced, two rough indented leaves,
Cautious he pinches from the second stalk
A pimple, that portends a future sprout,
And interdicts its growth. Thence straight succeed
The branches, sturdy to his utmost wish,
Prolific all, and harbingers of more.
The crowded roots demand enlargement now,
And transplantation in an ampler space.
Indulged in what they wish, they soon supply
Large foliage, overshadowing golden flowers,
Blown on the summit of the apparent fruit.
These have their sexes, and when summer shines,
The bee transports the fertilizing meal
From flower to flower, and even the breathing air
Wafts the rich prize to its appointed use.
Not so when Winter scowls. Assistant art
Then acts in Nature's office, brings to pass
The glad espousals, and ensures the crop.

Grudge not, ye rich, (since luxury must have
His dainties, and the world's more numerous half
Lives by contriving delicacies for you,)
Grudge not the cost. Ye little know the cares,
The vigilance, the labour, and the skill
That day and night are exercised, and hang

Upon the ticklish balance of suspense,
That ye may garnish your profuse regales
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.
Ten thousand dangers lie in wait to thwart
The process. Heat and cold, and wind and steam,
Moisture and drought, mice, worms, and swarming flies,
Minute as dust and numberless, oft work
Dire disappointment that admits no cure,
And which no care can obviate. It were long,
Too long to tell the expedients and the shifts
Which he that fights a season so severe
Devises, while he guards his tender trust,
And oft at last in vain. The learned and wise,
Sarcastic, would exclaim, and judge the song
Cold as its theme, and, like its theme, the fruit
Of too much labour, worthless when produced.

Who loves a garden, loves a greenhouse too.
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,
While the winds whistle and the snows descend.
The spiry myrtle with unwithering leaf
Shines there and flourishes. The golden boast
Of Portugal and western India there,
The ruddier orange and the paler lime,
Peep through their polished foliage at the storm,
And seem to smile at what they need not fear.
The amomum there with intermingling flowers
And cherries hangs her twigs. Geranium boasts
Her crimson honours, and the spangled beau,
Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long.
All plants, of every leaf that can endure
The winter's frown, if screened from his shrewd bite,
Live there and prosper. Those Ausonia claims,
Levantine regions these ; the Azores send
Their jessamine, her jessamine remote
Caffraria : foreigners from many lands,
They form one social shade, as if convened
By magic summons of the Orphean lyre.

Yet just arrangement, rarely brought to pass
But by a master's hand, disposing well
The gay diversities of leaf and flower,
Must lend its aid to illustrate all their charms,
And dress the regular yet various scene.
Plant behind plant aspiring, in the van
The dwarfish, in the rear retired, but still
Sublime above the rest, the statelier stand.
So once were ranged the sons of ancient Rome,
A noble show ! while Roscius trod the stage ;
And so, while Garrick as renowned as he,
The sons of Albion, fearing each to lose
Some note of Nature's music from his lips,
And covetous of Shakspeare's beauty seen
In every flash of his far-beaming eye.
Nor taste alone and well-contrived display
Suffice to give the marshalled ranks the grace
Of their complete effect. Much yet remains
Unsung, and many cares are yet behind,
And more laborious ; cares on which depends
Their vigour, injured soon, not soon restored.
The soil must be renewed, which, often washed,
Loses its treasure of salubrious salts,
And disappoints the roots ; the slender roots
Close interwoven, where they meet the vase
Must smooth be shorn away ; the sapless branch
Must fly before the knife ; the withered leaf
Must be detached, and where it strews the floor
Swept with a woman's neatness, breeding else
Contagion, and disseminating death.
Discharge but these kind offices, (and who
Would spare, that loves them, offices like these ?)
Well they reward the toil. The sight is pleased,
The scent regaled, each odoriferous leaf,
Each opening blossom, freely breathes abroad
Its gratitude, and thanks him with its sweets.
So manifold, all pleasing in their kind,
All healthful, are the employes of rural life,

Reiterated as the wheel of time
Runs round ; still ending, and beginning still.
Nor are these all. To deck the shapely knoll,
That, softly swelled and gaily dressed, appears
A flowery island, from the dark green lawn
Emerging, must be deemed a labour due.
To no mean hand, and asks the touch of taste.
Here also grateful mixture of well-matched
And sorted hues (each giving each relief,
And by contrasted beauty shining more)
Is needful. Strength may wield the ponderous spade,
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home,
But elegance, chief grace the garden shows,
And most attractive, is the fair result
Of thought, the creature of a polished mind.
Without it, all is gothic as the scene
To which the insipid citizen resorts
Near yonder heath ; where industry misspent,
But proud of his uncouth ill-chosen task,
Has made a heaven on earth ; with suns and moons
Of close-rammed stones has charged the encumbered soil
And fairly laid the zodiac in the dust.
He therefore who would see his flowers disposed
Sightly and in just order, ere he gives
The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds,
Forecasts the future whole ; that when the scene
Shall break into its preconceived display,
Each for itself, and all as with one voice
Conspiring, may attest his bright design.
Nor even then, dismissing as performed
His pleasant work, may he suppose it done.
Few self-supported flowers endure the wind
Uninjured, but expect the upholding aid
Of the smooth shaven prop, and neatly tied,
Are wedded thus, like beauty to old age,
For interest sake, the living to the dead.
Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused
And lowly creeping, modest and yet fair,

Like virtue, thriving most where little seen ;
Some, more aspiring, catch the neighbour shrub
With clasping tendrils, and invest his branch,
Else unadorned, with many a gay festoon
And fragrant chaplet, recompensing well
The strength they borrow with the grace they lend.
All hate the rank society of weeds,
Noisome, and ever greedy to exhaust
The impoverished earth ; an overbearing race,
That, like the multitude made faction-mad,
Disturb good order, and degrade true worth.

O blest seclusion from a jarring world,
Which he, thus occupied, enjoys ! Retreat
Cannot indeed to guilty man restore
Lost innocence, or cancel follies past ;
But it has peace, and much secures the mind
From all assaults of evil, proving still
A faithful barrier, not o'erleaped with ease
By vicious custom, raging uncontrolled
Abroad, and desolating public life.
When fierce temptation, seconded within
By traitor appetite, and armed with darts
Tempered in Hell, invades the throbbing breast,
To combat may be glorious, and success
Perhaps may crown us, but to fly is safe.
Had I the choice of sublunary good,
What could I wish that I possess not here ?
Health, leisure, means to improve it, friendship, peace,
No loose or wanton, though a wandering muse,
And constant occupation without care.
Thus blest, I draw a picture of that bliss ;
Hopeless indeed that dissipated minds,
And profligate abusers of a world
Created fair so much in vain for them,
Should seek the guiltless joys that I describe,
Allured by my report ; but sure no less
That, self-condemned, they must neglect the prize,
And what they will not taste must yet approve.

What we admire we praise ; and when we praise,
Advance it into notice, that its worth
Acknowledged, others may admire it too.
I therefore recommend, though at the risk
Of popular disgust, yet boldly still,
The cause of piety, and sacred truth,
And virtue, and those scenes which God ordained
Should best secure them and promote them most ;
Scenes that I love, and with regret perceive
Forsaken, or through folly not enjoyed.

Pure is the nymph, though liberal of her smiles,
And chaste, though unconfined, whom I extol ;
Not as the prince in Shushan, when he called,
Vainglorious of her charms, his Vashti forth
To grace the full pavilion. His design
Was but to boast his own peculiar good,
Which all might view with envy, none partake.

My charmer is not mine alone ; my sweets,
And she that sweetens all my bitters too,
Nature, enchanting Nature, in whose form
And lineaments divine I trace a hand
That errs not, and find raptures still renewed,
Is free to all men—universal prize.

Strange that so fair a creature should yet want
Admirers, and be destined to divide
With meaner objects even the few she finds.
Stripped of her ornaments, her leaves, and flowers,
She loses all her influence. Cities then
Attract us, and neglected nature pines,
Abandoned, as unworthy of our love.

But are not wholesome airs, though unperfumed
By roses, and clear suns though scarcely felt,
And groves, if unharmonious, yet secure
From clamour, and whose very silence charms,
To be preferred to smoke, to the eclipse
That metropolitan volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long,
And to the stir of Commerce, driving slow,

And thundering loud, with his ten thousand wheels ?
 They would be, were not madness in the head,
 And folly in the heart ; were England now
 What England was, plain, hospitable, kind,
 And undebauched. But we have bid farewell
 To all the virtues of those better days,
 And all their honest pleasures. Mansions once
 Knew their own masters, and laborious hinds
 Who had survived the father, served the son.
 Now the legitimate and rightful lord
 Is but a transient guest, newly arrived,
 And soon to be supplanted. He that saw
 His patrimonial timber cast its leaf
 Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price
 To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
 Estates are landscapes, gazed upon awhile,
 Then advertised, and auctioneered away.
 The country starves, and they that feed the o'ercharged
 And surfeited lewd town with her fair dues,
 By a just judgment strip and starve themselves.
 The wings that waft our riches out of sight
 Grow on the gamester's elbows, and the alert
 And nimble motion of those restless joints,
 That never tire, soon fans them all away.
 Improvement too, the idol of the age,
 Is fed with many a victim. Lo ! he comes,—
 The omnipotent magician, Brown, appears.
 Down falls the venerable pile, the abode
 Of our forefathers, a grave whiskered race,
 But tasteless. Springs a palace in its stead,
 But in a distant spot, where more exposed,
 It may enjoy the advantage of the north,
 And aguish east, till time shall have transformed
 Those naked acres to a sheltering grove.
 He speaks. The lake in front becomes a lawn,
 Woods vanish, hills subside, and valleys rise,
 And streams, as if created for his use,
 Pursue the track of his directing wand,

Sinuous or straight, now rapid and now slow,
Now murmuring soft, now roaring in cascades,
Even as he bids. The enraptured owner smiles.
'Tis finished ! and yet, finished as it seems,
Still wants a grace, the loveliest it could show,
A mine to satisfy the enormous cost.
Drained to the last poor item of his wealth,
He sighs, departs, and leaves the accomplished plan
That he has touched, retouched, many a long day
Laboured, and many a night pursued in dreams,
Just when it meets his hopes, and proves the heaven
He wanted, for a wealthier to enjoy.
And now perhaps the glorious hour is come,
When having no stake left, no pledge to endear
Her interests, or that gives her sacred cause
A moment's operation on his love,
He burns with most intense and flagrant zeal
To serve his country. Ministerial grace
Deals him out money from the public chest ;
Or if that mine be shut, some private purse
Supplies his need with a usurious loan,
To be refunded duly, when his vote,
Well managed, shall have earned its worthy price.
Oh innocent, compared with arts like these,
Crape and cocked pistol, and the whistling ball
Sent through the traveller's temples ! He that finds
One drop of Heaven's sweet mercy in his cup,
Can dig, beg, rot, and perish, well content.
So he may wrap himself in honest rags
At his last gasp ; but could not for a world
Fish up his dirty and dependent bread
From pools and ditches of the commonwealth,
Sordid and sickening at his own success.

Ambition, avarice, penury incurred
By endless riot, vanity, the lust
Of pleasure and variety, despatch,
As duly as the swallows disappear,
The world of wandering knights and squires to town.

London ingulfs them all. The shark is there,
And the shark's prey ; the spendthrift and the leech
That sucks him. There the sycophant, and he
Who, with bareheaded and obsequious bows,
Begs a warm office, doomed to a cold jail,
And groat per diem, if his patron frown.
The levee swarms, as if, in golden pomp,
Were charactered on every statesman's door,
“ BATTERED AND BANKRUPT FORTUNES MENDED HERE.”
These are the charms that sully and eclipse
The charms of nature. 'Tis the cruel gripe
That lean hard-handed Poverty inflicts,
The hope of better things, the chance to win,
The wish to shine, the thirst to be amused,
That at the sound of Winter's hoary wing
Unpeople all our counties of such herds
Of fluttering, loitering, cringing, begging, loose
And wanton vagrants, as make London, vast
And boundless as it is, a crowded coop.

Oh thou, resort and mart of all the earth,
Chequered with all complexions of mankind,
And spotted with all crimes ; in whom I see
Much that I love, and more that I admire,
And all that I abhor ; thou freckled fair,
That pleasest and yet shockest me, I can laugh
And I can weep, can hope and can despond,
Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee !
Ten righteous would have saved a city once,
And thou hast many righteous.—Well for thee !
That salt preserves thee ; more corrupted else,
And therefore more obnoxious at this hour,
Than Sodom in her day had power to be,
For whom God heard His Abraham plead in vain.

BOOK IV

THE WINTER EVENING

ARGUMENT

THE post comes in—The newspaper is read—The world contemplated at a distance—Address to winter—The rural amusements of a winter evening compared with the fashionable ones—Address to evening—A brown study—Fall of snow in the evening—The waggoner—A poor family piece—The rural thief—Public-houses—The multitude of them censured—The farmer's daughter ; what she was ; what she is—The simplicity of country manners almost lost—Causes of the change—Desertion of the country by the rich—Neglect of magistrates—The militia principally in fault—The new recruit and his transformation—Reflection on bodies corporate—The love of rural objects natural to all, and never to be totally extinguished.

HARK ! 'tis the twanging horn ! O'er yonder bridge,
That with its wearisome but needful length
Bestrides the wintry flood, in which the moon
Sees her unwrinkled face reflected bright,
He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
With spattered boots, strapped waist, and frozen locks,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.
True to his charge, the close-packed load behind,
Yet careless what he brings, his one concern
Is to conduct it to the destined inn,
And having dropped the expected bag—pass on.
He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful : messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some,
To him indifferent whether grief or joy.
Houses in ashes, and the fall of stocks,
Births, deaths, and marriages, epistles wet
With tears that trickled down the writer's cheeks

Fast as the periods from his fluent quill,
 Or charged with amorous sighs of absent swains,
 Or nymphs responsive, equally affect
 His horse and him, unconscious of them all.
 But oh the important budget ! ushered in
 With such heart-shaking music, who can say
 What are its tidings ? have our troops awaked ?
 Or do they still, as if with opium drugged,
 Snore to the murmurs of the Atlantic wave ?
 Is India free ? and does she wear her plumed
 And jewelled turban with a smile of peace,
 Or do we grind her still ? The grand debate,
 The popular harangue, the tart reply,
 The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
 And the loud laugh—I long to know them all ;
 I burn to set the imprisoned wranglers free,
 And give them voice and utterance once again.

Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
 Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
 And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
 Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
 That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,
 So let us welcome peaceful evening in.
 Not such his evening, who with shining face
 Sweats in the crowded theatre, and squeezed
 And bored with elbow-points through both his sides,
 Outscolds the ranting actor on the stage ;
 Nor his, who patient stands till his feet throb,
 And his head thumps, to feed upon the breath
 Of patriots bursting with heroic rage,
 Or placemen all tranquillity and smiles.
 This folio of four pages, happy work !
 Which not even critics criticize ; that holds
 Inquisitive attention, while I read,
 Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair,
 Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break ;
 What is it but a map of busy life,
 Its fluctuations, and its vast concerns ?

Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge
That tempts ambition. On the summit, see,
The seals of office glitter in his eyes ;
He climbs, he pants, he grasps them. At his heels,
Close at his heels, a demagogue ascends,
And with a dexterous jerk soon twists him down,
And wins them, but to lose them in his turn.
Here rills of oily eloquence in soft
Meanders lubricate the course they take ;
The modest speaker is ashamed and grieved
To engross a moment's notice, and yet begs,
Begs a propitious ear for his poor thoughts,
However trivial all that he conceives.
Sweet bashfulness ! it claims, at least, this praise
The dearth of information and good sense
That it foretells us, always comes to pass.
Cataracts of declamation thunder here,
There forests of no meaning spread the page
In which all comprehension wanders lost ;
While fields of pleasantry amuse us there
With merry descants on a nation's woes.
The rest appears a wilderness of strange
But gay confusion ; roses for the cheeks
And lilies for the brows of faded age,
Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald,
Heaven, earth, and ocean plundered of their sweets,
Nectareous essences, Olympian dews,
Sermons and city feasts, and favourite airs,
Æthereal journeys, submarine exploits,
And Katerfelto, with his hair on end
At his own wonders, wondering for his bread.
'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat
To peep at such a world ; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd ;
To hear the roar she sends through all her gates
At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on the uninjured ear.
Thus sitting, and surveying thus at ease

The globe and its concerns, I seem advanced
 To some secure and more than mortal height,
 That liberates and exempts me from them all.
 It turns submitted to my view, turns round
 With all its generations ; I behold
 The tumult, and am still. The sound of war
 Has lost its terrors ere it reaches me ;
 Grieves, but alarms me not. I mourn the pride
 And avarice that make man a wolf to man,
 Hear the faint echo of those brazen throats,
 By which he speaks the language of his heart,
 And sigh, but never tremble at the sound.
 He travels and expatiates, as the bee
 From flower to flower, so he from land to land ;
 The manners, customs, policy of all
 Pay contribution to the store he gleans ;
 He sucks intelligence in every clime,
 And spreads the honey of his deep research
 At his return, a rich repast for me.
 He travels, and I too. I tread his deck,
 Ascend his topmast, through his peering eyes
 Discover countries, with a kindred heart
 Suffer his woes, and share in his escapes ;
 While fancy, like the finger of a clock,
 Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.

O Winter ! ruler of the inverted year,
 Thy scattered hair with sleet like ashes filled,
 Thy breath congealed upon thy lips, thy cheeks
 Fringed with a beard made white with other snows
 Than those of age, thy forehead wrapt in clouds,
 A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne
 A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,
 But urged by storms along its slippery way ;
 I love thee, all unlovely as thou seemest,
 And dreaded as thou art. Thou holdest the sun
 A prisoner in the yet undawning east,
 Shortening his journey between morn and noon,
 And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,

Down to the rosy west ; but kindly still
Compensating his loss with added hours
Of social converse and instructive ease,
And gathering, at short notice, in one group
The family dispersed, and fixing thought,
Not less dispersed by daylight and its cares.
I crown thee King of intimate delights,
Fireside enjoyments, homeborn happiness,
And all the comforts that the lowly roof
Of undisturbed retirement, and the hours
Of long uninterrupted evening know.
No rattling wheels stop short before these gates ;
No powdered pert, proficient in the art
Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors
Till the street rings ; no stationary steeds
Cough their own knell, while, heedless of the sound,
The silent circle fan themselves, and quake :
But here the needle plies its busy task,
The pattern grows, the well-depicted flower,
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,
Unfolds its bosom ; buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils, gracefully disposed,
Follow the nimble finger of the fair ;
A wreath that cannot fade, of flowers that blow
With most success when all besides decay.
The poet's or historian's page, by one
Made vocal for the amusement of the rest ;
The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds
The touch from many a trembling chord shakes out ;
And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct,
And in the charming strife triumphant still ;
Beguile the night, and set a keener edge
On female industry : the threaded steel
Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds.
The volume closed, the customary rites
Of the last meal commence. A Roman meal,
Such as the mistress of the world once found
Delicious, when her patriots of high note,

Perhaps by moonlight, at their humble doors,
 And under an old oak's domestic shade,
 Enjoyed, spare feast ! a radish and an egg.
 Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull,
 Nor such as with a frown forbids the play
 Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of mirth ;
 Nor do we madly, like an impious world,
 Who deem religion frenzy, and the God
 That made them an intruder on their joys,
 Start at His awful name, or deem His praise
 A jarring note. Themes of a graver tone,
 Exciting oft our gratitude and love,
 While we retrace with memory's pointing wand,
 That calls the past to our exact review,
 The dangers we have 'scaped, the broken snare,
 The disappointed foe, deliverance found
 Unlooked for, life preserved and peace restored,
 Fruits of omnipotent eternal love.

" Oh evenings worthy of the gods ! " exclaimed
 The Sabine bard. Oh evenings, I reply,
 More to be prized and coveted than yours,
 As more illumined, and with nobler truths,
 That I and mine, and those we love, enjoy.

Is Winter hideous in a garb like this ?
 Needs he the tragic fur, the smoke of lamps,
 The pent-up breath of an unsavoury throng,
 To thaw him into feeling, or the smart
 And snappish dialogue that flippant wits
 Call comedy, to prompt him with a smile ?
 The self-complacent actor, when he views
 (Stealing a sidelong glance at a full house)
 The slope of faces from the floor to the roof
 (As if one master spring controlled them all)
 Relaxed into an universal grin,
 Sees not a countenance there that speaks of joy
 Half so refined or so sincere as ours.
 Cards were superfluous here, with all the tricks
 That idleness has ever yet contrived

To fill the void of an unfurnished brain,
To palliate dulness, and give time a shove.
Time as he passes us, has a dove's wing,
Unsoiled and swift, and of a silken sound ;
But the world's Time is Time in masquerade.
Theirs, should I paint him, has his pinions fledged
With motley plumes ; and where the peacock shows
His azure eyes, is tinctured black and red
With spots quadrangular of diamond form,
Ensanguined hearts, clubs typical of strife,
And spades, the emblems of untimely graves.
What should be, and what was an hour-glass once,
Becomes a dice-box, and a billiard mace
Well does the work of his destructive scythe.
Thus decked, he charms a world whom fashion blinds
To his true worth, most pleased when idle most,
Whose only happy are their wasted hours.
Even misses, at whose age their mothers wore
The backstring and the bib, assume the dress
Of womanhood, sit pupils in the school
Of card-devoted Time, and night by night
Placed at some vacant corner of the board,
Learn every trick, and soon play all the game.
But truce with censure. Roving as I rove,
Where shall I find an end, or how proceed ?
As he that travels far, oft turns aside
To view some rugged rock or mouldering tower,
Which seen, delights him not ; then coming home,
Describes and prints it, that the world may know
How far he went for what was nothing worth ;
So I, with brush in hand and pallet spread,
With colours mixed for a far different use,
Paint cards and dolls, and every idle thing
That fancy finds in her excursive flights.
Come, Evening, once again, season of peace ;
Return, sweet Evening, and continue long !
Methinks I see thee in the streaky west,
With matron step slow moving, while the Night

Treads on thy sweeping train ; one hand employed
 In letting fall the curtain of repose
 On bird and beast, the other charged for man
 With sweet oblivion of the cares of day ;
 Not sumptuously adorned, nor needing aid,
 Like homely-featured Night, of clustering gems ;
 A star or two just twinkling on thy brow
 Suffices thee ; save that the moon is thine
 No less than hers, not worn indeed on high
 With ostentatious pageantry, but set
 With modest grandeur in thy purple zone,
 Resplendent less, but of an ampler round.
 Come then, and thou shalt find thy votary calm,
 Or make me so. Composure is thy gift :
 And whether I devote thy gentle hours
 To books, to music, or the poet's toil ;
 To weaving nets for bird-alluring fruit ;
 Or twining silken threads round ivory reels,
 When they command whom man was born to please ;
 I slight thee not, but make thee welcome still.

Just when our drawing-rooms begin to blaze
 With lights, by clear reflection multiplied
 From many a mirror, in which he of Gath,
 Goliath, might have seen his giant bulk
 Whole without stooping, towering crest and all,
 My pleasures too begin. But me perhaps
 The glowing hearth may satisfy awhile
 With faint illumination, that uplifts
 The shadow to the ceiling, there by fits
 Dancing uncouthly to the quivering flame.
 Not undelightful is an hour to me
 So spent in parlour twilight ; such a gloom
 Suits well the thoughtful or unthinking mind,
 The mind contemplative, with some new theme
 Pregnant, or indisposed alike to all.
 Laugh ye, who boast your more mercurial powers,
 That never feel a stupor, know no pause,
 Nor need one ; I am conscious, and confess,

Fearless, a soul that does not always think.
Me oft has fancy, ludicrous and wild,
Soothed with a waking dream of houses, towers,
Trees, churches, and strange visages expressed
In the red cinders, while with poring eye
I gazed, myself creating what I saw.
Nor less amused have I quiescent watched
The sooty films that play upon the bars
Pendulous, and foreboding, in the view
Of superstition, prophesying still,
Though still deceived, some stranger's near approach.
'Tis thus the understanding takes repose
In indolent vacuity of thought,
And sleeps and is refreshed. Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep deliberation, as the man
Were tasked to his full strength, absorbed and lost.
Thus oft, reclined at ease, I lose an hour
At evening, till at length the freezing blast,
That sweeps the bolted shutter, summons home
The recollected powers, and snapping short
The glassy threads with which the fancy weaves
Her brittle toils, restores me to myself.
How calm is my recess, and how the frost,
Raging abroad, and the rough wind, endear
The silence and the warmth enjoyed within !
I saw the woods and fields at close of day
A variegated show ; the meadows green,
Though faded ; and the lands, where lately waved
The golden harvest, of a mellow brown,
Upturned so lately by the forceful share :
I saw far off the weedy fallows smile
With verdure not unprofitable, grazed
By flocks, fast feeding, and selecting each
His favourite herb ; while all the leafless groves
That skirt the horizon, wore a sable hue,
Scarce noticed in the kindred dusk of eve.
To-morrow brings a change, a total change !

Which even now, though silently performed
And slowly, and by most unfelt, the face
Of universal nature undergoes.

Fast falls a fleecy shower : the downy flakes
Descending, and, with never-ceasing lapse,
Softly alighting upon all below,
Assimilate all objects. Earth receives
Gladly the thickening mantle, and the green
And tender blade that feared the chilling blast
Escapes unhurt beneath so warm a veil.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none
Finds happiness unblighted, or, if found,
Without some thistly sorrow at its side,
It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin
Against the law of love, to measure lots
With less distinguished than ourselves, that thus
We may with patience bear our moderate ills,
And sympathize with others, suffering more.
Ill fares the traveller now, and he that stalks
In ponderous boots beside his reeking team.
The wain goes heavily, impeded sore
By congregated loads adhering close
To the clogged wheels ; and in its sluggish pace
Noiseless appears a moving hill of snow.
The toiling steeds expand the nostril wide,
While every breath, by respiration strong
Forced downward, is consolidated soon
Upon their jutting chests. He, formed to bear
The pelting brunt of the tempestuous night,
With half-shut eyes and puckered cheeks, and teeth
Presented bare against the storm, plods on.
One hand secures his hat, save when with both
He brandishes his pliant length of whip,
Resounding oft, and never heard in vain.
Oh happy ! and in my account, denied
That sensibility of pain with which
Refinement is endued, thrice happy thou.
Thy frame, robust and hardy, feels indeed

The piercing cold, but feels it unimpaired
The learnèd finger never need explore
Thy vigorous pulse ; and the unhealthy east,
That breathes the spleen, and searches every bone
Of the infirm, is wholesome air to thee.

Thy days roll on exempt from household care ;
The waggon is thy wife ; and the poor beasts
That drag the dull companion to and fro,
Thine helpless charge, dependent on thy care.
Ah, treat them kindly ! rude as thou appearest,
Yet show that thou hast mercy, which the great,
With needless hurry whirled from place to place,
Humane as they would seem, not always show.

Poor, yet industrious, modest, quiet, neat,
Such claim compassion in a night like this,
And have a friend in every feeling heart.
Warmed, while it lasts, by labour, all day long
They brave the season, and yet find at eve,
Ill clad and fed but sparingly, time to cool.
The frugal housewife trembles when she lights
Her scanty stock of brushwood, blazing clear,
But dying soon, like all terrestrial joys.
The few small embers left she nurses well,
And while her infant race, with outspread hands,
And crowded knees, sit cowering o'er the sparks,
Retires, content to quake, so they be warmed.
The man feels least, as more inured than she
To winter, and the current in his veins
More briskly moved by his severer toil ;
Yet he too finds his own distress in theirs.
The taper soon extinguished, which I saw
Dangled along at the cold finger's end
Just when the day declined, and the brown loaf
Lodged on the shelf, half eaten without sauce
Of savoury cheese, or butter costlier still,
Sleep seems their only refuge : for, alas !
Where penury is felt the thought is chained,
And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few.

With all this thrift they thrive not. All the care
 Ingenious parsimony takes, but just
 Saves the small inventory, bed and stool,
 Skillet and old carved chest, from public sale.
 They live, and live without extorted alms
 From grudging hands, but other boast have none
 To soothe their honest pride, that scorns to beg ;
 Nor comfort else, but in their mutual love.
 I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair,
 For ye are worthy ; choosing rather far
 A dry but independent crust, hard earned,
 And eaten with a sigh, than to endure
 The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs
 Of knaves in office, partial in the work
 Of distribution ; liberal of their aid
 To clamorous importunity in rags,
 But oftentimes deaf to suppliants who would blush
 To wear a tattered garb however coarse,
 Whom famine cannot reconcile to filth ;
 These ask with painful shyness, and refused
 Because deserving, silently retire.
 But be ye of good courage. Time itself
 Shall much befriend you. Time shall give increase,
 And all your numerous progeny, well trained
 But helpless, in few years shall find their hands,
 And labour too. Meanwhile ye shall not want
 What, conscious of your virtues, we can spare,
 Nor what a wealthier than ourselves may send.
 I mean the man who, when the distant poor
 Need help, denies them nothing but his name.

But poverty, with most who whimper forth
 Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe ;
 The effect of laziness or sottish waste.
 Now goes the nightly thief prowling abroad
 For plunder ; much solicitous how best
 He may compensate for a day of sloth,
 By works of darkness and nocturnal wrong.
 Woe to the gardener's pale, the farmer's hedge

Plashed neatly, and secured with driven stakes :
Deep in the loamy bank. Uptorn by strength,
Resistless in so bad a cause, but lame
To better deeds, he bundles up the spoil,
An ass's burden, and when laden most
And heaviest, light of foot steals fast away.
Nor does the boarded hovel better guard
The well-stacked pile of riven logs and roots
From his pernicious force. Nor will he leave
Unwrenched the door, however well secured,
Where chanticleer amidst his harem sleeps
In unsuspecting pomp. Twitched from the perch,
He gives the princely bird, with all his wives,
To his voracious bag, struggling in vain,
And loudly wondering at the sudden change.
Nor this to feed his own. 'Twere some excuse
Did pity of their sufferings warp aside
His principle, and tempt him into sin
For their support, so destitute. But they
Neglected pine at home, themselves, as more
Exposed than others, with less scruple made
His victims, robbed of their defenceless all.
Cruel is all he does. 'Tis quenchless thirst
Of ruinous ebriety that prompts
His every action, and imbrutes the man.
Oh for a law to noose the villain's neck
Who starves his own : who persecutes the blood
He gave them in his children's veins, and hates
And wrongs the woman he has sworn to love !

Pass where we may, through city or through town,
Village or hamlet, of this merry land,
Though lean and beggared, every twentieth pace
Conducts the unguarded nose to such a whiff
Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the styes
That law has licensed, as makes temperance reel.
There sit, involved and lost in curling clouds
Of Indian fume, and guzzling deep, the boor,
The lackey, and the groom : the craftsman there

Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil ;
Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that kneads the dough ; all loud alike,
All learned, and all drunk. The fiddle screams
Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wailed
Its wasted tones and harmony unheard ;
Fierce the dispute, whate'er the theme ; while she,
Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate,
Perched on the sign-post, holds with even hand
Her undecisive scales. In this she lays
A weight of ignorance ; in that, of pride ;
And smiles delighted with the eternal poise.
Dire is the frequent curse, and its twin sound
The cheek-distending oath, not to be praised
As ornamental, musical, polite,
Like those which modern senators employ,
Whose oath is rhetoric, and who swear for fame.
Behold the schools in which plebeian minds,
Once simple, are initiated in arts
Which some may practise with politer grace,
But none with readier skill ! 'Tis here they learn
The road that leads from competence and peace
To indigence and rapine ; till at last
Society, grown weary of the load,
Shakes her encumbered lap, and casts them out.
But censure profits little : vain the attempt
To advertise in verse a public pest,
That like the filth with which the peasant feeds
His hungry acres, stinks, and is of use.
The Excise is fattened with the rich result
Of all this riot ; and ten thousand casks,
For ever dribbling out their base contents,
Touched by the Midas finger of the State,
Bleed gold for ministers to sport away.
Drink and be mad then ; 'tis your country bids ;
Gloriously drunk, obey the important call !
Her cause demands the assistance of your throats ;
Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more.

Would I had fallen upon those happier days
That poets celebrate ; those golden times
And those Arcadian scenes that Maro sings,
And Sidney, warbler of poetic prose.

Nymphs were Dianas then, and swains had hearts
That felt their virtues : Innocence, it seems,
From courts dismissed, found shelter in the groves.
The footsteps of simplicity, impressed
Upon the yielding herbage (so they sing),
Then were not all effaced : then speech profane,
And manners profligate, were rarely found,
Observed as prodigies, and soon reclaimed.

Vain wish ! those days were never : airy dreams
Sat for the picture ; and the poet's hand,
Imparting substance to an empty shade,
Imposed a gay delirium for a truth.

Grant it : I still must envy them an age
That favoured such a dream, in days like these
Impossible, when Virtue is so scarce,
That to suppose a scene where she presides
Is tramontane, and stumbles all belief.

No : we are polished now. The rural lass,
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,
Her artless manner, and her neat attire,
So dignified, that she was hardly less
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,
Is seen no more. The character is lost.

Her head, adorned with lappets pinned aloft,
And ribands streaming gay, superbly raised,
And magnified beyond all human size,
Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand
For more than half the tresses it sustains ;
Her elbows ruffled, and her tottering form
Ill propped upon French heels ; she might be deemed
(But that the basket dangling on her arm
Interprets her more truly) of a rank
Too proud for dairy work or sale of eggs.
Expect her soon with footboy at her heels,

No longer blushing for her awkward load,
Her train and her umbrella all her care.

The town has tinged the country ; and the stain
Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe,
The worse for what it soils. The fashion runs
Down into scenes still rural ; but, alas !
Scenes rarely graced with rural manners now.
Time was when in the pastoral retreat
The unguarded door was safe ; men did not watch
To invade another's right, or guard their own.
Then sleep was undisturbed by fear, unsared
By drunken howlings ; and the chilling tale
Of midnight murder was a wonder heard
With doubtful credit, told to frighten babes.
But farewell now to unsuspicous nights,
And slumbers unalarmed. Now, ere you sleep,
See that your polished arms be primed with care,
And drop the nightbolt ; ruffians are abroad ;
And the first 'larum of the cock's shrill throat
May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear
To horrid sounds of hostile feet within.
Even daylight has its dangers ; and the walk
Through pathless wastes and woods, unconscious once
Of other tenants than melodious birds
Or harmless flocks, is hazardous and bold.
Lamented change ! to which full many a cause
Inveterate, hopeless of a cure, conspires.
The course of human things from good to ill,
From ill to worse, is fatal, never fails.
Increase of power begets increase of wealth ;
Wealth luxury, and luxury excess ;
Excess, the scrofulous and itchy plague
That seizes first the opulent, descends
To the next rank contagious, and in time
Taints downward all the graduated scale
Of order, from the chariot to the plough.
The rich, and they that have an arm to check
The licence of the lowest in degree,

Desert their office ; and themselves intent
On pleasure, haunt the capital, and thus
To all the violence of lawless hands
Resign the scenes their presence might protect.
Authority herself not seldom sleeps,
Though resident, and witness of the wrong.
The plump convivial parson often bears
The magisterial sword in vain, and lays
His reverence and his worship both to rest
On the same cushion of habitual sloth.
Perhaps timidity restrains his arm ;
When he should strike, he trembles, and sets free,
Himself enslaved by terror of the band,
The audacious convict, whom he dares not bind.
Perhaps, though by profession ghostly pure,
He too may have his vice, and sometimes prove
Less dainty than becomes his grave outside
In lucrative concerns. Examine well
His milk-white hand ; the palm is hardly clean,—
But here and there an ugly smutch appears.
Foh ! 'twas a bribe that left it : he has touched
Corruption. Whoso seeks an audit here
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,
Wildfowl or venison, and his errand speeds.

But faster far, and more than all the rest,
A noble cause, which none who bears a spark
Of public virtue ever wished removed,
Works the deplored and mischievous effect.
'Tis universal soldiership has stabbed
The heart of merit in the meaner class.
Arms, through the vanity and brainless rage
Of those that bear them, in whatever cause,
Seem most at variance with all moral good,
And incompatible with serious thought.
The clown, the child of nature, without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures, now and then
A wrestling-match, a foot-race, or a fair,

Is balloted, and trembles at the news :
 Sheepish he doffs his hat, and mumbling swears
 A Bible-oath to be whate'er they please,
 To do he knows not what. The task performed,
 That instant he becomes the sergeant's care,
 His pupil, and his torment, and his jest.
 His awkward gait, his introverted toes,
 Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks,
 Procure him many a curse. By slow degrees,
 Unapt to learn, and formed of stubborn stuff,
 He yet by slow degrees puts off himself,
 Grows conscious of a change, and likes it well ;
 He stands erect ; his slouch becomes a walk ;
 He steps right onward, martial in his air,
 His form, and movement ; is as smart above
 As meal and larded locks can make him ; wears
 His hat, or his plumed helmet, with a grace ;
 And, his three years of heroship expired,
 Returns indignant to the slighted plough.
 He hates the field, in which no fife or drum
 Attends him, drives his cattle to a march,
 And sighs for the smart comrades he has left.
 'Twere well if his exterior change were all—
 But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost
 His ignorance and harmless manners too.
 To swear, to game, to drink, to show at home
 By lewdness, idleness, and Sabbath breach,
 The great proficiency he made abroad,
 To astonish and to grieve his gazing friends,
 To break some maiden's and his mother's heart,
 To be a pest where he was useful once,
 Are his sole aim, and all his glory now.

Man in society is like a flower
 Blown in its native bed : 'tis there alone
 His faculties, expanded in full bloom,
 Shine out ; there only reach their proper use.
 But man associated and leagued with man
 By regal warrant, or self-joined by bond

For interest sake, or swarming into clans
Beneath one head for purposes of war,
Like flowers selected from the rest, and bound
And bundled close to fill some crowded vase,
Fades rapidly, and by compression marred,
Contracts defilement not to be endured.
Hence chartered boroughs are such public plagues ;
And burghers, men immaculate perhaps
In all their private functions, once combined,
Become a loathsome body, only fit
For dissolution, hurtful to the main.
Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin
Against the charities of domestic life,
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature, and disclaiming all regard
For mercy and the common rights of man,
Build factories with blood, conducting trade
At the sword's point, and dyeing the white robe
Of innocent commercial justice red.
Hence too the field of glory, as the world
Misdeems it, dazzled by its bright array,
With all its majesty of thundering pomp,
Enchanting music, and immortal wreaths,
Is but a school where thoughtlessness is taught
On principle, where poppery atones
For folly, gallantry for every vice.

But slighted as it is, and by the great
Abandoned, and, which still I more regret,
Infected with the manners and the modes
It knew not once, the country wins me still.
I never framed a wish, or formed a plan,
That flattered me with hopes of earthly bliss,
But there I laid the scene. There early strayed
My fancy, ere yet liberty of choice
Had found me, or the hope of being free.
My very dreams were rural, rural too
The firstborn efforts of my youthful muse,
Sportive, and jingling her poetic bells

Ere yet her ear was mistress of their powers.
No bard could please me but whose lyre was tuned
To Nature's praises. Heroes and their feats
Fatigued me, never weary of the pipe
Of Tityrus, assembling, as he sang,
The rustic throng beneath his favourite beech.
Then MILTON had indeed a poet's charms :
New to my taste, his Paradise surpassed
The struggling efforts of my boyish tongue
To speak its excellence ; I danced for joy.
I marvelled much that, at so ripe an age
As twice seven years, his beauties had then first
Engaged my wonder, and admiring still,
And still admiring, with regret supposed
The joy half lost because not sooner found.
Thee too, enamoured of the life I loved,
Pathetic in its praise, in its pursuit
Determined, and possessing it at last
With transports such as favoured lovers feel,
I studied, prized, and wished that I had known,
Ingenious Cowley ! and though now reclaimed
By modern lights from an erroneous taste,
I cannot but lament thy splendid wit . . .
Entangled in the cobwebs of the schools ;
I still revere thee, courtly though retired,
Though stretched at ease in Chertsey's silent bowers,
Not unemployed, and finding rich amends
For a lost world in solitude and verse.
'Tis born with all : the love of Nature's works
Is an ingredient in the compound, man,
Infused at the creation of the kind.
And though the Almighty Maker has throughout
Discriminated each from each, by strokes
And touches of His hand, with so much art
Diversified, that two were never found
Twins at all points—yet this obtains in all,
That all discern a beauty in His works,
And all can taste them : minds that have been formed

And tutored with a relish more exact,
But none without some relish, none unmoved.
It is a flame that dies not even there,
Where nothing feeds it : neither business, crowds,
Nor habits of luxurious city life,
Whatever else they smother of true worth
In human bosoms, quench it or abate.
The villas with which London stands begirt,
Like a swarth Indian with his belt of beads,
Prove it. A breath of unadulterate air,
The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer
The citizen, and brace his languid frame !
Even in the stifling bosom of the town,
A garden in which nothing thrives has charms
That soothe the rich possessor ; much consoled
That here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,
Of nightshade, or valerian, grace the well
He cultivates. These serve him with a hint
That Nature lives ; that sight-refreshing green
Is still the livery she delights to wear,
Though sickly samples of the exuberant whole.
What are the casements lined with creeping herbs,
The prouder sashes fronted with a range
Of orange, myrtle, or the fragrant weed,
The Frenchman's darling ? * Are they not all proofs
That man, immured in cities, still retains
His inborn inextinguishable thirst
Of rural scenes, compensating his loss
By supplemental shifts, the best he may ?
The most unfurnished with the means of life,
And they that never pass their brick-wall bounds
To range the fields and treat their lungs with air,
Yet feel the burning instinct ; overhead
Suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick,
And watered duly. There the pitcher stands
A fragment, and the spoutless teapot there ;
Sad witnesses how close-pent man regrets

* Mignonette.

The country, with what ardour he contrives
A peep at nature, when he can no more.

Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease
And contemplation, heart-consoling joys
And harmless pleasures, in the thronged abode
Of multitudes unknown ! hail, rural life !
Address himself who will to the pursuit
Of honours, or emolument, or fame,
I shall not add myself to such a chase,
Thwart his attempts, or envy his success.

Some must be great. Great offices will have
Great talents : and God gives to every man
The virtue, temper, understanding, taste,
That lifts him into life, and lets him fall
Just in the niche he was ordained to fill.

To the deliverer of an injured land
He gives a tongue to enlarge upon, a heart
To feel, and courage to redress her wrongs ;
To monarchs dignity ; to judges sense ;
To artists ingenuity and skill ;
To me an unambitious mind, content
In the low vale of life, that early felt
A wish for ease and leisure, and ere long
Found here that leisure and that ease I wished.

BOOK V

THE WINTER MORNING WALK

ARGUMENT

A FROSTY morning—The foddering of cattle—The woodman and his dog—The poultry—Whimsical effects of frost at a waterfall—The Empress of Russia's palace of ice—Amusements of monarchs—War, one of them—Wars, whence—And whence monarchy—The evils of it—English and French loyalty contrasted—The Bastille, and a prisoner there—Liberty the chief recommendation of this country—Modern patriotism questionable, and why—The perishable nature of the best human institutions—Spiritual liberty not perishable—The slavish state of man by nature—Deliver him, Deist, if you can—Grace must do it—The respective merits of patriots and martyrs stated—Their different treatment—Happy freedom of the man whom grace makes free—His relish of the works of God—Address to the Creator.

'Tis morning ; and the sun with ruddy orb
Ascending fires the horizon : while the clouds
That crowd away before the driving wind,
More ardent as the disk emerges more,
Resemble most some city in a blaze,
Seen through the leafless wood. His slanting ray
Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale,
And tinging all with his own rosy hue,
From every herb and every spiry blade
Stretches a length of shadow o'er the field.
Mine, spindling into longitude immense,
In spite of gravity, and sage remark
That I myself am but a fleeting shade,
Provokes me to a smile. With eye askance
I view the muscular proportioned limb
Transformed to a lean shank. The shapeless pair,
As they designed to mock me, at my side

Take step for step ; and as I near approach
The cottage, walk along the plastered wall,
Preposterous sight ! the legs without the man.
The verdure of the plain lies buried deep
Beneath the dazzling deluge ; and the bents
And coarser grass, upspringing o'er the rest,
Of late unsightly and unseen, now shine
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,
And fledged with icy feathers, nod superb.
The cattle mourn in corners where the fence
Screens them, and seem half-petrified to sleep
In unrecumbent sadness. There they wait
Their wonted fodder, not like hungering man,
Fretful if unsupplied, but silent, meek,
And patient of the slow-paced swain's delay.
He from the stack carves out the accustomed load,
Deep-plunging, and again deep-plunging oft,
His broad keen knife into the solid mass ;
Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands,
With such undeviating and even force
He severs it away : no needless care .
Lest storms should overset the leaning pile
Deciduous, or its own unbalanced weight.
Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcerned
The cheerful haunts of man, to wield the axe
And drive the wedge in yonder forest drear,
From morn to eve his solitary task.
Shaggy, and lean, and shrewd, with pointed ears
And tail cropped short, half lurcher and half cur,
His dog attends him. Close behind his heel
Now creeps he slow ; and now with many a frisk
Wide scampering, snatches up the drifted snow
With ivory teeth, or ploughs it with his snout ;
Then shakes his powdered coat, and barks for joy.
Heedless of all his pranks, the sturdy churl
Moves right toward the mark ; nor stops for aught,
But now and then with pressure of his thumb
To adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube

That fumes beneath his nose : the trailing cloud
Streams far behind him, scenting all the air.
Now from the roost, or from the neighbouring pale,
Where, diligent to catch the first faint gleam
Of smiling day, they gossiped side by side,
Come trooping at the housewife's well-known call
The feathered tribes domestic. Half on wing,
And half on foot, they brush the fleecy flood,
Conscious, and fearful of too deep a plunge.
The sparrows peep, and quit the sheltering eaves
To seize the fair occasion. Well they eye
The scattered grain, and thievishly resolved
To escape the impending famine, often scared
As oft return, a pert voracious kind.
Clean riddance quickly made, one only care
Remains to each, the search of sunny nook,
Or shed impervious to the blast. Resigned
To sad necessity, the cock foregoes
His wonted strut, and wading at their head
With well-considered steps, seems to resent
His altered gait and stateliness retrenched.
How find the myriads that in summer cheer
The hills and valleys with their ceaseless songs
Due sustenance, or where subsist they now ?
Earth yields them nought : the imprisoned worm is safe
Beneath the frozen clod, all seeds of herbs
Lie covered close ; and berry-bearing thorns
That feed the thrush (whatever some suppose)
Afford the smaller minstrels nō supply.
The long protracted rigour of the year
Thins all their numerous flocks. In chinks and holes
Ten thousand seek an unmolested end,
As instinct prompts, self-buried ere they die.
The very rooks and daws forsake the fields,
Where neither grub nor root nor earth-nut now
Repays their labour more ; and perched aloft
By the wayside, or stalking in the path,
Lean pensioners upon the traveller's track,

Pick up their nauseous dole, though sweet to them,
 Of voided pulse or half-digested grain.
 The streams are lost amid the splendid blank,
 O'erwhelming all distinction. On the flood,
 Indurated and fixed, the snowy weight
 Lies undissolved ; while silently beneath,
 And unperceived, the current steals away.
 Not so, where scornful of a check it leaps
 The mill-dam, dashes on the restless wheel,
 And wantons in the pebbly gulf below :
 No frost can bind it there ; its utmost force
 Can but arrest the light and smoky mist
 That in its fall the liquid sheet throws wide.
 And see where it has hung the embroidered banks
 With forms so various, that no powers of art,
 The pencil or the pen, may trace the scene !
 Here glittering turrets rise, upbearing high
 (Fantastic misarrangement !) on the roof
 Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
 And shrubs of fairy land. The crystal drops
 That trickle down the branches, fast congealed,
 Shoot into pillars of pellucid length,
 And prop the ~~tree~~ they but adorned before.
 Here grotto within grotto safe defies
 The sunbeam ; there embossed and fretted wild,
 The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes
 Capricious, in which fancy seeks in vain
 The likeness of some object seen before.
 Thus Nature works as if to mock at Art,
 And in defiance of her rival powers ;
 By these fortuitous and random strokes
 Performing such inimitable feats,
 As she with all her rules can never reach.
 Less worthy of applause, though more admired,
 Because a novelty, the work of man,
 Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ !
 Thy most magnificent and mighty freak,
 The wonder of the North. No forest fell

When thou wouldest build ; no quarry sent its stores
To enrich thy walls ; but thou didst hew the floods,
And make thy marble of the glassy wave.
In such a palace Aristæus found
Cyrene, when he bore the plaintive tale
Of his lost bees to her maternal ear :
In such a palace poetry might place
The armoury of Winter ; where his troops,
The gloomy clouds, find weapons, arrowy-sleet,
Skin-piercing volley, blossom-bruising hail,
And snow that often blinds the traveller's course,
And wraps him in an unexpected tomb.
Silently as a dream the fabric rose ;
No sound of hammer or of saw was there.
Ice upon ice, the well-adjusted parts
Were soon conjoined, nor other cement asked
Than water interfused to make them one.
Lamps gracefully disposed, and of all hues,
Illumined every side ; a watery light
Gleamed through the clear transparency, that seemed
Another moon new risen, or meteor fallen
From heaven to earth, of lambent flame serene.
So stood the brittle prodigy ; though smooth
And slippery the materials, yet frostbound.
Firm as a rock. Nor wanted aught within,
That royal residence might well befit,
For grandeur or for use. Long wavy wreaths
Of flowers, that feared no enemy but warmth,
Blushed on the panels. Mirror needed none
Where all was vitreous ; but in order due
Convivial table and commodious seat
(What seemed at least commodious seat) were there,
Sofa and couch and high-built throne august.
The same lubricity was found in all,
And all was moist to the warm touch ; a scene
Of evanescent glory, once a stream,
And soon to slide into a stream again.
Alas ! 'twas but a mortifying stroke

Of undesigned severity, that glanced
 (Made by a monarch) on her own estate,
 On human grandeur and the courts of kings.

'Twas transient in its nature, as in show
 'Twas durable ; as worthless as it seemed
 Intrinsically precious ; to the foot

Treacherous and false ; it smiled, and it was cold.
 Great princes have great playthings. Some have

played

At hewing mountains into men, and some

At building human wonders mountain high.

Some have amused the dull sad years of life,
 Life spent in indolence, and therefore sad,

With schemes of monumental fame ; and sought
 By pyramids and mausolean pomp,

Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones.

Some seek diversion in the tented field,

And make the sorrows of mankind their sport.

But war's a game, which, were their subjects wise,
 Kings would not play at. Nations would do well

To extort their truncheons from the puny hands
 Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds

Are gratified with mischief, and who spoil,

Because men suffer it, their toy the world.

When Babel was confounded, and the great
 Confederacy of projectors wild and vain

Was split into diversity of tongues,

Then, as a shepherd separates his flock,

These to the upland, to the valley those,

God drove asunder, and assigned their lot

To all the nations. Ample was the boon

He gave them, in its distribution fair

And equal, and he bade them dwell in peace.

Peace was awhile their care : they ploughed and sowed,
 And reaped their plenty without grudge or strife.

But violence can never longer sleep

Than human passions please. In every heart

Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war ;

Occasion needs but fan them, and they blaze.
Cain had already shed a brother's blood ;
The Deluge washed it out, but left unquenched
The seeds of murder in the breast of man.
Soon, by a righteous judgment, in the line
Of his descending progeny was found
The first artificer of death ; the shrewd
Contriver who first sweated at the forge,
And forced the blunt and yet unbloodied steel
To a keen edge, and made it bright for war.
Him, Tubal named, the Vulcan of old times,
The sword and falchion their inventor claim,
And the first smith was the first murderer's son.
His art survived the waters ; and ere long,
When man was multiplied and spread abroad
In tribes and clans, and had begun to call
These meadows and that range of hills his own,
The tasted sweets of property begat
Desire of more ; and industry in some,
To improve and cultivate their just demesne,
Made others covet what they saw so fair.
Thus war began on earth ; these fought for spoil,
And those in self-defence. Savage at first
The onset, and irregular. At length
One eminent above the rest, for strength,
For stratagem, or courage, or for all,
Was chosen leader ; him they served in war,
And him in peace, for sake of warlike deeds
Reverenced no less. Who could with him compare ?
Or who so worthy to control themselves
As he whose prowess had subdued their foes ?
Thus war affording field for the display
Of virtue, made one chief, whom times of peace,
Which have their exigencies too, and call
For skill in government, at length made king.
King was a name too proud for man to wear
With modesty and meekness ; and the crown,
So dazzling in their eyes who set it on,

Was sure to intoxicate the brows it bound.
It is the abject property of most,
That being parcel of the common mass,
And destitute of means to raise themselves,
They sink and settle lower than they need.
They know not what it is to feel within
A comprehensive faculty that grasps
Great purposes with ease, that turns and wields,
Almost without an effort, plans too vast
For their conception, which they cannot move.
Conscious of impotence, they soon grow drunk
With gazing, when they see an able man
Step forth to notice ; and besotted thus,
Build him a pedestal, and say, " Stand there,
And be our admiration and our praise."
They roll themselves before him in the dust,
Then most deserving in their own account
When most extravagant in his applause,
As if exalting him they raised themselves.
Thus by degrees, self-cheated of their sound
And sober judgment, that he is but man,
They demi-deify and fume him so,
That in due season he forgets it too.
Inflated and astrut with self-conceit,
He gulps the windy diet, and ere long,
Adopting their mistake, profoundly thinks
The world was made in vain, if not for him.
Thenceforth they are his cattle : drudges born
To bear his burdens ; drawing in his gears
And sweating in his service ; his caprice
Becomes the soul that animates them all.
He deems a thousand, or ten thousand lives,
Spent in the purchase of renown for him,
An easy reckoning, and they think the same.
Thus kings were first invented, and thus kings
Were burnished into heroes, and became
The arbiters of this terraqueous swamp,
Storks among frogs, that have but croaked and died.

The Task

101

Strange, that such folly as lifts bloated man
To eminence fit only for a god
Should ever drivel out of human lips,
Even in the cradled weakness of the world !
Still stranger much, that when at length mankind
Had reached the sinewy firmness of their youth,
And could discriminate and argue well
On subjects more mysterious, they were yet
Babes in the cause of freedom, and should fear
And quake before the gods themselves had made !
But above measure strange, that neither proof
Of sad experience, nor examples set
By some whose patriot virtue has prevailed,
Can even now, when they are grown mature
In wisdom, and with philosophic deeds
Familiar, serve to emancipate the rest !
Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use,
That even servitude, the worst of ills,
Because delivered down from sire to son,
Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing.
But is it fit, or can it bear the shock
Of rational discussion, that a man,
Compounded and made up like other men
Of elements tumultuous, in whom lust
And folly in as ample measure meet
As in the bosoms of the slaves he rules,
Should be a despot absolute, and boast
Himself the only freeman of his land ?
Should, when he pleases, and on whom he will,
Wage war, with any or with no pretence
Of provocation given or wrong sustained,
And force the beggarly last doit, by means
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch
Of poverty, that thus he may procure
His thousands, weary of penurious life,
A splendid opportunity to die ?

Say ye, who (with less prudence than of old
Jotham ascribed to his assembled trees
In politic convention) put your trust
In the shadow of a bramble, and reclined
In fancied peace beneath his dangerous branch,
Rejoice in him, and celebrate his sway,
Where find ye passive fortitude ? Whence springs
Your self-denying zeal that holds it good
To stroke the prickly grievance, and to hang
His thorns with streamers of continual praise ?
We too are friends to loyalty. We love
The king who loves the law, respects his bounds,
And reigns content within them : him we serve
Freely and with delight, who leaves us free :
But recollecting still that he is man,
We trust him not too far. King though he be,
And king in England too, he may be weak,
And vain enough to be ambitious still,
May exercise amiss his proper powers,
Or covet more than freemen choose to grant :
Beyond that mark is treason. He is ours,
To administer, to guard, to adorn the State,
But not to warp or change it. We are his,
To serve him nobly in the common cause,
True to the death, but not to be his slaves.
Mark now the difference, ye that boast your love
Of kings, between your loyalty and ours :
We love the man, the paltry pageant you ;
We the chief patron of the commonwealth,
You the regardless author of its woes ;
We, for the sake of liberty, a king,
You chains and bondage for a tyrant's sake.
Our love is principle, and has its root
In reason, is judicious, manly, free ;
Yours, a blind instinct, crouches to the rod,
And licks the foot that treads it in the dust.
Were kingship as true treasure as it seems,
Sterling, and worthy of a wise man's wish,

I would not be a king to be beloved
Causeless, and daubed with undiscerning praise,
Where love is mere attachment to the throne,
Not to the man who fills it as he ought.

Whose freedom is by sufferance, and at will
Of a superior, he is never free.
Who lives, and is not weary of a life
Exposed to manacles, deserves them well.
The State that strives for liberty, though foiled,
And forced to abandon what she bravely sought,
Deserves at least applause for her attempt,
And pity for her loss. But that's a cause
Not often unsuccessful ; power usurped
Is weakness when opposed ; conscious of wrong,
'Tis pusillanimous and prone to flight.
But slaves that once conceive the glowing thought
Of freedom, in that hope itself possess
All that the contest calls for ; spirit, strength,
The scorn of danger, and united hearts,
The surest presage of the good they seek.*

Then shame to manhood, and opprobrious more
To France than all her losses and defeats,
Old or of later date, by sea or land,
Her house of bondage, worse than that of old
Which God avenged on Pharaoh—the Bastille.
Ye horrid towers, the abode of broken hearts,
Ye dungeons, and ye cages of despair,
That monarchs have supplied from age to age
With music such as suits their sovereign ears,
The sighs and groans of miserable men !
There's not an English heart that would not leap
To hear that ye were fallen at last ; to know
That even our enemies, so oft employed
In forging chains for us, themselves were free.

* The author hopes that he shall not be censured for unnecessary warmth upon so interesting a subject. He is aware that it is become almost fashionable to stigmatize such sentiments as no better than empty declamation ; but it is an ill symptom, and peculiar to modern times.

For he who values liberty confines
His zeal for her predominance within
No narrow bounds ; her cause engages him
Wherever pleaded. 'Tis the cause of man.
There dwell the most forlorn of human kind,
Immured though unaccused, condemned untried,
Cruelly spared, and hopeless of escape.
There, like the visionary emblem seen
By him of Babylon, life stands a stump,
And, filleted about with hoops of brass,
Still lives, though all its pleasant boughs are gone.
To count the hour-bell, and expect no change ;
And ever as the sullen sound is heard,
Still to reflect, that though a joyless note
To him whose moments all have one dull pace,
Ten thousand rovers in the world at large
Account it music ; that it summons some
To theatre or jocund feast or ball ;
The wearied hireling finds it a release
From labour ; and the lover, who has chid
Its long delay, feels every welcome stroke
Upon his heart-strings, trembling with delight—
To fly for refuge from distracting thought
To such amusements as ingenuous woe
Contrives, hard shifting and without her tools—
To read engraven on the mouldy walls,
In staggering types, his predecessor's tale,
A sad memorial, and subjoin his own—
To turn purveyor to an overgorged
And bloated spider, till the pampered pest
Is made familiar, watches his approach,
Comes at his call, and serves him for a friend—
To wear out time in numbering to and fro
The studs that thick emboss his iron door,
Then downward, and then upward, then aslant,
And then alternate, with a sickly hope
By dint of change to give his tasteless task
Some relish, till the sum exactly found

In all directions, he begins again :—

Oh comfortless existence ! hemmed around
With woes, which who that suffers would not kneel
And beg for exile, or the pangs of death ?
That man should thus encroach on fellow-man,
Abridge him of his just and native rights,
Eradicate him, tear him from his hold
Upon the endearments of domestic life
And social, nip his fruitfulness and use,
And doom him for perhaps a heedless word
To barrenness, and solitude, and tears,
Moves indignation, makes the name of king
(Of king whom such prerogative can please)
As dreadful as the Manichean God,
Adored through fear, strong only to destroy.

'Tis liberty alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume,
And we are weeds without it. All constraint,
Except what wisdom lays on evil men,
Is evil ; hurts the faculties, impedes
Their progress in the road of science ; blinds
The eyesight of discovery, and begets,
In those that suffer it, a sordid mind
Bestial, a meagre intellect, unfit
To be the tenant of man's noble form.
Thee therefore still, blameworthy as thou art,
With all thy loss of empire, and though squeezed
By public exigence till annual food
Fails for the craving hunger of the State,
Thee I account still happy, and the chief
Among the nations, seeing thou art free,
My native nook of earth ! Thy clime is rude,
Replete with vapours, and disposes much
All hearts to sadness, and none more than mine ;
Thine unadulterate manners are less soft
And plausible than social life requires,
And thou hast need of discipline and art
To give thee what politer France receives

From nature's bounty—that humane address
 And sweetness, without which no pleasure is
 In converse, either starved by cold reserve,
 Or flushed with fierce dispute, a senseless brawl ;
 Yet being free I love thee : for the sake
 Of that one feature can be well content,
 Disgraced as thou hast been, poor as thou art,
 To seek no sublunary rest beside.
 But once enslaved, farewell ! I could endure
 Chains nowhere patiently, and chains at home,
 Where I am free by birthright, not at all.
 Then what were left of roughness in the grain
 Of British natures, wanting its excuse
 That it belongs to freemen, would disgust
 And shock me. I should then with double pain
 Feel all the rigour of thy fickle clime ;
 And if I must bewail the blessing lost
 For which our Hampdens and our Sidneys bled,
 I would at least bewail it under skies
 Milder, among a people less austere,
 In scenes which, having never known me free,
 Would not reproach me with the loss I felt.
 Do I forebode impossible events,
 And tremble at vain dreams ? Heaven grant I may !
 But the age of virtuous politics is past,
 And we are deep in that of cold pretence.
 Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,
 And we too wise to trust them. He that takes
 Deep in his soft credulity the stamp
 Designed by loud declaimers on the part
 Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust,
 Incurs derision for his easy faith
 And lack of knowledge, and with cause enough :
 For when was public virtue to be found
 Where private was not ? Can he love the whole
 Who loves no part ? He be a nation's friend
 Who is, in truth, the friend of no man there ?
 Can he be strenuous in his country's cause

Who slighted the charities for whose dear sake
That country, if at all, must be beloved ?

'Tis therefore sober and good men are sad
For England's glory, seeing it wax pale
And sickly, while her champions wear their hearts
So loose to private duty, that no brain,
Healthful and undisturbed by factious fumes,
Can dream them trusty to the general weal.
Such were not they of old, whose tempered blades
Dispersed the shackles of usurped control,
And hewed them link from link. Then Albion's sons
Were sons indeed ; they felt a filial heart
Beat high within them at a mother's wrongs,
And shining each in his domestic sphere,
Shone brighter still, once called to public view.
'Tis therefore many, whose sequestered lot
Forbids their interference, looking on,
Anticipate perforce some dire event ;
And seeing the old castle of the State,
That promised once more firmness, so assailed
That all its tempest-beaten turrets shake,
Stand motionless, expectants of its fall.
All has its date below ; the fatal hour
Was registered in heaven ere time began.
We turn to dust, and all our mightiest works
Die too : the deep foundations that we lay,
Time ploughs them up, and not a trace remains.
We build with what we deem eternal rock ;
A distant age asks where the fabrics stood ;
And in the dust, sifted and searched in vain,
The indiscernible secret sleeps.

But there is yet a liberty unsung
By poets, and by senators unpraised,
Which monarchs cannot grant, nor all the powers
Of earth and hell confederate take away ;
A liberty which persecution, fraud,
Oppression, prisons, have no power to bind ;
Which whoso tastes can be enslaved no more.

'Tis liberty of heart, derived from Heaven,
Bought with His blood who gave it to mankind,
And sealed with the same token. It is held
By charter, and that charter sanctioned sure
By the unimpeachable and awful oath
And promise of a God. His other gifts
All bear the royal stamp that speaks them His,
And are august, but this transcends them all.
His other works, the visible display
Of all-creating energy and might,
Are grand, no doubt, and worthy of the Word
That, finding an interminable space
Unoccupied, has filled the void so well,
And made so sparkling what was dark before.
But these are not His glory. Man, 'tis true,
Smit with the beauty of so fair a scene,
Might well suppose the artificer divine
Meant it eternal, had He not Himself
Pronounced it transient, glorious as it is,
And still designing a more glorious far,
Doomed it as insufficient for His praise.
These therefore are occasional, and pass ;
Formed for the confutation of the fool,
Whose lying heart disputes against a God ;
That office served, they must be swept away.
Not so the labours of His love : they shine
In other heavens than these that we behold,
And fade not. There is paradise that fears
No forfeiture, and of its fruits He sends
Large prelibation oft to saints below.
Of these the first in order, and the pledge
And confident assurance of the rest,
Is liberty ; a flight into His arms,
Ere yet mortality's fine threads give way,
A clear escape from tyrannizing lust,
And full immunity from penal woe.

Chains are the portion of revolted man,
Stripes, and a dungeon ; and his body serves

The triple purpose. In that sickly, foul,
Opprobrious residence he finds them all.
Propense his heart to idols, he is held
In silly dotage on created things,
Careless of their Creator. And that low
And sordid gravitation of his powers
To a vile clod so draws him, with such force
Resistless, from the centre he should seek,
That he at last forgets it. All his hopes
Tend downwards ; his ambition is to sink,
To reach a depth profounder still, and still
Profounder, in the fathomless abyss
Of folly, plunging in pursuit of death.
But ere he gain the comfortless repose
He seeks, and acquiescence of his soul
In heaven-renouncing exile, he endures—
What does he not ? from lusts opposed in vain,
And self-reproaching conscience. He foresees
The fatal issue to his health, fame, peace,
Fortune and dignity ; the loss of all
That can ennable man, and make frail life,
Short as it is, supportable. Still worse,
Far worse than all the plagues with which his sins
Infect his happiest moments, he forebodes
Ages of hopeless misery ; future death,
And death still future : not a hasty stroke
Like that which sends him to the dusty grave,
But unrepealable enduring death.
Scripture is still a trumpet to his fears :
What none can prove a forgery, may be true ;
What none but bad men wish exploded, must.
That scruple checks him. Riot is not loud
Nor drunk enough to drown it. In the midst
Of laughter his compunctions are sincere,
And he abhors the jest by which he shines.
Remorse begets reform. His master-lust
Falls first before his resolute rebuke,
And seems dethroned and vanquished. Peace ensues,

But spurious and short-lived, the puny child
 Of self-congratulating Pride, begot
 On fancied Innocence. Again he falls,
 And fights again ; but finds his best essay
 A presage ominous, portending still
 Its own dishonour by a worse relapse,
 Till Nature, unavailing Nature, foiled
 So oft, and wearied in the vain attempt,
 Scoffs at her own performance. Reason now
 Takes part with Appetite, and pleads the cause
 Perversely, which of late she so condemned ;
 With shallow shifts and old devices, worn
 And tattered in the service of debauch,
 Covering his shame from his offended sight.

“ Hath God indeed given appetites to man,
 And stored the earth so plenteously with means
 To gratify the hunger of his wish,
 And doth He reprobate, and will He damn,
 The use of His own bounty ? making first
 So frail a kind, and then enacting laws
 So strict, that less than perfect must despair ?
 Falsehood ! which whoso but suspects of truth
 Dishonours God, and makes a slave of man.
 Do they themselves, who undertake for hire
 The teacher’s office, and dispense at large
 Their weekly dole of edifying strains,
 Attend to their own music ? Have they faith
 In what, with such solemnity of tone
 And gesture, they propound to our belief ?
 Nay,—conduct hath the loudest tongue. The voice
 Is but an instrument on which the priest
 May play what tune he pleases. In the deed,
 The unequivocal authentic deed,
 We find sound argument, we read the heart.”

Such reasonings (if that name must needs belong
 To excuses in which reason has no part)
 Serve to compose a spirit well inclined
 To live on terms of amity with vice,

The Task

III

And sin without disturbance. Often urged,
(As often as, libidinous discourse
Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes
Of theological and grave import,) They gain at last his unreserved assent ;
Till hardened his heart's temper in the forge
Of lust, and on the anvil of despair,
He slighted the strokes of conscience. Nothing moves,
Or nothing much, his constancy in ill ;
Vain tampering has but fostered his disease ;
'Tis desperate, and he sleeps the sleep of death.
Haste now, philosopher, and set him free.
Charm the deaf serpent wisely. Make him hear
Of rectitude and fitness ; moral truth
How lovely, and the moral sense how sure,
Consulted and obeyed, to guide his steps
Directly to THE FIRST AND ONLY FAIR.
Spare not in such a cause. Spend all the powers
Of rant and rhapsody in virtue's praise ;
Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it outmantle all the pride of verse.—
Ah, tinkling cymbal and high-sounding brass,
Smitten in vain ! such music cannot charm
The eclipse that intercepts truth's heavenly beam,
And chills and darkens a wide wandering soul.
The *still small voice* is wanted. He must speak,
Whose word leaps forth at once to its effect,
Who calls for things that are not, and they come.

Grace makes the slave a freeman. 'Tis a change
That turns to ridicule the turgid speech
And stately tone of moralists, who boast,
As if, like him of fabulous renown,
They had indeed ability to smooth
The shag of savage nature, and were each
An Orpheus, and omnipotent in song.
But transformation of apostate man
From fool to wise, from earthly to divine,

Is work for Him that made him. He alone,
 And He by means in philosophic eyes
 Trivial and worthy of disdain, achieves
 The wonder ; humanizing what is brute
 In the lost kind, extracting from the lips
 Of asps their venom, overpowering strength
 By weakness, and hostility by love.

Patriots have toiled, and in their country's cause
 Bled nobly ; and their deeds, as they deserve,
 Receive proud recompense. We give in charge
 Their names to the sweet lyre. The historic Muse,
 Proud of the treasure, marches with it down
 To latest times ; and Sculpture, in her turn,
 Gives bond in stone and ever-during brass
 To guard them, and to immortalize her trust.
 But fairer wreaths are due, though never paid,
 To those who, posted at the shrine of truth,
 Have fallen in her defence. A patriot's blood,
 Well spent in such a strife, may earn indeed,
 And for a time ensure to his loved land,
 The sweets of liberty and equal laws ;
 But martyrs struggle for a brighter prize,
 And win it with more pain. Their blood is shed
 In confirmation of the noblest claim,
 Our claim to feed upon immortal truth,
 To walk with God, to be divinely free,
 To soar, and to anticipate the skies.
 Yet few remember them. They lived unknown
 Till Persecution dragged them into fame,
 And chased them up to heaven. Their ashes flew—
 No marble tells us whither. With their names
 No bard embalms and sanctifies his song ;
 And history, so warm on meaner themes,
 Is cold on this. She execrates indeed
 The tyranny that doomed them to the fire,
 But gives the glorious sufferers little praise.*

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,

* See Hume.

And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain
That hellish foes confederate for his harm
Can wind around him, but he casts it off
With as much ease as Samson his green withes.
He looks abroad into the varied field
Of nature, and though poor perhaps compared
With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.
His are the mountains, and the valleys his,
And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy
With a propriety that none can feel,
But who, with filial confidence inspired,
Can lift to heaven an unpresumptuous eye,
And smiling say—" My Father made them all ! "
Are they not his by a peculiar right,
And by an emphasis of interest his,
Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy,
Whose heart with praise, and whose exalted mind
With worthy thoughts of that unwearied love
That planned, and built, and still upholds a world
So clothed with beauty, for rebellious man ?
Yes—ye may fill your garners, ye that reap
The loaded soil, and ye may waste much good
In senseless riot ; but ye will not find
In feast or in the chase, in song or dance,
A liberty like his, who unimpeached
Of usurpation, and to no man's wrong,
Appropriates nature as his Father's work,
And has a richer use of yours than you.
He is indeed a freeman. Free by birth
Of no mean city, planned or ere the hills
Were built, the fountains opened, or the sea
With all his roaring multitude of waves.
His freedom is the same in every State,
And no condition of this changeful life,
So manifold in cares, whose every day
Brings its own evil with it, makes it less :
For he has wings that neither sickness, pain

Nor penury, can cripple or confine.
 No nook so narrow but he spreads them there
 With ease, and is at large. The oppressor holds
 His body bound, but knows not what a range
 His spirit takes, unconscious of a chain,
 And that to bind him is a vain attempt
 Whom God delights in, and in whom He dwells.

Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldest taste
 His works. Admitted once to His embrace,
 Thou shalt perceive that thou wast blind before ;
 Thine eye shall be instructed, and thine heart,
 Made pure, shall relish with divine delight,
 Till then unfelt, what hands divine have wrought.
 Brutes graze the mountain-top with faces prone
 And eyes intent upon the scanty herb
 It yields them ; or, recumbent on its brow,
 Ruminating heedless of the scene outspread
 Beneath, beyond, and stretching far away
 From inland regions to the distant main.
 Man views it and admires, but rests content
 With what he views. The landscape has his praise,
 But not its Author. Unconcerned who formed
 The paradise he sees, he finds it such ;
 And such well-pleased to find it, asks no more.
 Not so the mind that has been touched from Heaven
 And in the school of sacred wisdom taught
 To read His wonders, in whose thought the world,
 Fair as it is, existed ere it was.
 Not for its own sake merely, but for His
 Much more who fashioned it, he gives it praise ;
 Praise that from earth resulting, as it ought,
 To earth's acknowledged Sovereign, finds at once
 Its only just proprietor in Him.
 The soul that sees Him, or receives sublimed
 New faculties, or learns at least to employ
 More worthily the powers she owned before,
 Discerns in all things what, with stupid gaze
 Of ignorance, till then she overlooked,

A ray of heavenly light gilding all forms
Terrestrial, in the vast and the minute,
The unambiguous footsteps of the God
Who gives its lustre to an insect's wing,
And wheels His throne upon the rolling worlds.
Much conversant with Heaven, she often holds
With those fair ministers of light to man
That fill the skies nightly with silent pomp,
Sweet conference ; inquires what strains were they
With which heaven rang, when every star, in haste
To gratulate the new-created earth,
Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God
Shouted for joy.—“ Tell me, ye shining hosts
That navigate a sea that knows no storms,
Beneath a vault unsullied with a cloud,
If from your elevation, whence ye view
Distinctly scenes invisible to man,
And systems of whose birth no tidings yet
Have reached this nether world, ye spy a race
Favoured as ours, transgressors from the womb,
And hasting to a grave, yet doomed to rise,
And to possess a brighter heaven than yours ?
As one who long detained on foreign shores
Pants to return, and when he sees afar
His country's weather-bleached and battered rocks
From the green wave emerging, darts an eye
Radiant with joy towards the happy land,
So I with animated hopes behold,
And many an aching wish, your beamy fires,
That show like beacons in the blue abyss,
Ordained to guide the embodied spirit home,
From toilsome life to never-ending rest.
Love kindles as I gaze. I feel desires
That give assurance of their own success,
And that, infused from Heaven, must thither tend.”
So reads he nature whom the lamp of truth
Illuminates. Thy lamp, mysterious Word !
Which whoso sees, no longer wanders lost,

With intellects bemazed in endless doubt,
 But runs the road of wisdom. Thou has built,
 With means that were not till by Thee employed,
 Worlds that had never been hadst Thou in strength
 Been less, or less benevolent than strong.
 They are Thy witnesses, who speak Thy power
 And goodness infinite, but speak in ears
 That hear not or receive not their report.
 In vain Thy creatures testify of Thee
 Till Thou proclaim Thyself. Theirs is indeed
 A teaching voice ; but 'tis the praise of Thine
 That whom it teaches it makes prompt to learn,
 And with the boon gives talents for its use.
 Till Thou art heard, imaginations vain
 Possess the heart, and fables false as hell,
 Yet deemed oracular, lure down to death
 The uninformed and heedless souls of men.
 We give to Chance, blind Chance, ourselves as blind,
 The glory of Thy work, which yet appears
 Perfect and unimpeachable of blame,
 Challenging human scrutiny, and proved
 Then skilful most when most severely judged.
 But Chance is not ; or is not where Thou reignest :
 Thy Providence forbids that fickle power
 (If power she be that works but to confound)
 To mix the wild vagaries with Thy laws.
 Yet thus we dote, refusing while we can
 Instruction, and inventing to ourselves
 Gods such as guilt makes welcome ; gods that sleep,
 Or disregard our follies, or that sit
 Amused spectators of this bustling stage.
 Thee we reject, unable to abide
 Thy purity, till pure as Thou art pure,
 Made such by Thee, we love Thee for that cause
 For which we shunned and hated Thee before.
 Then we are free : then liberty like day
 Breaks on the soul, and by a flash from heaven
 Fires all the faculties with glorious joy.

A voice is heard that mortal ears hear not
Till Thou hast touched them ; 'tis the voice of song,
A loud Hosanna sent from all Thy works,
Which he that hears it with a shout repeats,
And adds his rapture to the general praise.
In that blest moment, Nature throwing wide
Her veil opaque, discloses with a smile
The Author of her beauties, who, retired
Behind His own creation, works unseen
By the impure, and hears His power denied.
Thou art the source and centre of all minds,
Their only point of rest, Eternal Word !
From Thee departing, they are lost and rove
At random without honour, hope, or peace.
From Thee is all that soothes the life of man,
His high endeavour, and his glad success,
His strength to suffer, and his will to serve.
But oh, Thou bounteous Giver of all good !
Thou art of all Thy gifts Thyself the crown !
Give what Thou canst, without Thee we are poor :
And with Thee rich, take what Thou wilt away.

BOOK VI

THE WINTER WALK AT NOON

ARGUMENT

BELLS at a distance—Their effect—A fine noon in winter—A sheltered walk—Meditation better than books—Our familiarity with the course of nature makes it appear less wonderful than it is—The transformation that spring effects in a shrubbery described—A mistake concerning the course of nature corrected—God maintains it by an unremitting act—The amusements fashionable at this hour of the day reproved—Animals happy, a delightful sight—Origin of cruelty to animals—That it is a great crime proved from Scripture—That proof illustrated by a tale—A line drawn between the lawful and unlawful destruction of them—Their good and useful properties insisted on—Apology for the encomiums bestowed by the author upon animals—Instances of man's extravagant praise of man—The groans of the creation shall have an end—View taken of the restoration of all things—An invocation and an invitation of Him who shall bring it to pass—The retired man vindicated from the charge of uselessness—Conclusion.

THERE is in souls a sympathy with sounds,
And as the mind is pitched the ear is pleased
With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave :
Some chord in unison with what we hear
Is touched within us, and the heart replies.
How soft the music of those village bells
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In cadence sweet ! now dying all away,
Now pealing loud again, and louder still,
Clear and sonorous, as the gale comes on.
With easy force it opens all the cells
Where memory slept. Wherever I have heard
A kindred melody, the scene recurs,
And with it all its pleasures and its pains.
Such comprehensive views the spirit takes,

That in a few short moments I retrace
(As in a map the voyager his course)
The windings of my way through many years.
Short as in retrospect the journey seems,
It seemed not always short ; the rugged path,
And prospect oft so dreary and forlorn,
Moved many a sigh at its disheartening length.
Yet feeling present evils, while the past
Faintly impress the mind, or not at all,
How readily we wish time spent revoked,
That we might try the ground again, where once
(Through inexperience as we now perceive)
We missed that happiness we might have found !
Some friend is gone, perhaps his son's best friend,
A father, whose authority, in show
When most severe, and mustering all its force,
Was but the graver countenance of love ;
Whose favour, like the clouds of spring, might lower,
And utter now and then an awful voice,
But had a blessing in its darkest frown,
Threatening at once and nourishing the plant.
We loved, but not enough, the gentle hand
That reared us. At a thoughtless age allure'd
By every gilded folly, we renounced
His sheltering side, and wilfully forewent
That converse which we now in vain regret.
How gladly would the man recall to life
The boy's neglected sire ! a mother too,
That softer friend, perhaps more gladly still,
Might he demand them at the gates of death.
Sorrow has, since they went, subdued and tamed
The playful humour ; he could now endure
(Himself grown sober in the vale of tears)
And feel a parent's presence no restraint.
But not to understand a treasure's worth
Till time has stolen away the slighted good,
Is cause of half the poverty we feel,
And makes the world the wilderness it is.

The few that pray at all pray oft amiss,
And, seeking grace to improve the prize they hold,
Would urge a wiser suit than asking more.

The night was winter in his roughest mood,
The morning sharp and clear. But now at noon,
Upon the southern side of the slant hills,
And where the woods fence off the northern blast,
The season smiles, resigning all its rage,
And has the warmth of May. The vault is blue
Without a cloud, and white without a speck
The dazzling splendour of the scene below.
Again the harmony comes o'er the vale,
And through the trees I view the embattled tower
Whence all the music. I again perceive
The soothing influence of the wafted strains,
And settle in soft musings as I tread
The walk, still verdant, under oaks and elms,
Whose outspread branches overarch the glade.
The roof, though movable through all its length
As the wind sways it, has yet well sufficed,
And intercepting in their silent fall
The frequent flakes, has kept a path for me.
No noise is here, or none that hinders thought.
The redbreast warbles still, but is content
With slender notes, and more than half suppressed :
Pleased with his solitude, and flitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice,
That tinkle in the withered leaves below.
Stillness, accompanied with sounds so soft,
Charms more than silence. Meditation here
May think down hours to moments. Here the heart
May give a useful lesson to the head,
And learning wiser grow without his books.
Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftentimes no connection. Knowledge dwells
In heads replete with thoughts of other men,
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.

Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,
The mere materials with which wisdom builds,
Till smoothed and squared and fitted to its place,
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.

Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much ;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

Books are not seldom talismans and spells,
By which the magic art of shrewder wits
Holds an unthinking multitude enthralled.

Some to the fascination of a name

Surrender judgment hoodwinked. Some the style
Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds
Of error leads them, by a tune entranced.

While sloth seduces more, too weak to bear
The insupportable fatigue of thought,
And swallowing therefore, without pause or choice,
The total grist unsifted, husks and all.

But trees, and rivulets whose rapid course
Defies the check of winter, haunts of deer,

And sheepwalks populous with bleating lambs,
And lanes in which the primrose ere her time
Peeps through the moss that clothes the hawthorn root,
Deceive no student. Wisdom there, and Truth,
Not shy as in the world, and to be won
By slow solicitation, seize at once
The roving thought, and fix it on themselves.

What prodigies can power divine perform
More grand than it produces year by year,
And all in sight of inattentive man ?

Familiar with the effect we slight the cause,
And in the constancy of nature's course,
The regular return of genial months,
And renovation of a faded world,

See nought to wonder at. Should God again,
As once in Gibeon, interrupt the race
Of the undeviating and punctual sun,
How would the world admire ! But speaks it less
An agency divine, to make him know

His moment when to sink and when to rise,
Age after age, than to arrest his course ?

All we behold is miracle, but seen
So duly, all is miracle in vain.

Where now the vital energy that moved,
While summer was, the pure and subtle lymph
Through the imperceptible meandering veins
Of leaf and flower ? It sleeps : and the icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impressed
A cold stagnation on the intestine tide.

But let the months go round, a few short months,
And all shall be restored. These naked shoots,
Barren as lances, among which the wind
Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes,
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And more aspiring, and with ampler spread,
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.
Then each, in its peculiar honours clad,
Shall publish, even to the distant eye,
Its family and tribe. Laburnum rich
In streaming gold ; Syringa ivory pure ;
The scentless and the scented Rose, this red
And of an humbler growth, the other tall,*
And throwing up into the darkest gloom
Of neighbouring Cypress, or more sable Yew,
Her silver globes, light as the foamy surf
That the wind severs from the broken wave ;
The Lilac various in array, now white,
Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set
With purple spikes pyramidal, as if
Studious of ornament, yet unresolved
Which hue she most approved, she chose them all ;
Copious of flowers the Woodbine, pale and wan,
But well compensating her sickly looks
With never cloying odours, early and late ;
Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm
Of flowers like flies clothing her slender rods

* The Guelder Rose.

That scarce a leaf appears ; Mezereon too,
Though leafless, well attired, and thick beset
With blushing wreaths investing every spray ;
Althaea with the purple eye ; the Broom,
Yellow and bright as bullion unalloyed
Her blossoms ; and luxuriant above all
The Jasmine, throwing wide her elegant sweets,
The deep dark green of whose unvarnished leaf
Makes more conspicuous and illumines more
The bright profusion of her scattered stars.—
These have been, and these shall be in their day ;
And all this uniform uncoloured scene
Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load,
And flush into variety again.

From dearth to plenty, and from death to life,
Is Nature's progress when she lectures man
In heavenly truth ; evincing, as she makes
The grand transition, that there lives and works
A soul in all things, and that soul is God.
The beauties of the wilderness are His,
That make so gay the solitary place
Where no eye sees them. And the fairer forms,
That cultivation glories in, are His.
He sets the bright procession on its way,
And marshals all the order of the year ;
He marks the bounds which winter may not pass,
And blunts his pointed fury ; in its case,
Russet and rude, folds up the tender germ
Uninjured, with inimitable art ;
And, ere one flowery season fades and dies,
Designs the blooming wonders of the next.

Some say that in the origin of things,
When all creation started into birth,
The infant elements received a law
From which they swerve not since. That under force
Of that controlling ordinance they move,
And need not His immediate hand who first
Prescribed their course, to regulate it now.

Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God
 The encumbrance of His own concerns, and spare
 The great Artificer of all that moves
 The stress of a continual act, the pain
 Of unremitting vigilance and care,
 As too laborious and severe a task.
 So man, the moth, is not afraid, it seems,
 To span Omnipotence, and measure might
 That knows no measure by the scanty rule
 And standard of his own, that is to-day,
 And is not ere to-morrow's sun go down.
 But how should matter occupy a charge,
 Dull as it is, and satisfy a law
 So vast in its demands, unless impelled
 To ceaseless service by a ceaseless force,
 And under pressure of some conscious cause ?
 The Lord of all, Himself through all diffused,
 Sustains and is the life of all that lives.
 Nature is but a name for an effect
 Whose cause is God. He feeds the secret fire
 By which the mighty process is maintained,
 Who sleeps not, is not weary ; in whose sight
 Slow-circling ages are as transient days ;
 Whose work is without labour ; whose designs
 No flaw deforms, no difficulty thwarts ;
 And whose beneficence no charge exhausts.
 Him blind antiquity profaned, not served,
 With self-taught rites, and under various names,
 Female and male, Pomona, Pales, Pan,
 And Flora and Vertumnus ; peopling earth
 With tutelary goddesses and gods
 That were not ; and commanding as they would
 To each some province, garden, field, or grove.
 But all are under One. One spirit—His
 Who wore the plaited thorns with bleeding brows—
 Rules universal nature. Not a flower
 But shows some touch in freckle, streak, or stain,
 Of His unrivalled pencil. He inspires

Their balmy odours and imparts their hues,
And bathes their eyes with nectar, and includes,
In grains as countless as the seaside sands,
The forms with which He sprinkles all the earth.
Happy who walks with Him ! whom what he finds
Of flavour or of scent in fruit or flower,
Or what he views of beautiful or grand
In nature, from the broad majestic oak
To the green blade that twinkles in the sun,
Prompts with remembrance of a present God.
His presence, who made all so fair, perceived,
Makes all still fairer. As with him no scene
Is dreary, so with him all seasons please.
Though winter had been none, had man been true,
And earth be punished for its tenant's sake,
Yet not in vengeance ; as this smiling sky,
So soon succeeding such an angry night,
And these dissolving snows, and this clear stream
Recovering fast its liquid music, prove.

Who then that has a mind well strung and tuned
To contemplation, and within his reach
A scene so friendly to his favourite task,
Would waste attention at the chequered board,
His host of wooden warriors to and fro
Marching and countermarching, with an eye
As fixed as marble, with a forehead ridged
And furrowed into storms, and with a hand
Trembling, as if eternity were hung
In balance on his conduct of a pin ?
Nor envies he aught more their idle sport
Who pant with application misapplied
To trivial toys, and, pushing ivory balls
Across a velvet level, feel a joy
Akin to rapture, when the bauble finds
Its destined goal of difficult access.
Nor deems he wiser him who gives his noon
To miss, the mercer's plague, from shop to shop
Wandering, and littering with unfolded silks

The polished counter, and approving none,
Or promising with smiles to call again.
Nor him who, by his vanity seduced,
And soothed into a dream that he discerns
The difference of a Guido from a daub,
Frequents the crowded auction. Stationed there
As duly as the Langford of the show,
With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand,
And tongue accomplished in the fulsome cant
And pedantry that coxcombs learn with ease,
Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls,
He notes it in his book, then raps his box,
Swears 'tis a bargain, rails at his hard fate
That he has let it pass—but never bids.

Here unmolested, through whatever sign
The sun proceeds, I wander ; neither mist,
Nor freezing sky, nor sultry, checking me,
Nor stranger intermeddling with my joy.
Even in the spring and playtime of the year,
That calls the unwonted villager abroad
With all her little ones, a sportive train,
To gather kingcups in the yellow mead,
And prink their hair with daisies, or to pick
A cheap but wholesome salad from the brook,
These shades are all my own. The timorous hare,
Grown so familiar with her frequent guest,
Scarce shuns me ; and the stockdove unalarmed
Sits cooing in the pine-tree, nor suspends
His long love-ditty for my near approach.
Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm
That age or injury has hollowed deep,
Where on his bed of wool and matted leaves
He has outslept the winter, ventures forth
To frisk awhile, and bask in the warm sun,
The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play.
He sees me, and at once, swift as a bird,
Ascends the neighbouring beech ; there whisks his brush,
And perks his ears, and stamps and scolds aloud,

With all the prettiness of feigned alarm,
And anger insignificantly fierce.

The heart is hard in nature, and unfit
For human fellowship, as being void
Of sympathy, and therefore dead alike
To love and friendship both, that is not pleased
With sight of animals enjoying life,
Nor feels their happiness augment his own.
The bounding fawn that darts across the glade
When none pursues, through mere delight of heart,
And spirits buoyant with excess of glee ;
The horse, as wanton and almost as fleet,
That skims the spacious meadow at full speed,
Then stops and snorts, and throwing high his heels,
Starts to the voluntary race again ;
The very kine that gambol at high noon,
The total herd receiving first from one
That leads the dance a summons to be gay,
Though wild their strange vagaries, and uncouth
Their efforts, yet resolved with one consent
To give such act and utterance as they may
To ecstasy too big to be suppressed ;—
These, and a thousand images of bliss,
With which kind Nature graces every scene
Where cruel man defeats not her design,
Impart to the benevolent, who wish
All that are capable of pleasure pleased,
A far superior happiness to theirs,
The comfort of a reasonable joy.

Man scarce had risen, obedient to His call
Who formed him from the dust, his future grave,
When he was crowned as never king was since.
God set the diadem upon his head,
And angel choirs attended. Wondering stood
The new-made monarch, while before him passed,
All happy, and all perfect in their kind,
The creatures, summoned from their various haunts
To see their sovereign, and confess his sway.

Vast was his empire, absolute his power,
 Or bounded only by a law whose force
 'Twas his sublimest privilege to feel
 And own, the law of universal love.
 He ruled with meekness, they obeyed with joy ;
 No cruel purpose lurked within his heart,
 And no distrust of his intent in theirs.
 So Eden was a scene of harmless sport,
 Where kindness on his part who ruled the whole
 Begat a tranquil confidence in all,
 And fear as yet was not, nor cause for fear.
 But sin marred all ; and the revolt of man,
 That source of evils not exhausted yet,
 Was punished with revolt of his from him.
 Garden of God, how terrible the change
 Thy groves and lawns then witnessed ! Every heart,
 Each animal of every name, conceived
 A jealousy and an instinctive fear,
 And, conscious of some danger, either fled
 Precipitate the loathed abode of man,
 'Or growled defiance in such angry sort,
 As taught him too to tremble in his turn.
 Thus harmony and family accord
 Were driven from Paradise ; and in that hour
 The seeds of cruelty, that since have swelled
 To such gigantic and enormous growth,
 Were sown in human nature's fruitful soil.
 Hence date the persecution and the pain
 That man inflicts on all inferior kinds,
 Regardless of their plaints. To make him sport,
 To gratify the frenzy of his wrath,
 Or his base gluttony, are causes good
 And just in his account, why bird and beast
 Should suffer torture, and the streams be dyed
 With blood of their inhabitants impaled.
 Earth groans beneath the burden of a war
 Waged with defenceless innocence, while he,
 Not satisfied to prey on all around,

Adds tenfold bitterness to death by pangs
Needless, and first torments ere he devours.
Now happiest they that occupy the scenes
The most remote from his abhorred resort,
Whom once, as delegate of God on earth,
They feared, and as His perfect image loved.
The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,
Its hollow glens, its thickets, and its plains
Unvisited by man. There they are free,
And howl and roar as likes them, uncontrolled,
Nor ask his leave to slumber or to play.
Woe to the tyrant, if he dare intrude
Within the confines of their wild domain :
The lion tells him, " I am monarch here ! "
And if he spare him, spares him on the terms
Of royal mercy, and through generous scorn
To rend a victim trembling at his foot.
In measure, as by force of instinct drawn,
Or by necessity constrained, they live
Dependent upon man, those in his fields,
These at his crib, and some beneath his roof.
They prove too often at how dear a rate
He sells protection. Witness, at his foot,
The spaniel dying for some venial fault,
Under dissection of the knotted scourge ;
Witness, the patient ox, with stripes and yells
Driven to the slaughter, goaded, as he runs,
To madness, while the savage at his heels
Laughs at the frantic sufferer's fury spent
Upon the guiltless passenger o'erthrown.
He too is witness, noblest of the train
That wait on man, the flight-performing horse :
With unsuspecting readiness he takes
His murderer on his back, and pushed all day,
With bleeding sides and flanks that heave for life,
To the far-distant goal, arrives and dies.
So little mercy shows who needs so much !
Does law, so jealous in the cause of man,

Denounce no doom on the delinquent ? None.
He lives, and o'er his brimming beaker boasts
(As if barbarity were high desert)

The inglorious feat, and clamorous in praise
Of the poor brute, seems wisely to suppose
The honours of his matchless horse his own.
But many a crime deemed innocent on earth
Is registered in heaven ; and these, no doubt,
Have each their record, with a curse annexed.
Man may dismiss compassion from his heart,
But God will never. When He charged the Jew
To assist his foe's down-fallen beast to rise ;
And when the bush-exploring boy that seized
The young, to let the parent bird go free ;
Proved He not plainly that His meaner works
Are yet His care, and have an interest all,
All in the universal Father's love ?

On Noah, and in him on all mankind,
The charter was conferred, by which we hold
The flesh of animals in fee, and claim
O'er all we feed on, power of life and death.
But read the instrument, and mark it well :
The oppression of a tyrannous control
Can find no warrant there. Feed then, and yield
Thanks for thy food. Carnivorous through sin,
Feed on the slain, but spare the living brute.

The Governor of all, Himself to all
So bountiful, in whose attentive ear
The unfledged raven and the lion's whelp
Plead not in vain for pity on the pangs
Of hunger unassuaged, has interposed,
Not seldom, His avenging arm, to smite
The injurious trampler upon nature's law,
That claims forbearance even for a brute.
He hates the hardness of a Balaam's heart ;
And prophet as he was, he might not strike
The blameless animal, without rebuke,
On which he rode. Her opportune offence

Saved him, or the unrelenting seer had died.
He sees that human equity is slack
To interfere, though in so just a cause,
And makes the task His own : inspiring dumb
And helpless victims with a sense so keen
Of injury, with such knowledge of their strength
And such sagacity to take revenge,
That oft the beast has seemed to judge the man.
An ancient, not a legendary tale,
By one of sound intelligence rehearsed,
(If such who plead for Providence may seem
In modern eyes,) shall make the doctrine clear.

Where England, stretched towards the setting sun,
Narrow and long, o'erlooks the western wave,
Dwelt young Misagathus ; a scorner he
Of God and goodness, atheist in ostent,
Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce.
He journeyed ; and his chance was as he went
To join a traveller, of far different note,
Evander, famed for piety, for years
Deserving honour, but for wisdom more.
Fame had not left the venerable man
A stranger to the manners of the youth,
Whose face too was familiar to his view.
Their way was on the margin of the land,
O'er the green summit of the rocks whose base
Beats back the roaring surge, scarce heard so high.
The charity that warmed his heart was moved
At sight of the man-monster. With a smile
Gentle, and affable, and full of grace,
As fearful of offending whom he wished
Much to persuade, he plied his ear with truths
Not harshly thundered forth, or rudely pressed,
But, like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet.
"And dost thou dream," the impenetrable man
Exclaimed, "that me the lullabies of age,
And fantasies of dotards such as thou,
Can cheat, or move a moment's fear in me ?

Mark now the proof I give thee, that the brave
Need no such aids as superstition lends,
To steel their hearts against the dread of death.”
He spoke, and to the precipice at hand
Pushed with a madman’s fury. Fancy shrinks,
And the blood thrills and curdles at the thought
Of such a gulf as he designed his grave.
But though the felon on his back could dare
The dreadful leap, more rational his steed
Declined the death, and wheeling swiftly round,
Or e’er his hoof had pressed the crumbling verge,
Baffled his rider, saved against his will.
The frenzy of the brain may be redressed
By medicine well applied, but without grace
The heart’s insanity admits no cure.
Enraged the more by what might have reformed
His horrible intent, again he sought
Destruction, with a zeal to be destroyed,
With sounding whip, and rowels dyed in blood.
But still in vain. The Providence that meant
A longer date to the far nobler beast,
Spared yet again the ignobler for his sake.
And now, his prowess proved, and his sincere
Incurable obduracy evinced,
His rage grew cool ; and pleased perhaps to have earned
So cheaply the renown of that attempt,
With looks of some complacence he resumed
His road, deriding much the blank amaze
Of good Evander, still where he was left
Fixed motionless, and petrified with dread.
So on they fared ; discourse on other themes
Ensuing, seemed to obliterate the past,
And tamer far for so much fury shown,
(As is the course of rash and fiery men,)
The rude companion smiled, as if transformed.
But ’twas a transient calm. A storm was near,
An unsuspected storm. His hour was come.
The impious challenger of power divine

Was now to learn that Heaven, though slow to wrath,
Is never with impunity defied.
His horse, as he had caught his master's mood,
Snorting, and starting into sudden rage,
Unbidden, and not now to be controlled,
Rushed to the cliff, and having reached it, stood.
At once the shock unseated him : he flew
Sheer o'er the craggy barrier, and immersed
Deep in the flood, found, when he sought it not,
The death he had deserved, and died alone.
So God wrought double justice ; made the fool
The victim of his own tremendous choice,
And taught a brute the way to safe revenge.

I would not enter on my list of friends
(Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path ;
But he that has humanity, forewarned,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.
The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,
And charged perhaps with venom, that intrudes,
A visitor unwelcome, into scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, the alcove,
The chamber, or refectory, may die :
A necessary act incurs no blame.
Not so when, held within their proper bounds,
And guiltless of offence, they range the air,
Or take their pastime in the spacious field :
There they are privileged ; and he that hunts
Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,
Disturbs the economy of Nature's realm,
Who, when she formed, designed them an abode.
The sum is this : if man's convenience, health,
Or safety interfere, his rights and claims
Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs.
Else they are all—the meanest things that are—

As free to live, and to enjoy that life,
As God was free to form them at the first,
Who in His sovereign wisdom made them all.
Ye therefore who love mercy, teach your sons
To love it too. The spring-time of our years
Is soon dishonoured and defiled in most
By budding ills, that ask a prudent hand
To check them. But, alas ! none sooner shoots,
If unrestrained, into luxuriant growth,
Than cruelty, most devilish of them all.
Mercy to him that shows it, is the rule
And righteous limitation of its act,
By which Heaven moves in pardoning guilty man ;
And he that shows none, being ripe in years,
And conscious of the outrage he commits,
Shall seek it and not find it in his turn.

Distinguished much by reason, and still more
By our capacity of grace divine,
From creatures that exist but for our sake,
Which, having served us, perish, we are held
Accountable, and God, some future day,
Will reckon with us roundly for the abuse
Of what He deems no mean or trivial trust.
Superior as we are, they yet depend
Not more on human help than we on theirs.
Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were given
In aid of our defects. In some are found
Such teachable and apprehensive parts,
That man's attainments in his own concerns,
Matched with the expertness of the brutes in theirs,
Are oftentimes vanquished and thrown far behind.
Some show that nice sagacity of smell,
And read with such discernment, in the port
And figure of the man, his secret aim,
That oft we owe our safety to a skill
We could not teach, and must despair to learn.
But learn we might, if not too proud to stoop
To quadruped instructors, many a good

And useful quality, and virtue too,
Rarely exemplified among ourselves :
Attachment never to be weaned or changed
By any change of fortune, proof alike
Against unkindness, absence, and neglect ;
Fidelity that neither bribe nor threat
Can move or warp ; and gratitude for small
And trivial favours, lasting as the life,
And glistening even in the dying eye.

Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms
Wins public honour ; and ten thousand sit
Patiently present at a sacred song,
Commemoration-mad ; content to hear
(O wonderful effect of music's power !)
Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake.
But less, methinks, than sacrilege might serve—
(For was it less ? what heathen would have dared
To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,
And hang it up in honour of a man ?)
Much less might serve, when all that we design
Is but to gratify an itching ear,
And give the day to a musician's praise.
Remember Handel ? Who that was not born
Deaf as the dead to harmony, forgets,
Or can, the more than Homer of his age ?
Yes—we remember him ; and while we praise
A talent so divine, remember too
That His most holy book from whom it came
Was never meant, was never used before,
To buckram out the memory of a man.
But hush !—the Muse perhaps is too severe,
And, with a gravity beyond the size
And measure of the offence, rebukes a deed
Less impious than absurd, and owing more
To want of judgment than to wrong design.
So in the chapel of old Ely House,
When wandering Charles, who meant to be the third,
Had fled from William, and the news was fresh,

The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce,
And eke did rear right merrily, two staves,
Sung to the praise and glory of King George.
Man praises man ; and Garrick's memory next,
When time hath somewhat mellowed it, and made
The idol of our worship while he lived
The god of our idolatry once more,
Shall have its altar ; and the world shall go
In pilgrimage to bow before his shrine.
The theatre, too small, shall suffocate
Its squeezed contents, and more than it admits
Shall sigh at their exclusion, and return
Ungratified. For there some noble lord
Shall stuff his shoulders with King Richard's bunch,
Or wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak,
And strut, and storm, and straddle, stamp and stare,
To show the world how Garrick did not act.
For Garrick was a worshipper himself ;
He drew the liturgy, and framed the rites
And solemn ceremonial of the day,
And called the world to worship on the banks
Of Avon, famed in song. Ah, pleasant proof
That piety has still in human hearts
Some place, a spark or two not yet extinct !
The mulberry-tree was hung with blooming wreaths ;
The mulberry-tree stood centre of the dance ;
The mulberry-tree was hymned with dulcet airs ;
And from his touchwood trunk the mulberry-tree
Supplied such relics as devotion holds
Still sacred, and preserves with pious care.
So 'twas a hallowed time : decorum reigned,
And mirth without offence. No few returned,
Doubtless, much edified, and all refreshed.
Man praises man. The rabble all alive
From tippling benches, cellars, stalls, and styes,
Swarm in the streets. The statesman of the day,
A pompous and slow-moving pageant, comes.
Some shout him, and some hang upon his car,

To gaze in his eyes, and bless him. Maidens wave
Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy ;
While others, not so satisfied, unhorse
The gilded equipage, and turning loose
His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.
Why ? what has charmed them ? Hath he saved the
State ?

No. Doth he purpose its salvation ? No.
Enchanting novelty, that moon at full,
That finds out every crevice of the head
That is not sound and perfect, hath in theirs
Wrought this disturbance. But the wane is near,
And his own cattle must suffice him soon.
Thus idly do we waste the breath of praise,
And dedicate a tribute, in its use
And just direction sacred, to a thing
Doomed to the dust, or lodged already there.
Encomium in old time was poet's work ;
But poets having lavishly long since
Exhausted all materials of the art,
The task now falls into the public hand ;
And I, contented with an humble theme,
Have poured my stream of panegyric down
The vale of nature, where it creeps and winds
Among her lovely works with a secure
And unambitious course, reflecting clear,
If not the virtues, yet the worth, of brutes.
And I am recompensed, and deem the toils
Of poetry not lost, if verse of mine
May stand between an animal and woe,
And teach one tyrant pity for his drudge.

The groans of nature in this nether world,
Which Heaven has heard for ages, have an end.
Foretold by prophets, and by poets sung,
Whose fire was kindled at the prophet's lamp,
The time of rest, the promised Sabbath, comes.
Six thousand years of sorrow have well nigh
Fulfilled their tardy and disastrous course

Over a sinful world ; and what remains
 Of this tempestuous state of human things
 Is merely as the working of a sea
 Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest :
 For He, whose car the winds are, and the clouds
 The dust that waits upon His sultry march,
 When sin hath moved Him, and His wrath is hot,
 Shall visit earth in mercy ; shall descend
 Propitious in His chariot paved with love ;
 And what His storms have blasted and defaced
 For man's revolt, shall with a smile repair.

Sweet is the harp of prophecy ; too sweet
 Not to be wronged by a mere mortal touch ;
 Nor can the wonders it records be sung
 To meaner music, and not suffer loss.
 But when a poet, or when one like me,
 Happy to rove among poetic flowers,
 Though poor in skill to rear them, lights at last
 On some fair theme, some theme divinely fair,
 Such is the impulse and the spur he feels
 To give it praise proportioned to its worth,
 That not to attempt it, arduous as he deems
 The labour, were a task more arduous still.

O scenes surpassing fable, and yet true,
 Scenes of accomplished bliss ! which who can see,
 Though but in distant prospect, and not feel
 His soul refreshed with foretaste of the joy ?
 Rivers of gladness water all the earth,
 And clothe all climes with beauty. The reproach
 Of barrenness is past. The fruitful field
 Laughs with abundance ; and the land once lean,
 Or fertile only in its own disgrace,
 Exults to see its thistly curse repealed.
 The various seasons woven into one,
 And that one season an eternal spring,
 The garden fears no blight, and needs no fence,
 For there is none to covet, all are full.
 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear

Graze with the fearless flocks ; all bask at noon
Together, or all gambol in the shade
Of the same grove, and drink one common stream.
Antipathies are none. No foe to man
Lurks in the serpent now : the mother sees,
And smiles to see, her infant's playful hand
Stretched forth to dally with the crested worm,
To stroke his azure neck, or to receive
The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue.
All creatures worship man, and all mankind
One Lord, one Father. Error has no place :
That creeping pestilence is driven away :
The breath of heaven has chased it. In the heart
No passion touches a discordant string,
But all is harmony and love. Disease
Is not : the pure and uncontaminate blood
Holds its due course, nor fears the frost of age.
One song employs all nations, and all cry,
“ Worthy the Lamb, for He was slain for us ! ”
The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks
Shout to each other, and the mountain-tops
From distant mountains catch the flying joy,
Till, nation after nation taught the strain,
Earth rolls the rapturous Hosanna round.
Behold the measure of the promise filled ;
See Salem built, the labour of a God !
Bright as a sun the sacred city shines ;
All kingdoms and all princes of the earth
Flock to that light ; the glory of all lands
Flows into her ; unbounded is her joy,
And endless her increase. Thy rams are there
Nebaioth, and the flocks of Kedar there ; *
The looms of Ormus, and the mines of Ind,
And Saba's spicy groves, pay tribute there.
Praise is in all her gates ; upon her walls,

* Nebaioth and Kedar, the sons of Ishmael, and progenitors of the Arabs, in the prophetic Scripture here alluded to, may be reasonably considered as representatives of the Gentiles at large.

And in her streets, and in her spacious courts,
Is heard salvation. Eastern Java there
Kneels with the native of the farthest West,
And Æthiopia spreads abroad the hand,
And worships. Her report has travelled forth
Into all lands. From every clime they come
To see thy beauty, and to share thy joy,
O Sion ! an assembly such as earth
Saw never, such as Heaven stoops down to see.

Thus heavenward all things tend. For all were once
Perfect, and all must be at length restored.
So God has greatly purposed ; who would else
In His dishonoured works Himself endure
Dishonour, and be wronged without redress.
Haste then, and wheel away a shattered world,
Ye slow-revolving seasons ! we would see
(A sight to which our eyes are strangers yet)
A world that does not dread and hate His laws,
And suffer for its crime ; would learn how fair
The creature is that God pronounces good,
How pleasant in itself what pleases Him.
Here every drop of honey hides a sting,
Worms wind themselves into our sweetest flowers,
And even the joy that haply some poor heart
Derives from Heaven, pure as the fountain is,
Is sullied in the stream ; taking a taint
From touch of human lips, at best impure.
Oh for a world in principle as chaste
As this is gross and selfish ! over which
Custom and prejudice shall bear no sway,
That govern all things here, shouldering aside
The meek and modest Truth, and forcing her
To seek a refuge from the tongue of strife
In nooks obscure, far from the ways of men ;
Where violence shall never lift the sword,
Nor cunning justify the proud man's wrong,
Leaving the poor no remedy but tears ;
Where he that fills an office, shall esteem

The occasion it presents of doing good
More than the perquisite ; where law shall speak
Seldom, and never but as wisdom prompts
And equity ; not jealous more to guard
A worthless form than to decide aright ;
Where fashion shall not sanctify abuse,
Nor smooth good-breeding (supplemental grace)
With lean performance ape the work of love.

Come then, and added to Thy many crowns,
Receive yet one, the crown of all the earth,
Thou who alone art worthy ! It was Thine
By ancient covenant ere nature's birth,
And Thou hast made it Thine by purchase since,
And overpaid its value with Thy blood.
Thy saints proclaim Thee King ; and in their hearts
Thy title is engraven with a pen
Dipped in the fountain of eternal love.

Thy saints proclaim Thee King ; and Thy delay
Gives courage to their foes, who, could they see
The dawn of Thy last advent, long-desired,
Would creep into the bowels of the hills,
And flee for safety to the falling rocks.
The very spirit of the world is tired
Of its own taunting question, asked so long,
“ Where is the promise of your Lord’s approach ? ”
The infidel has shot his bolts away,
Till his exhausted quiver yielding none,
He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoiled,
And aims them at the shield of Truth again.
The veil is rent, rent too by priestly hands,
That hides divinity from mortal eyes ;
And all the mysteries to faith proposed,
Insulted and traduced, are cast aside
As useless, to the moles and to the bats.
They now are deemed the faithful, and are praised,
Who, constant only in rejecting Thee,
Deny Thy Godhead with a martyr’s zeal,
And quit their office for their error’s sake.

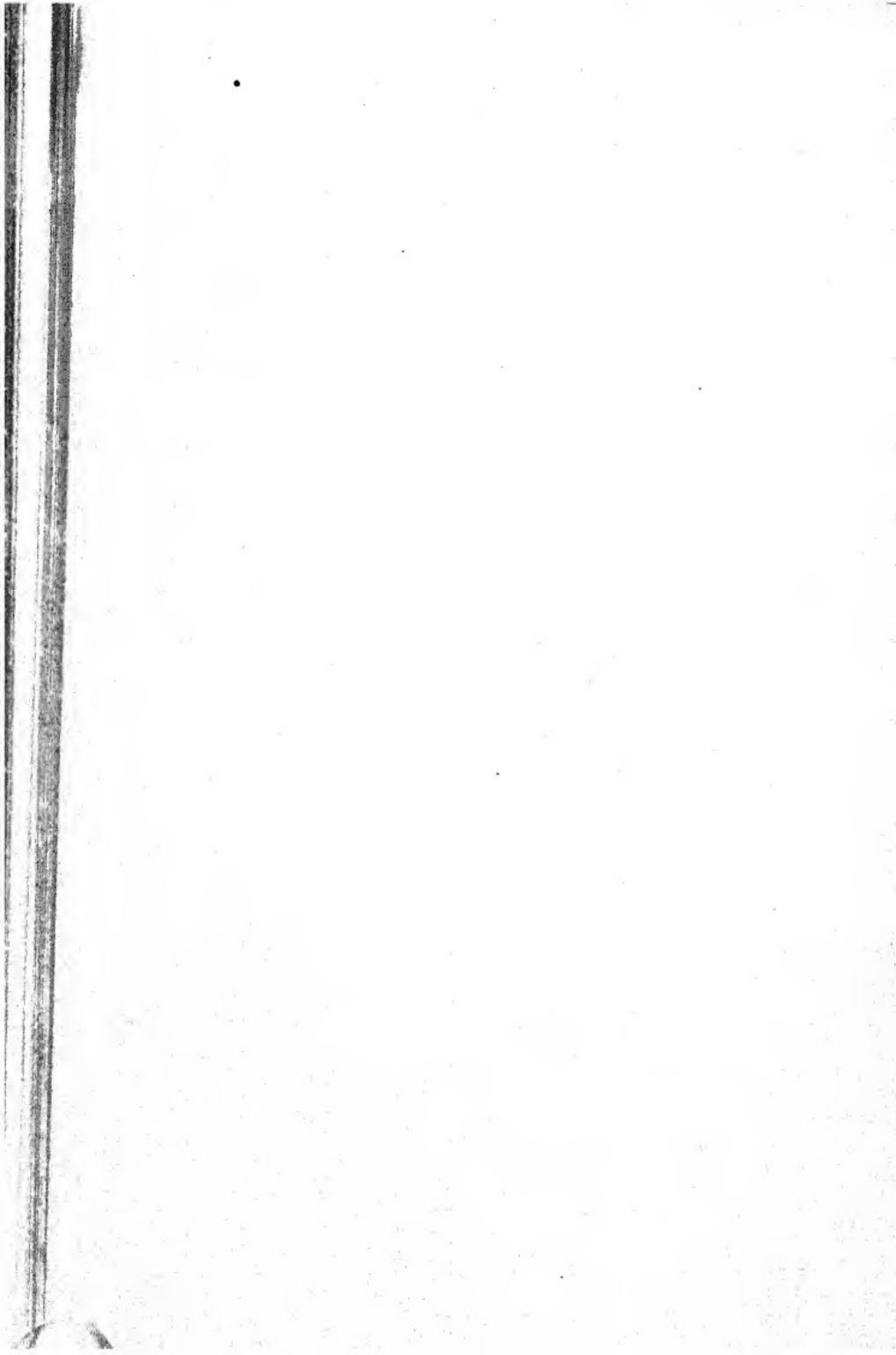
Blind, and in love with darkness ! yet even these
 Worthy, compared with sycophants, who knee
 Thy name, adoring, and then preach Thee man !
 So fares Thy church. But how Thy church may fare
 The world takes little thought. Who will may preach,
 And what they will. All pastors are alike
 To wandering sheep, resolved to follow none.
 Two gods divide them all, Pleasure and Gain .
 For these they live, they sacrifice to these,
 And in their service wage perpetual war
 With conscience and with Thee. Lust in their hearts,
 And mischief in their hands, they roam the earth
 To prey upon each other : stubborn, fierce,
 High-minded, foaming out their own disgrace.
 Thy prophets speak of such ; and, noting down
 The features of the last degenerate times,
 Exhibit every lineament of these.
 Come then, and added to Thy many crowns,
 Receive yet one, as radiant as the rest,
 Due to Thy last and most effectual work,
 Thy word fulfilled, the conquest of a world.

He is the happy man, whose life even now
 Shows somewhat of that happier life to come ;
 Who, doomed to an obscure but tranquil state,
 Is pleased with it, and, were he free to choose,
 Would make his fate his choice ; whom peace, the fruit
 Of virtue, and whom virtue, fruit of faith,
 Prepare for happiness ; bespeak him one
 Content indeed to sojourn while he must
 Below the skies, but having there his home.
 The world o'erlooks him in her busy search
 Of objects more illustrious in her view ;
 And occupied as earnestly as she,
 Though more sublimely, he o'erlooks the world.
 She scorns his pleasures, for she knows them not ;
 He seeks not hers, for he has proved them vain.
 He cannot skim the ground like summer birds
 Pursuing gilded flies, and such he deems

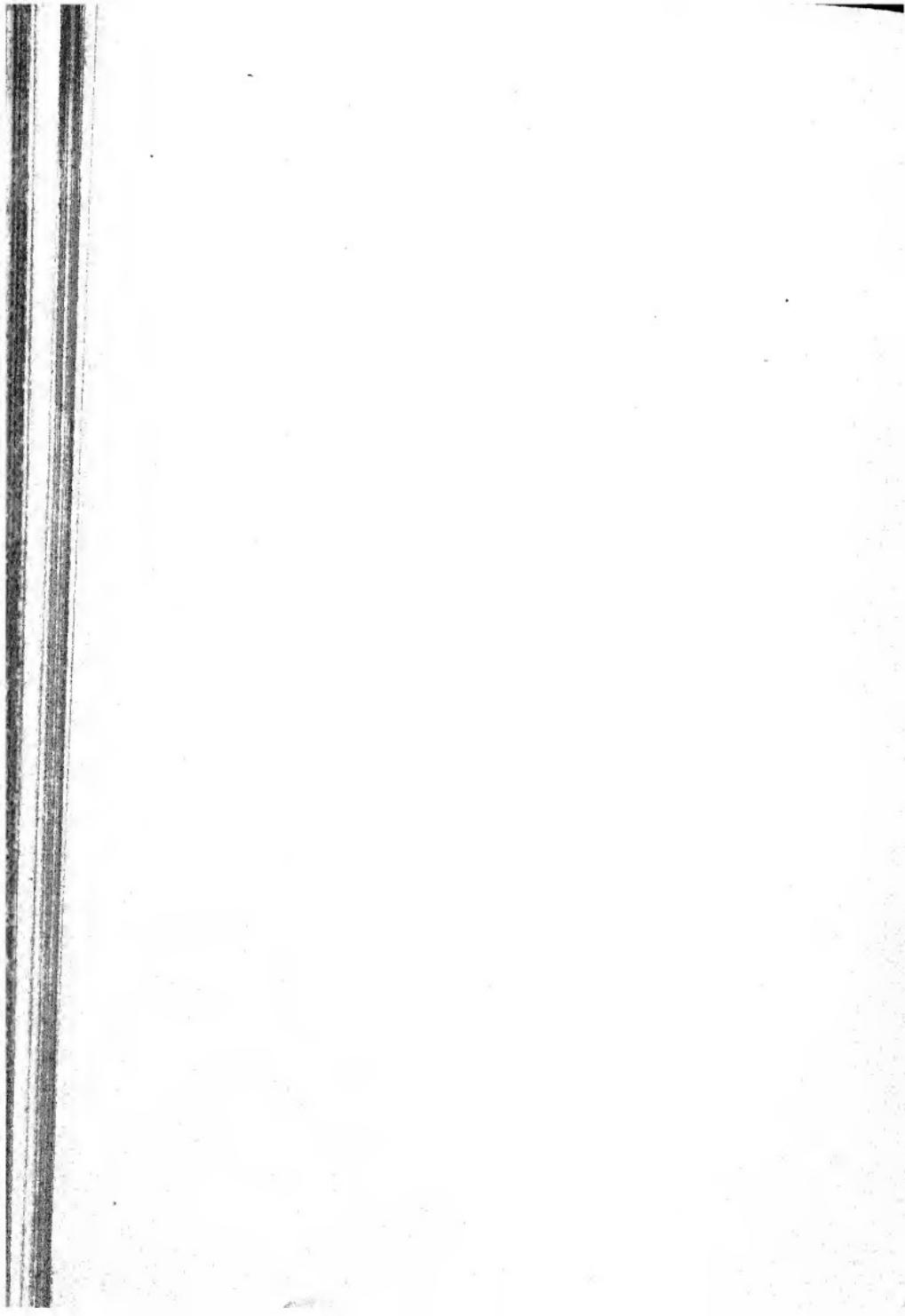
Her honours, her emoluments, her joys.
Therefore in contemplation is his bliss,
Whose power is such, that whom she lifts from earth
She makes familiar with a heaven unseen,
And shows him glories yet to be revealed.
Not slothful he, though seeming unemployed,
And censured oft as useless. Stillest streams
Oft water fairest meadows, and the bird
That flutters least is longest on the wing.
Ask him, indeed, what trophies he has raised,
Or what achievements of immortal fame
He purposes, and he shall answer—None.
His warfare is within. There unfatigued
His fervent spirit labours. There he fights,
And there obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself,
And never-withering wreaths, compared with which
The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds.
Perhaps the self-approving haughty world,
That as she sweeps him with her whistling silks
Scarce deigns to notice him, or, if she see,
Deems him a cipher in the works of God,
Receives advantage from his noiseless hours,
Of which she little dreams. Perhaps she owes
Her sunshine and her rain, her blooming spring
And plenteous harvest, to the prayer he makes,
When, Isaac-like, the solitary saint
Walks forth to meditate at eventide,
And think on her, who thinks not for herself.
Forgive him then, thou bustler in concerns
Of little worth, and idler in the best,
If, author of no mischief and some good,
He seeks his proper happiness by means
That may advance, but cannot hinder, thine.
Nor though he tread the secret path of life,
Engage no notice, and enjoy much ease,
Account him an encumbrance on the state,
Receiving benefits, and rendering none.
His sphere though humble, if that humble sphere

Shine with his fair example, and though small
 His influence, if that influence all be spent
 In soothing sorrow and in quenching strife,
 In aiding helpless indigence, in works
 From which at least a grateful few derive
 Some taste of comfort in a world of woe,
 Then let the supercilious great confess
 He serves his country, recompenses well
 The state beneath the shadow of whose vine
 He sits secure, and in the scale of life
 Holds no ignoble, though a slighted, place.
 The man whose virtues are more felt than seen
 Must drop indeed the hope of public praise ;
 But he may boast what few that win it can,
 That if his country stand not by his skill,
 At least his follies have not wrought her fall.
 Polite refinement offers him in vain
 Her golden tube, through which a sensual world
 Draws gross impurity, and likes it well,
 The neat conveyance hiding all the offence.
 Not that he peevishly rejects a mode
 Because that world adopts it. If it bear
 The stamp and clear impression of good sense,
 And be not costly more than of true worth,
 He puts it on, and for decorum sake
 Can wear it even as gracefully as she.
 She judges of refinement by the eye,
 He by the test of conscience, and a heart
 Not soon deceived ; aware that what is base
 No polish can make sterling, and that vice,
 Though well perfumed and elegantly dressed,
 Like an unburied carcass tricked with flowers,
 Is but a garnished nuisance, fitter far
 For cleanly riddance than for fair attire.
 So life glides smoothly and by stealth away,
 More golden than that age of fabled gold
 Renowned in ancient song ; not vexed with care
 Or stained with guilt, beneficent, approved

Of God and man, and peaceful in its end.
So glide my life away ! and so at last,
My share of duties decently fulfilled,
May some disease, not tardy to perform
Its destined office, yet with gentle stroke
Dismiss me weary to a safe retreat,
Beneath the turf that I have often trod.
It shall not grieve me, then, that once, when called
To dress a Sofa with the flowers of verse,
I played awhile, obedient to the fair,
With that light task ; but soon, to please her more,
Whom flowers alone I knew would little please,
Let fall the unfinished wreath, and roved for fruit ;
Roved far, and gathered much : some harsh, 'tis true,
Picked from the thorns and briars of reproof,
But wholesome, well digested ; grateful some
To palates that can taste immortal truth,
Insipid else, and sure to be despised.
But all is in His hand whose praise I seek.
In vain the poet sings, and the world hears,
If He regard not, though divine the theme.
'Tis not in artful measures, in the chime
And idle tinkling of a minstrel's lyre,
To charm His ear, whose eye is on the heart ;
Whose frown can disappoint the proudest strain,
Whose approbation prosper—even mine.



SELECTED OLNEY HYMNS



SELECTED OLNEY HYMNS

WALKING WITH GOD

Gen. v. 24.

OH for a closer walk with God !
A calm and heavenly frame ;
A light to shine upon the road
That leads me to the Lamb !

Where is the blessedness I knew
When first I saw the Lord ?
Where is the soul-refreshing view
Of Jesus and His word ?

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed !
How sweet their memory still !
But they have left an aching void
The world can never fill.

Return, O holy Dove, return,
Sweet messenger of rest !
I hate the sins that made thee mourn,
And drove thee from my breast.

The dearest idol I have known,
Whate'er that idol be,
Help me to tear it from thy throne,
And worship only thee.

So shall my walk be close with God,
 Calm and serene my frame ;
 So purer light shall mark the road
 That leads me to the Lamb.

PRAISE FOR THE FOUNTAIN OPENED

Zech. xiii. 1.

THERE is a fountain filled with blood
 Drawn from Emmanuel's veins ;
 And sinners, plunged beneath that flood,
 Lose all their guilty stains.

The dying thief rejoiced to see
 That fountain in his day ;
 And there have I, as vile as he,
 Washed all my sins away.

Dear dying Lamb, Thy precious blood
 Shall never lose its power,
 Till all the ransomed church of God
 Be saved, to sin no more.

E'er since, by faith, I saw the stream
 Thy flowing wounds supply,
 Redeeming love has been my theme,
 And shall be till I die.

Then in a nobler, sweeter song,
 I'll sing Thy power to save ;
 When this poor lisping, stammering tongue
 Lies silent in the grave.

Lord, I believe Thou hast prepared
 (Unworthy though I be)
 For me a blood-bought free reward,
 A golden harp for me !

'Tis strung and tuned for endless years,
And formed by power divine,
To sound in God the Father's ears
No other name but Thine.

LOVEST THOU ME ?

John xxi. 16.

HARK, my soul ! it is the Lord ;
'Tis thy Saviour, hear His word ;
Jesus speaks, and speaks to thee,
" Say, poor sinner, lovest thou me ?

" I delivered thee when bound,
And when bleeding, healed thy wound ;
Sought thee wandering, set thee right ;
Turned thy darkness into light.

" Can a woman's tender care
Cease towards the child she bare ?
Yes, she may forgetful be,
Yet will I remember thee.

" Mine is an unchanging love,
Higher than the heights above,
Deeper than the depths beneath,
Free and faithful, strong as death.

" Thou shalt see my glory soon,
When the work of grace is done ;
Partner of my throne shalt be ;—
Say, poor sinner, lovest thou me ? "

Lord, it is my chief complaint,
That my love is weak and faint ;
Yet I love Thee and adore,—
Oh ! for grace to love Thee more !

ON OPENING A PLACE FOR SOCIAL PRAYER

JESUS ! where'er Thy people meet,
 There they behold Thy mercy-seat ;
 Where'er they seek Thee, Thou art found,
 And every place is hallowed ground.

For Thou, within no walls confined,
Inhabitest the humble mind ;
 Such ever bring Thee where they come,
 And going, take Thee to their home.

Dear Shepherd of Thy chosen few !
 Thy former mercies here renew ;
 Here to our waiting hearts proclaim
 The sweetness of Thy saving name.

Here may we prove the power of prayer,
 To strengthen faith, and sweeten care ;
 To teach our faint desires to rise,
 And bring all heaven before our eyes.

Behold, at Thy commanding word
 We stretch the curtain and the cord ;
 Come Thou, and fill this wider space,
 And bless us with a large increase.

Lord, we are few, but Thou art near,
 Nor short Thine arm, nor deaf Thine ear ;
 Oh rend the heavens, come quickly down,
 And make a thousand hearts Thine own.

EXHORTATION TO PRAYER

WHAT various hindrances we meet
In coming to a mercy-seat !
Yet who that knows the worth of prayer
But wishes to be often there ?

Prayer makes the darkened cloud withdraw,
Prayer climbs the ladder Jacob saw,
Gives exercise to faith and love,
Brings every blessing from above.

Restraining prayer, we cease to fight ;
Prayer makes the Christian's armour bright ;
And Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees.

While Moses stood with arms spread wide,
Success was found on Israel's side ;
But when through weariness they failed,
That moment Amalek prevailed.

Have you no words ? Ah ! think again,
Words flow apace when you complain,
And fill your fellow-creature's ear
With the sad tale of all your care.

Were half the breath thus vainly spent
To Heaven in supplication sent,
Your cheerful song would oftener be,
" Hear what the Lord has done for me."

LIGHT SHINING OUT OF DARKNESS

GOD moves in a mysterious way
 His wonders to perform ;
 He plants His footsteps in the sea,
 And rides upon the storm.

Deep in unfathomable mines
 Of never-failing skill,
 He treasures up His bright designs,
 And works His sovereign will.

Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,
 The clouds ye so much dread
 Are big with mercy, and shall break
 In blessings on your head.

Judge not the Lord by feeble sense,
 But trust Him for His grace ;
 Behind a frowning providence
 He hides a smiling face.

His purposes will ripen fast,
 Unfolding every hour ;
 The bud may have a bitter taste,
 But sweet will be the flower.

Blind unbelief is sure to err,
 And scan His work in vain :
 God is His own interpreter,
 And He will make it plain.

TEMPTATION

THE billows swell, the winds are high,
Clouds overcast my wintry sky ;
Out of the depths to Thee I call,—
My fears are great, my strength is small.

O Lord, the pilot's part perform,
And guard and guide me through the storm ;
Defend me from each threatening ill,
Control the waves,—say, " Peace ! be still."

Amidst the roaring of the sea
My soul still hangs her hope on Thee ;
Thy constant love, Thy faithful care,
Is all that saves me from despair.

Dangers of every shape and name
Attend the followers of the Lamb,
Who leave the world's deceitful shore,
And leave it to return no more.

Though tempest-tost and half a wreck,
My Saviour through the floods I seek ;
Let neither winds nor stormy main
Force back my shattered bark again.

THE VALLEY OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH

My soul is sad, and much dismayed ;
See, Lord, what legions of my foes,
With fierce Apollyon at their head,
My heavenly pilgrimage oppose !

• See, from the ever-burning lake,
 How like a smoky cloud they rise !
 With horrid blasts my soul they shake,
 With storms of blasphemies and lies.

Their fiery arrows reach the mark,
 My throbbing heart with anguish tear ;
 Each lights upon a kindred spark,
 And finds abundant fuel there.

I hate the thought that wrongs the Lord ;
 Oh ! I would drive it from my breast,
 With Thy own sharp two-edged sword,
 Far as the east is from the west.

Come, then, and chase the cruel host,
 Heal the deep wounds I have received !
 Nor let the powers of darkness boast
 That I am foiled, and thou art grieved !

JOY AND PEACE IN BELIEVING

SOMETIMES a light surprises
 The Christian while he sings ;
 It is the Lord who rises
 With healing in His wings :
 When comforts are declining,
 He grants the soul again
 A season of clear shining,
 To cheer it after rain.

In holy contemplation
 We sweetly then pursue
 The theme of God's salvation,
 And find it ever new :

Set free from present sorrow,
We cheerfully can say,
E'en let the unknown to-morrow
Bring with it what it may !

It can bring with it nothing
But He will bear us through ;
Who gives the lilies clothing
Will clothe His people too ;
Beneath the spreading heavens
No creature but is fed ;
And He who feeds the ravens
Will give His children bread.

Though vine nor fig-tree neither
Their wonted fruit shall bear,
Though all the field should wither,
Nor flocks nor herds be there :
Yet God the same abiding,
His praise shall tune my voice ;
For, while in Him confiding,
I cannot but rejoice.

THE NARROW WAY

WHAT thousands never knew the road !
What thousands hate it when 'tis known
None but the chosen tribes of God
Will seek or choose it for their own.

A thousand ways in ruin end,
One only leads to joys on high ;
By that my willing steps ascend,
Pleased with a journey to the sky.

No more I ask or hope to find
 Delight or happiness below ;
 Sorrow may well possess the mind
 That feeds where thorns and thistles grow.

The joy that fades is not for me,
 I seek immortal joys above ;
 There glory without end shall be
 The bright reward of faith and love.

Cleave to the world, ye sordid worms,
 Contented lick your native dust !
 But God shall fight with all His storms
 Against the idol of your trust.

DEPENDENCE

To keep the lamp alive,
 With oil we fill the bowl ;
 'Tis water makes the willow thrive,
 And grace that feeds the soul.

The Lord's unsparing hand
 Supplies the living stream ;
 It is not at our own command,
 But still derived from Him.

Beware of Peter's word,
 Nor confidently say,
 "I never will deny thee, Lord,"—
 But,—“ Grant I never may.”

Man's wisdom is to seek
 His strength in God alone ;
 And even an angel would be weak
 Who trusted in his own.

Retreat beneath His wings,
And in His grace confide !
This more exalts the King of kings
Than all your works beside.

In Jesus is our store,
Grace issues from His throne ;
Whoever says, " I want no more,"
Confesses he has none.

NOT OF WORKS

GRACE, triumphant in the throne,
Scorns a rival, reigns alone ;
Come and bow beneath her sway,
Cast your idol works away !
Works of man, when made his plea,
Never shall accepted be ;
Fruits of pride (vain-glorious worm !)
Are the best he can perform.

Self, the god his soul adores,
Influences all his powers ;
Jesus is a slighted name,
Self-advancement all his aim :
But when God the Judge shall come
To pronounce the final doom,
Then for rocks and hills to hide
All his works and all his pride !

Still the boasting heart replies,
" What ! the worthy and the wise,
Friends to temperance and peace,
Have not these a righteousness ? "
Banish every vain pretence
Built on human excellence ;
Perish everything in man,
But the grace that never can.

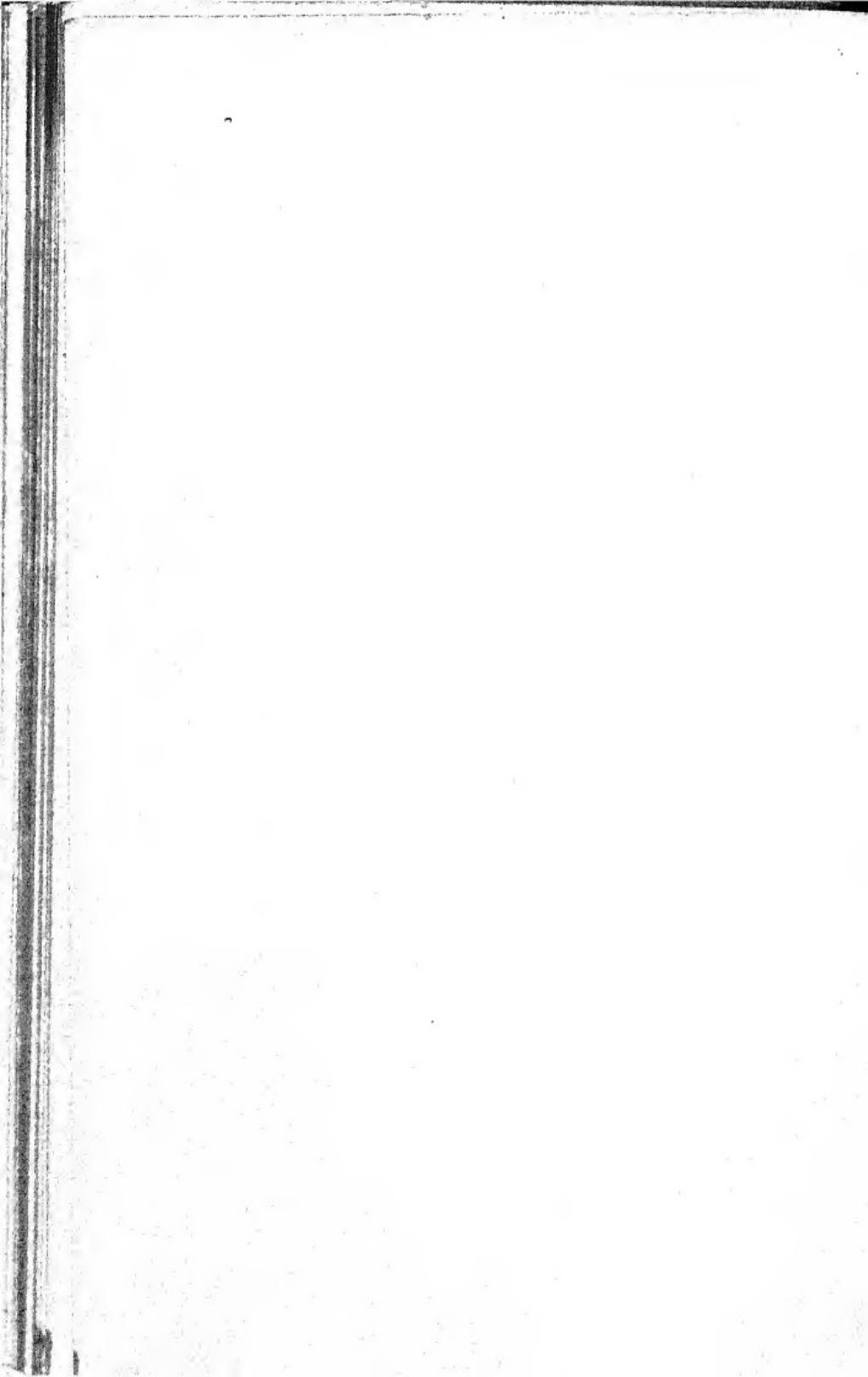


TABLE TALK

Si te fortè meæ gravis uret sarcina chartæ,
Abjicito.—HOR. lib. i. ep. 13.

A. You told me, I remember, glory, built
On selfish principles, is shame and guilt ;
The deeds that men admire as half divine,
Stark naught, because corrupt in their design.
Strange doctrine this ! that without scruple tears
The laurel that the very lightning spares ;
Brings down the warrior's trophy to the dust,
And eats into his bloody sword like rust.

B. I grant that, men continuing what they are,
Fierce, avaricious, proud, there must be war ;
And never meant the rule should be applied
To him that fights with justice on his side.

Let laurels, drenched in pure Parnassian dews,
Reward his memory, dear to every muse,
Who, with a courage of unshaken root,
In honour's field advancing his firm foot,
Plants it upon the line that justice draws,
And will prevail or perish in her cause.
'Tis to the virtues of such men, man owes
His portion in the good that Heaven bestows ;
And when recording History displays
Feats of renown, though wrought in ancient days,
Tells of a few stout hearts that fought and died
Where duty placed them, at their country's side,—
The man that is not moved with what he reads,
That takes not fire at their heroic deeds,
Unworthy of the blessings of the brave,
Is base in kind, and born to be a slave.

But let eternal infamy pursue
 The wretch to nought but his ambition true,
 Who, for the sake of filling with one blast
 The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste.
 Think yourself stationed on a towering rock,
 To see a people scattered like a flock,
 Some royal mastiff panting at their heels,
 With all the savage thirst a tiger feels,
 Then view him self-proclaimed in a gazette
 Chief monster that has plagued the nations yet !
 The globe and sceptre in such hands misplaced,
 Those ensigns of dominion, how disgraced !
 The glass that bids man mark the fleeting hour,
 And Death's own scythe, would better speak his power.
 Then grace the bony phantom in their stead
 With the king's shoulder-knot and gay cockade ;
 Clothe the twin brethren in each other's dress,
 The same their occupation and success.

A. 'Tis your belief the world was made for man ;
 Kings do but reason on the self-same plan :
 Maintaining yours, you cannot theirs condemn,
 Who think, or seem to think, man made for them.

B. Seldom, alas ! the power of logic reigns
 With much sufficiency in royal brains ;
 Such reasoning falls like an inverted cone,
 Wanting its proper base to stand upon.
 Man made for kings ! those optics are but dim
 That tell you so ;—say, rather, they for him.
 That were indeed a king-ennobling thought,
 Could they, or would they, reason as they ought.
 The diadem with mighty projects lined,
 To catch renown by ruining mankind,
 Is worth, with all its gold and glittering store,
 Just what the toy will sell for, and no more.

Oh ! bright occasions of dispensing good,
 How seldom used, how little understood !
 To pour in Virtue's lap her just reward ;
 Keep Vice restrained behind a double guard ;

To quell the faction that affronts the throne,
 By silent magnanimity alone ;
 To nurse with tender care the thriving Arts,
 Watch every beam Philosophy imparts ;
 To give Religion her unbridled scope,
 Nor judge by statute a believer's hope ;
 With close fidelity and love unfeigned
 To keep the matrimonial bond unstained ;
 Covetous only of a virtuous praise,
 His life a lesson to the land he sways ;
 To touch the sword with conscientious awe,
 Nor draw it but when duty bids him draw ;
 To sheath it in the peace-restoring close
 With joy beyond what victory bestows,—
 Blest country ! where these kingly glories shine,
 Blest England ! if this happiness be thine.

A. Guard what you say : the patriotic tribe
 Will sneer, and charge you with a bribe.—*B.* A bribe ?
 The worth of his three kingdoms I defy
 To lure me to the baseness of a lie ;
 And, of all lies (be that one poet's boast),
 The lie that flatters I abhor the most.
 Those arts be theirs that hate his gentle reign,
 But he that loves him has no need to feign.

A. Your smooth eulogium, to one crown addressed,
 Seems to imply a censure on the rest.

B. Quevedo, as he tells his sober tale,
 Asked, when in hell, to see the royal jail,
 Approved their method in all other things,
 “ But where, good sir, do you confine your kings ? ”
 “ There,” said his guide, “ the group is full in view.”
 “ Indeed ! ” replied the Don ; “ there are but few.”
 His black interpreter the charge disdained ;—
 “ Few, fellow ? There are all that ever reigned.”

Wit, undistinguishing, is apt to strike
 The guilty and not guilty, both alike.
 I grant the sarcasm is too severe,
 And we can readily refute it here,

While Alfred's name, the father of his age,
And the Sixth Edward's, grace the historic page.

A. Kings then at last have but the lot of all ;
By their own conduct they must stand or fall.

B. True. While they live, the courtly laureate pays
His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise,
And many a dunce whose fingers itch to write,
Adds, as he can, his tributary mite ;
A subject's faults a subject may proclaim,
A monarch's errors are forbidden game.

Thus free from censure, (overawed by fear,)
And praised for virtues that they scorn to wear,
The fleeting forms of majesty engage
Respect, while stalking o'er life's narrow stage,
Then leave their crimes for History to scan,
And ask, with busy scorn, Was this the man ?

I pity kings whom worship waits upon
Obsequious, from the cradle to the throne ;
Before whose infant eyes the flatterer bows,
And binds a wreath about their baby brows ;
Whom education stiffens into state,
And death awakens from that dream too late.
Oh ! if servility, with supple knees,
Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please,—
If smooth dissimulation, skilled to grace
A devil's purpose with an angel's face,—
If smiling peeresses and simpering peers,
Encompassing his throne a few short years,—
If the gilt carriage and the pampered steed,
That wants no driving and disdains the lead,—
If guards, mechanically formed in ranks,
Playing, at beat of drum, their martial pranks,
Shouldering and standing, as if struck to stone,
While condescending majesty looks on ;
If monarchy consist in such base things,
Sighing, I say again, I pity kings !

To be suspected, thwarted, and withheld,
Even when he labours for his country's good,—

To see a band called patriot for no cause
But that they catch at popular applause,
Careless of all the anxiety he feels,
Hook disappointment on the public wheels,
With all their flippant fluency of tongue,
Most confident, when palpably most wrong,—
If this be kingly, then farewell for me
All kingship, and may I be poor and free !

To be the Table Talk of clubs up stairs,
To which the unwashed artificer repairs,
To indulge his genius after long fatigue
By diving into cabinet intrigue,
(For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,
To him is relaxation and mere play ;)—
To win no praise when well-wrought plans prevail,
But to be rudely censured when they fail,—
To doubt the love his favourites may pretend,
And in reality to find no friend,—
If he indulge a cultivated taste,
His galleries with the works of art well graced,
To hear it called extravagance and waste ;
If these attendants, and if such as these,
Must follow royalty, then welcome ease !
However humble and confined the sphere,
Happy the state that has not these to fear.

*A. Thus men, whose thoughts contemplative have
dwelt*

On situations that they never felt,
Start up sagacious, covered with the dust
Of dreaming study and pedantic rust,
And prate and preach about what others prove,
As if the world and they were hand and glove.
Leave kingly backs to cope with kingly cares,
They have their weight to carry, subjects theirs ;
Poets, of all men, ever least regret
Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.
Could you contrive the payment, and rehearse
The mighty plan, oracular, in verse,

No bard, howe'er majestic, old or new,
Should claim my fixed attention more than you.

B. Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay
To turn the course of Helicon that way ;
Nor would the Nine consent the sacred tide
Should purl amidst the traffic of Cheapside,
Or tinkle in 'Change Alley, to amuse
The leatherne ears of stock-jobbers and Jews.

A. Vouchsafe, at least, to pitch the key of rhyme
To themes more pertinent, if less sublime.
When ministers and ministerial arts,—
Patriots who love good places at their hearts,—
When Admirals extolled for standing still,
Or doing nothing with a deal of skill,
Generals who will not conquer when they may,
Firm friends to peace, to pleasure, and good pay,—
When freedom wounded almost to despair,
Though discontent alone can find out where,—
When themes like these employ the poet's tongue,
I hear,—as mute as if a syren sung.
Or tell me, if you can, what power maintains
A Briton's scorn of arbitrary chains ?
That were a theme might animate the dead,
And move the lips of poets cast in lead.

B. The cause, though worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture and remark, however shrewd.
They take, perhaps, a well-directed aim,
Who seek it in his climate and his frame.
Liberal in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern severity deals out the year.
Winter invades the spring, and often pours
A chilling flood on summer's drooping flowers ;
Unwelcome vapours quench autumnal beams,
Ungenial blasts attending, curl the streams ;
The peasants urge their harvest, ply the fork
With double toil, and shiver at their work.
Thus with a rigour, for his good designed,
She rears her favourite man of all mankind.

His form robust and of elastic tone,
 Proportioned well, half muscle and half bone,
 Supplies with warm activity and force
 A mind well lodged, and masculine of course.
 Hence Liberty, sweet Liberty, inspires
 And keeps alive his fierce but noble fires.
 Patient of constitutional control,
 He bears it with meek manliness of soul ;
 But if authority grow wanton, woe
 To him that treads upon his free-born toe !
 One step beyond the boundary of the laws
 Fires him at once in Freedom's glorious cause.
 Thus proud Prerogative, not much revered,
 Is seldom felt, though sometimes seen and heard .
 And in his cage, like parrot fine and gay,
 Is kept to strut, look big, and talk away.

Born in a climate softer far than ours,
 Not formed like us, with such Herculean powers,
 The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk,
 Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk,
 Is always happy, reign whoever may,
 And laughs the sense of misery far away.
 He drinks his simple beverage with a gust,
 And feasting on an onion and a crust,
 We never feel the alacrity and joy
 With which he shouts and carols, "*Vive le Roy !*"
 Filled with as much true merriment and glee
 As if he heard his king say, " Slave, be free ! "

Thus happiness depends, as nature shows,
 Less on exterior things than most suppose.
 Vigilant over all that He has made,
 Kind Providence attends with gracious aid,
 Bids equity throughout His works prevail,
 And weighs the nations in an even scale ;
 He can encourage Slavery to a smile,
 And fill with discontent a British isle.

A. Freeman and slave then, if the case be such,
 Stand on a level,—and you prove too much.

If all men indiscriminately share
 His fostering power and tutelary care,
 As well be yoked by Despotism's hand,
 As dwell at large in Britain's chartered land.

B. No. Freedom has a thousand charms to show,
 That slaves, howe'er contented, never know.

The mind attains beneath her happy reign
 The growth that Nature meant she should attain ;

The varied fields of science, ever new,
 Opening and wider opening on her view,

She ventures onward with a prosperous force,
 While no base fear impedes her in her course.

Religion, richest favour of the skies,
 Stands most revealed before the freeman's eyes ;

No shades of superstition blot the day,
 Liberty chases all that gloom away ;

The soul, emancipated, unoppressed,

Free to prove all things, and hold fast the best,
 Learns much, and to a thousand listening minds

Communicates with joy the good she finds ;

Courage in arms, and ever prompt to show
 His manly forehead to the fiercest foe ;

Glorious in war, but for the sake of peace,
 His spirits rising as his toils increase,

Guards well what arts and industry have won,
 And Freedom claims him for her first-born son.

Slaves fight for what were better cast away,
 The chain that binds them, and a tyrant's sway ;

But they that fight for freedom, undertake
 The noblest cause mankind can have at stake,

Religion, virtue, truth, whate'er we call
 A blessing, freedom is the pledge of all.

O Liberty ! the prisoner's pleasing dream,
 The poet's muse, his passion and his theme,

Genius is thine, and thou art Fancy's nurse,
 Lost without thee the ennobling powers of verse :

Heroic song from thy free touch acquires
 Its clearest tone, the rapture it inspires.

Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air,
And I will sing if Liberty be there ;
And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet
In Afric's torrid clime or India's fiercest heat.

A. Sing where you please ; in such a cause I grant
An English poet's privilege to rant.
But is not Freedom, at least is not ours,
Too apt to play the wanton with her powers,
Grow freakish, and o'erleaping every mound,
Spread anarchy and terror all around ?

B. Agreed. But would you sell or slay your horse
For bounding and curvetting in his course ;
Or if, when ridden with a careless rein,
He break away, and seek the distant plain ?
No. His high mettle, under good control,
Gives him Olympic speed, and shoots him to the goal.

Let Discipline employ her wholesome arts ;
Let magistrates alert perform their parts,
Not skulk, or put on a prudential mask,
As if their duty were a desperate task ;
Let active laws apply the needful curb
To guard the peace that riot would disturb,
And liberty, preserved from wild excess,
Shall raise no feuds for armies to suppress.
When Tumult lately burst his prison door,
And set plebeian thousands in a roar,
When he usurped Authority's just place,
And dared to look his master in the face,
When the rude rabble's watchword was, " Destroy ! "
And blazing London seemed a second Troy,
Liberty blushed, and hung her drooping head,
Beheld their progress with the deepest dread,
Blushed that effects like these she should produce,
Worse than the deeds of galley-slaves broke loose.
She loses in such storms her very name,
And fierce Licentiousness should bear the blame.

Incomparable gem ! thy worth untold,
Cheap, though blood-bought, and thrown away when sold ;

May no foes ravish thee, and no false friend
 Betray thee, while professing to defend :
 Prize it, ye ministers ; ye monarchs, spare ;
 Ye patriots, guard it with a miser's care !

A. Patriots, alas ! the few that have been found
 Where most they flourish, upon English ground,
 The country's need have scantily supplied ;
 And the last left the scene when Chatham died.

B. Not so—the virtue still adorns our age,
 Though the chief actor died upon the stage.
 In him, Demosthenes was heard again,
 Liberty taught him her Athenian strain ;
 She clothed him with authority and awe,
 Spoke from his lips, and in his looks gave law.
 His speech, his form, his action, full of grace,
 And all his country beaming in his face,
 He stood, as some inimitable hand
 Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand.
 No sycophant or slave that dared oppose
 Her sacred cause, but trembled when he rose,
 And every venal stickler for the yoke
 Felt himself crushed at the first word he spoke.

Such men are raised to station and command,
 When Providence means mercy to a land.
 He speaks, and they appear ; to Him they owe
 Skill to direct, and strength to strike the blow,
 To manage with address, to seize with power
 The crisis of a dark decisive hour.
 So Gideon earned a victory not his own,
 Subserviency his praise, and that alone.

Poor England ! thou art a devoted deer,
 Beset with every ill but that of fear.
 The nations hunt ; all mark thee for a prey,
 They swarm around thee, and thou stand'st at bay,
 Undaunted still, though wearied and perplexed ;
 Once Chatham saved thee, but who saves thee next ?
 Alas ! the tide of pleasure sweeps along
 All that should be the boast of British song.

'Tis not the wreath that once adorned thy brow,
The prize of happier times, will serve thee now.
Our ancestry, a gallant Christian race,
Patterns of every virtue, every grace,
Confessed a God ; they kneeled before they fought,
And praised Him in the victories He wrought.
Now from the dust of ancient days bring forth
Their sober zeal, integrity, and worth ;
Courage, ungraced by these, affronts the skies,
Is but the fire without the sacrifice.
The stream that feeds the well-spring of the heart
Not more invigorates life's noblest part,
Than virtue quickens with a warmth divine
The powers that sin has brought to a decline.

A. The inestimable estimate of Brown
Rose like a paper-kite, and charmed the town ;
But measures, planned and executed well,
Shifted the wind that raised it, and it fell.
He trod the very self-same ground you tread,
And victory refuted all he said.

B. And yet his judgment was not framed amiss,
Its error, if it erred, was merely this,—
He thought the dying hour already come,
And a complete recovery struck him dumb.

But that effeminacy, folly, lust,
Enervate and enfeeble, and needs must,—
And that a nation shamefully debased
Will be despised and trampled on at last,
Unless sweet penitence her powers renew,—
Is truth, if history itself be true.
There is a time, and justice marks the date,
For long-forbearing clemency to wait ;
That hour elapsed, the incurable revolt
Is punished, and down comes the thunderbolt.
If Mercy *then* put by the threatening blow,
Must she perform the same kind office *now* ?
May she ! and if offended Heaven be still
Accessible, and prayer prevail, she will.

'Tis not however insolence and noise,
 The tempest of tumultuary joys,
 Nor is it yet despondence and dismay,
 Will win her visits, or engage her stay ;
 Prayer only, and the penitential tear,
 Can call her smiling down, and fix her here.

But when a country (one that I could name)
 In prostitution sinks the sense of shame ;
 When infamous Venality, grown bold,
 Writes on his bosom, "*To be let or sold* ;"
 When Perjury, that heaven-defying vice,
 Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price,
 Stamps God's own name upon a lie just made,
 To turn a penny in the way of trade ;
 When Avarice starves, and never hides his face,
 Two or three millions of the human race,
 And not a tongue inquires how, where, or when,
 Though conscience will have twinges now and then ;
 When profanation of the sacred cause
 In all its parts, times, ministry, and laws,
 Bespeaks a land, once Christian, fallen and lost
 In all that wars against that title most ;
 What follows next, let cities of great name,
 And regions long since desolate, proclaim :
 Nineveh, Babylon, and ancient Rome
 Speak to the present times and times to come,
 They cry aloud in every careless ear,
 "Stop, while ye may, suspend your mad career !
 Oh learn from our example and our fate,
 Learn wisdom and repentance ere too late ! "

Not only Vice disposes and prepares
 The mind that slumbers sweetly in her snares,
 To stoop to tyranny's usurped command,
 And bend her polished neck beneath his hand,
 (A dire effect, by one of nature's laws
 Unchangeably connected with its cause ;)
 But Providence himself will intervene
 To throw His dark displeasure o'er the scene.

All are His instruments ; each form of war,
What burns at home, or threatens from afar,
Nature in arms, her elements at strife,
The storms that overset the joys of life,
Are but His rods to scourge a guilty land,
And waste it at the bidding of His hand.
He gives the word, and Mutiny soon roars
In all her gates, and shakes her distant shores ;
The standards of all nations are unfurled,
She has one foe, and that one foe, the world.
And if He doom that people with a frown,
And mark them with the seal of wrath, pressed down,
Obduracy takes place ; callous and tough,
The reprobated race grows judgment-proof ;
Earth shakes beneath them, and heaven roars above,
But nothing scares them from the course they love ;
To the lascivious pipe and wanton song,
That charm down fear, they frolic it along,
With mad rapidity and unconcern,
Down to the gulf from which is no return.
They trust in navies, and their navies fail,
God's curse can cast away ten thousand sail ;
They trust in armies, and their courage dies ;
In wisdom, wealth, in fortune, and in lies ;
But all they trust in withers, as it must,
When He commands, in whom they place no trust.
Vengeance at last pours down upon their coast,
A long despised, but now victorious host ;
Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble sweep of all their privilege,
Gives liberty the last, the mortal shock,
Slips the slave's collar on, and snaps the lock.

A. Such lofty strains embellish what you teach ;
Mean you to prophesy, or but to preach ?

B. I know the mind that feels indeed the fire
The Muse imparts, and can command the lyre,
Acts with a force, and kindles with a zeal,
Whate'er the theme, that others never feel.

If human woes her soft attention claim,
 A tender sympathy pervades the frame,
 She pours a sensibility divine
 Along the nerve of every feeling line.
 But if a deed not tamely to be borne,
 Fire indignation and a sense of scorn,
 The strings are swept with such a power, so loud,
 The storm of music shakes the astonished crowd.
 So when remote futurity is brought
 Before the keen inquiry of her thought,
 A terrible sagacity informs
 The poet's heart, he looks to distant storms,
 He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers,
 And, armed with strength surpassing human powers,
 Seizes events as yet unknown to man,
 And darts his soul into the dawning plan.
 Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name
 Of prophet and of poet was the same ;
 Hence British poets too the priesthood shared,
 And every hallowed Druid was a bard.
 But no prophetic fires to me belong,
 I play with syllables, and sport in song.

A. At Westminster, where little poets strive
 To set a distich upon six and five,
 Where Discipline helps opening buds of sense,
 And makes his pupils proud with silver pence,
 I was a poet too ;—but modern taste
 Is so refined and delicate and chaste,
 That verse, whatever fire the fancy warms,
 Without a creamy smoothness has no charms.
 Thus, all success depending on an ear,
 And thinking I might purchase it too dear,
 If sentiment were sacrificed to sound,
 And truth cut short to make a period round,
 I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
 Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.

B. Thus reputation is a spur to wit,
 And some wits flag through fear of losing it.

Give me the line that ploughs its stately course
Like a proud swan, conquering the stream by force :
That like some cottage beauty strikes the heart,
Quite unindebted to the tricks of art.

When labour and when dullness, club in hand,
Like the two figures at St. Dunstan's stand,
Beating alternately, in measured time,
The clock-work tintinnabulum of rhyme,
Exact and regular the sounds will be,
But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me.

From him who rears a poem lank and long,
To him who strains his all into a song,
Perhaps some bonny Caledonian air,
All barks and braes, though he was never there ;
Or having whelped a prologue with great pains,
Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains ;
A prologue interdashed with many a stroke,
An art contrived to advertise a joke,
So that the jest is clearly to be seen,
Not in the words—but in the gap between ;
Manner is all in all, whate'er is writ,
The substitute for genius, sense, and wit.

To dally much with subjects mean and low
Proves that the mind is weak, or makes it so.
Neglected talents rust into decay,
And every effort ends in push-pin play.
The man that means success should soar above
A soldier's feather, or a lady's glove,
Else summoning the Muse to such a theme,
The fruit of all her labour is whipt-cream.
As if an eagle flew aloft, and then—
Stooped from his highest pitch to pounce a wren.
As if the poet, purposing to wed,
Should carve himself a wife in gingerbread.

Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared,
And ages ere the Mantuan Swan was heard ;
To carry nature lengths unknown before,
To give a Milton birth, asked ages more.

Thus Genius rose and set at ordered times,
 And shot a day-spring into distant climes ;
 Ennobling every region that he chose,
 He sunk in Greece, in Italy he rose,
 And, tedious years of Gothic darkness past,
 Emerged all splendour in our isle at last.
 Thus lovely halcyons dive into the main,
 Then show far off their shining plumes again.

A. Is genius only found in epic lays ?
 Prove this, and forfeit all pretence to praise.
 Make their heroic powers your own at once,
 Or candidly confess yourself a dunce.

B. These were the chief ; each interval of night
 Was graced with many an undulating light ;
 In less illustrious bards his beauty shone
 A meteor or a star ; in these, the sun.

The nightingale may claim the topmost bough,
 While the poor grasshopper must chirp below.
 Like him unnoticed, I, and such as I,
 Spread little wings, and rather skip than fly ;
 Perched on the meagre produce of the land,
 An ell or two of prospect we command,
 But never peep beyond the thorny bound,
 Or oaken fence, that hems the paddock round.

In Eden, ere yet innocence of heart
 Had faded, poetry was not an art ;
 Language above all teaching, or if taught,
 Only by gratitude and glowing thought,—
 Elegant as simplicity, and warm
 As ecstasy, unmanacled by form,—
 Not prompted, as in our degenerate days,
 By low ambition and the thirst of praise,
 Was natural as is the flowing stream,
 And yet magnificent, a God the theme.
 That theme on earth exhausted, though above
 'Tis found as everlasting as His love,
 Man lavished all his thoughts on human things,
 The feats of heroes and the wrath of kings,

But still while virtue kindled his delight,
The song was moral, and so far was right.
'Twas thus till luxury seduced the mind
To joys less innocent, as less refined,
Then genius danced a bacchanal, he crowned
The brimming goblet, seized the thyrsus, bound
His brows with ivy, rushed into the field
Of wild imagination, and there reeled
The victim of his own lascivious fires,
And, dizzy with delight, profaned the sacred wires.
Anacreon, Horace, played in Greece and Rome
This Bedlam part ; and, others nearer home.
When Cromwell fought for power, and while he reigned
The proud Protector of the power he gained,
Religion harsh, intolerant, austere,
Parent of manners like herself severe,
Drew a rough copy of the Christian face
Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace ;
The dark and sullen humour of the time
Judged every effort of the Muse a crime ;
Verse in the finest mould of fancy cast,
Was lumber in an age so void of taste :
But when the second Charles assumed the way,
And arts revived beneath a softer day,
Then like a bow long forced into a curve,
The mind, released from too constrained a nerve,
Flew to its first position with a spring
That made the vaulted roofs of pleasure ring.
His court, the dissolute and hateful school
Of wantonness, where vice was taught by rule,
Swarmed with a scribbling herd as deep inlaid
With brutal lust as ever Circe made.
From these a long succession in the rage
Of rank obscenity debauched their age,
Nor ceased, till ever anxious to redress
The abuses of her sacred charge, the press,
The Muse instructed a well-nurtured train
Of abler votaries to cleanse the stain,

And claim the palm for purity of song,
 That lewdness had usurped and worn so long.
 Then decent pleasantry and sterling sense,
 That neither gave nor would endure offence,
 Whipped out of sight, with satire just and keen,
 The puppy pack that had defiled the scene.

In front of these came Addison. In him
 Humour, in holiday and slightly trim,
 Sublimity and Attic taste combined,
 To polish, furnish, and delight the mind.
 Then Pope, as harmony itself exact,
 In verse well-disciplined, complete, compact,
 Gave virtue and morality a grace
 That, quite eclipsing pleasure's painted face,
 Levied a tax of wonder and applause,
 Even on the fools that trampled on their laws.
 But he (his musical finesse was such,
 So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
 Made poetry a mere mechanic art,
 And every warbler has his tune by heart.
 Nature imparting her satiric gift,
 Her serious mirth, to Arbuthnot and Swift,
 With droll sobriety they raised a smile
 At folly's cost, themselves unmoved the while.
 That constellation set, the world in vain
 Must hope to look upon their like again.

A. Are we then left—*B.* Not wholly in the dark :
 Wit now and then, struck smartly, shows a spark,
 Sufficient to redeem the modern race
 From total night and absolute disgrace.
 While servile trick and imitative knack
 Confine the million in the beaten track,
 Perhaps some courser who disdains the road
 Snuffs up the wind and flings himself abroad.

Contemporaries all surpassed, see one,
 Short his career, indeed, but ably run.
 Churchill, himself unconscious of his powers,
 In penury consumed his idle hours,

And, like a scattered seed at random sown,
Was left to spring by vigour of his own.
Lifted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot,
He laid his head in luxury's soft lap,
And took too often there his easy nap.
If brighter beams than all he threw not forth,
'Twas negligence in him, not want of worth.
Surly and slovenly, and bold and coarse,
Too proud for art, and trusting in mere force,
Spendthrift alike of money and of wit,
Always at speed, and never drawing bit,
He struck the lyre in such a careless mood,
And so disdained the rules he understood,
The laurel seemed to wait on his command,
He snatched it rudely from the Muses' hand.

Nature, exerting an unwearied power,
Forms, opens, and gives scent to every flower,
Spreads the fresh verdure of the field, and leads
The dancing Naiads through the dewy meads ;
She fills profuse ten thousand little throats
With music, modulating all their notes,
And charms the woodland scenes and wilds unknown
With artless airs and concerts of her own ;
But seldom (as if fearful of expense)
Vouchsafes to man a poet's just pretence.
Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought,
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought,
Fancy that from the bow that spans the sky
Brings colours dipt in heaven that never die,
A soul exalted above earth, a mind
Skilled in the characters that form mankind,—
And as the sun, in rising beauty dressed,
Looks to the westward from the dappled east,
And marks, whatever clouds may interpose,
Ere yet his race begins, its glorious close,
An eye like his to catch the distant goal,
Or ere the wheels of verse begin to roll,

Like his to shed illuminating rays
 On every scene and subject it surveys,—
 Thus graced, the man asserts a poet's name,
 And the world cheerfully admits the claim.

Pity Religion has so seldom found
 A skilful guide into poetic ground !

The flowers would spring where'er she deigned to stray,
 And every muse attend her in her way.

Virtue indeed meets many a rhyming friend,
 And many a compliment politely penned,
 But unattired in that becoming vest
 Religion weaves for her, and half undressed,
 Stands in the desert shivering and forlorn,
 A wintry figure, like a withered thorn.

The shelves are full, all other themes are sped,
 Hackneyed and worn to the last flimsy thread ;

Satire has long since done his best, and curst
 And loathsome Ribaldry has done his worst ;

Fancy has sported all her powers away
 In tales, in trifles, and in children's play ;
 And 'tis the sad complaint, and almost true,
 Whate'er we write, we bring forth nothing new.

'Twere new indeed to see a bard all fire,
 Touched with a coal from heaven, assume the lyre,
 And tell the world, still kindling as he sung,
 With more than mortal music on his tongue,
 That He who died below, and reigns above,
 Inspires the song, and that His name is Love.

For, after all, if merely to beguile
 By flowing numbers and a flowery style
 The tedium that the lazy rich endure,
 Which now and then sweet poetry may cure,—
 Or if to see the name of idol self

Stamped on the well-bound quarto, grace the shelf,
 To float a bubble on the breath of fame,—
 Prompt his endeavour and engage his aim,
 Debased to servile purposes of pride,
 How are the powers of genius misapplied !

The gift whose office is the Giver's praise,
To trace Him in His word, His works, His ways,
Then spread the rich discovery, and invite
Mankind to share in the divine delight,
Distorted from its use and just design,
To make the pitiful possessor shine,
To purchase at the fool-frequented fair
Of Vanity, a wreath for self to wear,
Is profanation of the basest kind,
Proof of a trifling and a worthless mind.

A. Hail Sternhold then, and Hopkins hail! *B.* Amen.
If flattery, folly, lust employ the pen,
If acrimony, slander, and abuse
Give it a charge to blacken and traduce ;
Though Butler's wit, Pope's numbers, Prior's ease,
With all that fancy can invent to please,
Adorn the polished periods as they fall,
One madrigal of theirs is worth them all.

A. 'Twould thin the ranks of the poetic tribe,
To dash the pen through all that you proscribe.

B. No matter ;—we could shift when they were not ;
And should, no doubt, if they were all forgot.

THE PROGRESS OF ERROR

Si quid loquar audiendum.—HOR. lib. iv. od. 2.

SING, Muse (if such a theme, so dark, so long,
May find a Muse to grace it with a song),
By what unseen and unsuspected arts
The serpent Error twines round human hearts ;
Tell where she lurks, beneath what flowery shades
That not a glimpse of genuine light pervades,
The poisonous, black, insinuating worm
Successfully conceals her loathsome form.
Take, if ye can, ye careless and supine,
Counsel and caution from a voice like mine !
Truths that the theorist could never reach,
And observation taught me, I would teach.

Not all, whose eloquence the fancy fills,
Musical as the chime of tinkling rills,
Weak to perform, though mighty to pretend,
Can trace her mazy windings to their end,
Discern the fraud beneath the specious lure,
Prevent the danger, or prescribe the cure.
The clear harangue, and cold as it is clear,
Falls soporific on the listless ear ;
Like quicksilver, the rhetoric they display
Shines as it runs, but, grasped at, slips away.

Placed for his trial on this bustling stage,
From thoughtless youth to ruminating age,
Free in his will to choose or to refuse,
Man may improve the crisis, or abuse ;
Else, on the fatalist's unrighteous plan,
Say, to what bar amenable were man ?

With nought in charge, he could betray no trust,
And, if he fell, would fall because he must ;
If love reward him, or if vengeance strike,
His recompense in both unjust alike.

Divine authority within his breast
Brings every thought, word, action, to the test ;
Warns him or prompts, approves him or restrains,
As Reason, or as Passion, takes the reins.

Heaven from above, and Conscience from within,
Cry in his startled ear "Abstain from sin ! "

The world around solicits his desire,
And kindles in his soul a treacherous fire ;
While, all his purposes and steps to guard,
Peace follows Virtue as its sure reward,
And Pleasure brings as surely in her train
Remorse and Sorrow and vindictive Pain.

Man, thus endued with an elective voice,
Must be supplied with objects of his choice ;
Where'er he turns, enjoyment and delight,
Or present or in prospect, meet his sight :
These open on the spot their honeyed store ;
Those call him loudly to pursuit of more.
His unexhausted mine, the sordid vice
Avarice shows, and virtue is the price.
Here various motives his ambition raise—
Power, Pomp, and Splendour, and the thirst of praise
There Beauty woos him with expanded arms ;
Ev'n Bacchanalian madness has its charms.

Nor these alone, whose pleasures less refined
Might well alarm the most unguarded mind,
Seek to supplant his inexperienced youth,
Or lead him devious from the path of truth ;
Hourly allurements on his passions press,
Safe in themselves, but dangerous in the excess.

Hark ! how it floats upon the dewy air !
Oh what a dying, dying close was there !
'Tis harmony from yon sequestered bower,
Sweet harmony, that soothes the midnight hour !

Long ere the charioteer of day had run
 His morning course, the enchantment was begun ;
 And he shall gild yon mountain's height again,
 Ere yet the pleasing toil becomes a pain.

Is this the rugged path, the steep ascent
 That Virtue points to ? Can a life thus spent
 Lead to the bliss she promises the wise,
 Detach the soul from earth, and speed her to the skies ?
 Ye devotees to your adored employ,
 Enthusiasts, drunk with an unreal joy,
 Love makes the music of the blest above,
 Heaven's harmony is universal love ;
 And earthly sounds, though sweet and well combined,
 And lenient as soft opiates to the mind,
 Leave vice and folly unsubdued behind.

Grey dawn appears ; the sportsman and his train
 Speckle the bosom of the distant plain ;
 'Tis he, the Nimrod of the neighbouring lairs,—
 Save that his scent is less acute than theirs,
 For persevering chase, and headlong leaps,
 True beagle as the staunchest hound he keeps.
 Charged with the folly of his life's mad scene,
 He takes offence, and wonders what you mean ;
 The joy, the danger, and the toil o'erpays—
 'Tis exercise, and health, and length of days.
 Again impetuous to the field he flies ;
 Leaps every fence but one, there falls and dies ;
 Like a slain deer, the tumbrel brings him home,
 Unmissed but by his dogs and by his groom.

Ye clergy, while your orbit is your place,
 Lights of the world, and stars of human race ;
 But if eccentric ye forsake your sphere,
 Prodigies ominous, and viewed with fear ;
 The comet's baneful influence is a dream ;
 Yours real and pernicious in the extreme.
 What then !—are appetites and lusts laid down
 With the same ease the man puts on his gown ?
 Will Avarice and Concupiscence give place,

Charmed by the sounds—"Your reverence," or "Your grace?"

No. But his own engagement binds him fast;
Or, if it does not, brands him to the last
What atheists call him—a designing knave,
A mere church juggler, hypocrite, and slave.
Oh laugh, or mourn with me, the rueful jest,
A cassocked huntsman, and a fiddling priest!
He from Italian songsters takes his cue;
Set Paul to music, he shall quote him too.
He takes the field, the master of the pack
Cries—"Well done, saint!" and claps him on the back.
Is this the path of sanctity? Is this
To stand a way-mark in the road to bliss?
Himself a wanderer from the narrow way,
His silly sheep, what wonder if they stray?
Go, cast your orders at your bishop's feet,
Send your dishonoured gown to Monmouth Street;
The sacred function in your hands is made—
Sad sacrilege!—no function, but a trade!

Occiduus is a pastor of renown;
When he has prayed and preached the Sabbath down,
With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quavering and semiquavering care away.
The full concerto swells upon your ear;
All elbows shake. Look in, and you would swear
The Babylonian tyrant with a nod
Had summoned them to serve his golden god;
So well that thought the employment seems to suit,
Psaltery and sackbut, dulcimer and flute.
Oh fie! 'Tis evangelical and pure:
Observe each face, how sober and demure!
Ecstasy sets her stamp on every mien;
Chins fallen, and not an eye-ball to be seen.
Still I insist, though music heretofore
Has charmed me much, (not even Occiduus more,)
Love, joy, and peace make harmony more meet
For Sabbath evenings, and perhaps as sweet.

Will not the sickliest sheep of every flock
 Resort to this example as a rock ;
 There stand and justify the foul abuse
 Of Sabbath hours, with plausible excuse ?
 If apostolic gravity be free
 To play the fool on Sundays, why not we ?
 If he the tinkling harpsichord regards
 As inoffensive, what offence in cards ?
 Strike up the fiddles ! let us all be gay !
 Laymen have leave to dance, if parsons play.
 O Italy ! thy Sabbaths will be soon
 Our Sabbaths, closed with mummary and buffoon.
 Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene,
 Ours parcelled out, as thine have ever been,
 God's worship and the mountebank between.
 What says the prophet ? Let that day be blest
 With holiness and consecrated rest.
 Pastime and business both it should exclude,
 And bar the door the moment they intrude ;
 Nobly distinguished above all the six
 By deeds in which the world must never mix.
 Hear him again. He calls it a delight,
 A day of luxury, observed aright,
 When the glad soul is made heaven's welcome guest,
 Sits banqueting, and God provides the feast.
 But triflers are engaged and cannot come ;
 Their answer to the call is—*Not at home.*

Oh the dear pleasures of the velvet plain !
 The painted tablets, dealt and dealt again !
 Cards with what rapture, and the polished die,
 The yawning chasm of indolence supply !
 Then to the dance, and make the sober moon
 Witness of joys that shun the sight of noon.
 Blame, cynic, if you can, quadrille or ball,
 The snug close party, or the splendid hall,
 Where Night, down-stooping from her ebon throne,
 Views constellations brighter than her own.
 'Tis innocent and harmless, and refined,

The balm of care, elysium of the mind.
Innocent ! Oh, if venerable Time
Slain at the foot of Pleasure be no crime,
Then, with his silver beard and magic wand,
Let Comus rise Archbishop of the land ;
Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe,
Grand Metropolitan of all the tribe.

Of manners rough, and coarse athletic cast,
The rank debauch suits Cludio's filthy taste.
Rufillus, exquisitely formed by rule,
Not of the moral but the dancing school,
Wonders at Cladio's follies, in a tone
As tragical as others at his own.
He cannot drink five bottles, bilk the score,
Then kill a constable, and drink five more ;
But he can draw a pattern, make a tart,
And has the Ladies' Etiquette by heart.
Go, fool ; and, arm in arm with Cladio, plead
Your cause before a bar you little dread ;
But know, the law that bids the drunkard die
Is far too just to pass the trifler by.
Both baby-featured and of infant size,
Viewed from a distance, and with heedless eyes,
Folly and Innocence are so alike,
The difference, though essential, fails to strike.
Yet Folly ever has a vacant stare,
A simpering countenance, and a trifling air ;
But Innocence, sedate, serene, erect,
Delights us by engaging our respect.

Man, Nature's guest by invitation sweet,
Receives from her both appetite and treat ;
But, if he play the glutton and exceed,
His benefactress blushes at the deed,
For Nature, nice, as liberal to dispense,
Made nothing but a brute the slave of sense.
Daniel ate pulse by choice—example rare !
Heaven blessed the youth, and made him fresh and fair.
Gorgonius sits abdominalous and wan,

Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan ;
 He snuffs far off the anticipated joy,
 Turtle and venison all his thoughts employ ;
 Prepares for meals as jockeys take a sweat,
 Oh nauseous !—an emetic for a whet !
 Will Providence o'erlook the wasted good ?
 Temperance were no virtue if He could.

That pleasures, therefore, or what such we call,
 Are hurtful, is a truth confessed by all ;
 And some, that seem to threaten virtue less,
 Still hurtful in the abuse, or by the excess.

Is man then only for his torment placed
 The centre of delights he may not taste ?
 Like fabled Tantalus, condemned to hear
 The precious stream still purling in his ear,
 Lip-deep in what he longs for, and yet curst
 With prohibition, and perpetual thirst ?
 No, wrangler,—destitute of shame and sense,
 The precept that enjoins him abstinence
 Forbids him none but the licentious joy,
 Whose fruit, though fair, tempts only to destroy.
 Remorse, the fatal egg by Pleasure laid
 In every bosom where her nest is made,
 Hatched by the beams of truth, denies him rest,
 And proves a raging scorpion in his breast.
 No pleasure ? Are domestic comforts dead ?
 Are all the nameless sweets of friendship fled ?
 Has time worn out, or fashion put to shame
 Good sense, good health, good conscience, and good
 fame ?
 All these belong to virtue, and all prove
 That virtue has a title to your love.
 Have you no touch of pity, that the poor
 Stand starved at your inhospitable door ?
 Or if yourself, too scantily supplied,
 Need help, let honest industry provide.
 Earn, if you want ; if you abound, impart ;
 These both are pleasures to the feeling heart.

No pleasure ? Has some sickly Eastern waste
Sent us a wind to parch us at a blast ?
Can British paradise no scenes afford
To please her sated and indifferent lord ?
Are sweet philosophy's enjoyments run
Quite to the lees ? And has religion none ?
Brutes capable would tell you 'tis a lie,
And judge you from the kennel and the sty.
Delights like these, ye sensual and profane,
Ye are bid, begged, besought to entertain ;
Called to these crystal streams, do ye turn off
Obscene, to swill and swallow at a trough ?
Envy the beast then, on whom Heaven bestows
Your pleasures, with no curses in the close !

Pleasure, admitted in undue degree,
Enslaves the will, nor leaves the judgment free.
'Tis not alone the grape's enticing juice
Unnerves the moral powers, and mars their use ;
Ambition, avarice, and the lust of fame,
And woman, lovely woman, does the same.
The heart, surrendered to the ruling power
Of some ungoverned passion every hour,
Finds, by degrees, the truths that once bore sway,
And all their deep impressions wear away.
So coin grows smooth, in traffic current passed
Till Cæsar's image is effaced at last.

The breach, though small at first, soon opening wide,
In rushes folly with a full-moon tide :
Then welcome errors, of whatever size,
To justify it by a thousand lies.
As creeping ivy clings to wood or stone,
And hides the ruin that it feeds upon,
So sophistry cleaves close to and protects
Sin's rotten trunk, concealing its defects.
Mortals whose pleasures are their only care,
First wish to be imposed on, and then are ;
And lest the fulsome artifice should fail,
Themselves will hide its coarseness with a veil.

Not more industrious are the just and true
 To give to virtue what is virtue's due,
 The praise of wisdom, comeliness, and worth,
 And call her charms to public notice forth,
 Than vice's mean and disingenuous race
 To hide the shocking features of her face :
 Her form with dress and lotion they repair,
 Then kiss their idol, and pronounce her fair.

The sacred implement I now employ
 Might prove a mischief, or at best a toy,
 A trifle if it move but to amuse,
 But if to wrong the judgment and abuse,
 Worse than a poniard in the basest hand,
 It stabs at once the morals of a land.

Ye writers of what none with safety reads,
 Footing it in the dance that fancy leads,
 Ye novelists, who mar what ye would mend,
 Snivelling and drivelling folly without end,
 Whose corresponding misses fill the ream
 With sentimental frippery and dream,
 Caught in a delicate soft silken net
 By some lewd earl or rake-hell baronet ;
 Ye pimps, who, under Virtue's fair pretence,
 Steal to the closet of young Innocence,
 And teach her, inexperienced yet and green,
 To scribble as you scribbled at fifteen ;
 Who, kindling a combustion of desire,
 With some cold moral think to quench the fire ;
 Though all your engineering proves in vain,
 The dribbling stream ne'er puts it out again ;
 Oh that a verse had power, and could command
 Far, far away these flesh-flies of the land !
 Who fasten without mercy on the fair,
 And suck, and leave a craving maggot there.
 Howe'er disguised the inflammatory tale,
 And covered with a fine-spun specious veil,
 Such writers and such readers owe the gust
 And relish of their pleasure all to lust.

But the Muse, eagle-pinioned, has in view
A quarry more important still than you ;
Down, down the wind she swims and sails away,
Now stoops upon it, and now grasps the prey.

Petronius ! all the Muses weep for thee,
But every tear shall scald thy memory.
The Graces too, while Virtue at their shrine
Lay bleeding under that soft hand of thine,
Felt each a mortal stab in her own breast,
Abhorred the sacrifice, and cursed the priest :
Thou polished and high-finished foe to truth,
Grey-beard corrupter of our listening youth,
To purge and skim away the filth of vice,
That so refined it might the more entice,
Then pour it on the morals of thy son
To taint *his* heart, was worthy of *thine* own.
Now while the poison all high life pervades,
Write if thou canst one letter from the shades,
One, and one only, charged with deep regret,
That thy worst part, thy principles, live yet ;
One sad epistle thence may cure mankind
Of the plague spread by bundles left behind.

'Tis granted, and no plainer truth appears,
Our most important are our earliest years.
The mind impressible and soft, with ease
Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees,
And through life's labyrinth holds fast the clue
That education gives her, false or true.
Plants raised with tenderness are seldom strong.
Man's coltish disposition asks the thong,
And without discipline the favourite child,
Like a neglected forester, runs wild.
But we, as if good qualities would grow
Spontaneous, take but little pains to sow ;
We give some Latin, and a smatch of Greek,
Teach him to fence and figure twice a week,
And having done, we think, the best we can,
Praise his proficiency and dub him man.

From school to Cam or Isis, and thence home,
 And thence with all convenient speed to Rome,
 With reverend tutor clad in habit lay,
 To tease for cash, and quarrel with all day ;
 With memorandum-book for every town,
 And every post, and where the chaise broke down
 His stock a few French phrases got by heart,
 With much to learn but nothing to impart,
 The youth, obedient to his sire's commands,
 Sets off a wanderer into foreign lands :
 Surprised at all they meet, the gosling pair
 With awkward gait, stretched neck, and silly stare,
 Discover huge cathedrals built with stone,
 And steeples towering high much like our own,
 But show peculiar light by many a grin
 At Popish practices observed within.

Ere long, some bowing, smirking, smart Abbé
 Remarks two loiterers that have lost their way,
 And being always primed with *politesse*
 For men of their appearance and address,
 With much compassion undertakes the task,
 To tell them more than they have wit to ask ;
 Points to inscriptions wheresoe'er they tread,
 Such as when legible were never read,
 But being cankered now, and half worn out,
 Craze antiquarian brains with endless doubt ;
 Some headless hero or some Cæsar shows,
 Defective only in his Roman nose ;
 Exhibits elevations, drawings, plans,
 Models of Herculanean pots and pans,
 And sells them medals, which, if neither rare
 Nor ancient, will be so, preserved with care.

Strange the recital ! from whatever cause
 His great improvement and new lights he draws,
 The squire once bashful is shamefaced no more,
 But teems with powers he never felt before :
 Whether increased momentum, and the force
 With which from clime to clime he sped his course,

As axles sometimes kindle as they go,
Chafed him and brought dull nature to a glow ;
Or whether clearer skies and softer air,
That make Italian flowers so sweet and fair,
Freshening his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded genially and spread the man ;
Returning, he proclaims by many a grace,
By shrugs and strange contortions of his face,
How much a dunce that has been sent to roam
Excels a dunce that has been kept at home.

Accomplishments have taken virtue's place,
And wisdom falls before exterior grace ;
We slight the precious kernel of the stone,
And toil to polish its rough coat alone.
A just deportment, manners graced with ease,
Elegant phrase, and figure formed to please,
Are qualities that seem to comprehend
Whatever parents, guardians, schools intend.
Hence an unfurnished and a listless mind,
Though busy, trifling ; empty, though refined ;
Hence all that interferes, and dares to clash
With indolence and luxury, is trash ;
While learning, once the man's exclusive pride,
Seems verging fast towards the female side.

Learning itself, received into a mind
By nature weak, or viciously inclined,
Serves but to lead philosophers astray
Where children would with ease discern the way.
And of all arts sagacious dupes invent
To cheat themselves and gain the world's assent,
The worst is—Scripture warped from its intent.

The carriage bowls along, and all are pleased
If Tom be sober, and the wheels well greased ;
But if the rogue have gone a cup too far,
Left out his lynch-pin or forgot his tar,
It suffers interruption and delay,
And meets with hindrance in the smoothest way.
When some hypothesis absurd and vain

Has filled with all its fumes a critic's brain,
 The text that sorts not with his darling whim,
 Though plain to others, is obscure to him.
 The Will made subject to a lawless force,
 All is irregular and out of course,
 And Judgment drunk, and bribed to lose his way,
 Winks hard, and talks of darkness at noon-day.

A critic on the sacred book should be
 Candid and learned, dispassionate and free ;
 Free from the wayward bias bigots feel,
 From fancy's influence, and intemperate zeal,
 But above all (or let the wretch refrain,
 Nor touch the page he cannot but profane)
 Free from the domineering power of lust ;
 A lewd interpreter is never just.

How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
 Thou god of our idolatry, the Press ?
 By thee, religion, liberty, and laws
 Exert their influence, and advance their cause ;
 By thee, worse plagues than Pharaoh's land befell,
 Diffused, make earth the vestibule of hell :
 Thou fountain, at which drink the good and wise,
 Thou ever-bubbling spring of endless lies,
 Like Eden's dread probationary tree,
 Knowledge of good and evil is from thee.

No wild enthusiast ever yet could rest,
 Till half mankind were like himself possessed.
 Philosophers, who darken and put out
 Eternal truth by everlasting doubt,
 Church quacks, with passions under no command,
 Who fill the world with doctrines contraband,
 Discoverers of they know not what, confined
 Within no bounds, the blind that lead the blind,
 To streams of popular opinion drawn,
 Deposit in those shallows all their spawn.
 The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around,
 Poisoning the waters where their swarms abound ;
 Scorned by the nobler tenants of the flood,

Minnows and gudgeons gorge the unwholesome food.
The propagated myriads spread so fast,
Even Leuwenhoek himself would stand aghast,
Employed to calculate the enormous sum,
And own his crab-computing powers o'ercome.
Is this hyperbole ? The world well known,
Your sober thoughts will hardly find it one.

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes
From every hare-brained proselyte he makes,
And therefore prints :—himself but half deceived,
Till others have the soothing tale believed.
Hence comment after comment, spun as fine
As bloated spiders draw the flimsy line ;
Hence the same word that bids our lusts obey,
Is misapplied to sanctify their sway.
If stubborn Greek refuse to be his friend,
Hebrew or Syriac shall be forced to bend ;
If languages and copies all cry “ No ! ”
Somebody proved it centurias ago.
Like trout pursued, the critic in despair
Darts to the mud and finds his safety there.
Women, whom custom has forbid to fly
The scholar’s pitch (the scholar best knows why),
With all the simple and unlettered poor,
Admire his learning, and almost adore.
Whoever errs, the priest can ne’er be wrong,
With such fine words familiar to his tongue.

Ye ladies ! (for, indifferent in your cause,
I should deserve to forfeit all applause,)
Whatever shocks, or gives the least offence
To virtue, delicacy, truth, or sense
(Try the criterion, ‘tis a faithful guide),
Nor has, nor can have, Scripture on its side.

None but an author knows an author’s cares,
Or fancy’s fondness for the child she bears.
Committed once into the public arms,
The baby seems to smile with added charms :
Like something precious ventured far from shore,

'Tis valued for the danger's sake the more.
 He views it with complacency supreme,
 Solicits kind attention to his dream,
 And daily, more enamoured of the cheat,
 Kneels, and asks Heaven to bless the dear deceit.
 So one, whose story serves at least to show
 Men loved their own productions long ago,
 Wooed an unfeeling statu for his wife,
 Nor rested till the gods had given it life.
 If some mere driveller suck the sugared fib,
 One that still needs his leading-string and bib,
 And praise his genius, he is soon repaid
 In praise applied to the same part, his head :
 For 'tis a rule that holds for ever true,
 Grant me discernment, and I grant it you.

Patient of contradiction as a child,
 Affable, humble, diffident, and mild,
 Such was Sir Isaac, and such Boyle and Locke ;
 Your blunderer is as sturdy as a rock :
 The creature is so sure to kick and bite,
 A muleteer's the man to set him right.
 First appetite enlists him truth's sworn foe,
 Then obstinate self-will confirms him so.
 Tell him he wanders, that his error leads
 To fatal ills, that though the path he treads
 Be flowery, and he see no cause of fear,
 Death and the pains of hell attend him there ;
 In vain : the slave of arrogance and pride,
 He has no hearing on the prudent side.
 His still refuted quirks he still repeats,
 New raised objections with new quibbles meets,
 Till sinking in the quicksand he defends,
 He dies disputing, and the contest ends :
 But not the mischiefs : they, still left behind,
 Like thistle-seeds are sown by every wind.

Thus men go wrong with an ingenious skill,
 Bend the straight rule to their own crooked will,
 And with a clear and shining lamp supplied,

First put it out, then take it for a guide.
Halting on crutches of unequal size,
One leg by truth supported, one by lies,
They sidle to the goal with awkward pace,
Secure of nothing, but to lose the race.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain,
And these, reciprocally, those again.
The mind and conduct mutually imprint
And stamp their image in each other's mint ;
Each sire and dam of an infernal race
Begetting and conceiving all that's base.

None sends his arrow to the mark in view,
Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue ;
For though ere yet the shaft is on the wing,
Or when it first forsakes the elastic string,
It err but little from the intended line,
It falls at last far wide of his design :
So he who seeks a mansion in the sky
Must watch his purpose with a steadfast eye ;
That prize belongs to none but the sincere,
The least obliquity is fatal here.

With caution taste the sweet Circæan cup :
He that sips often, at last drinks it up.
Habits are soon assumed, but when we strive
To strip them off, 'tis being flayed alive.
Called to the temple of impure delight,
He that abstains, and he alone, does right.
If a wish wander that way, call it home,
He cannot long be safe whose wishes roam.
But if you pass the threshold, you are caught ;
Die then, if power Almighty save you not !
There hardening by degrees, till double steeled,
Take leave of nature's God, and God revealed ;
Then laugh at all you trembled at before,
And joining the freethinkers' brutal roar,
Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense,
That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense ;
If clemency revolted by abuse

Be damnable, then damned without excuse.

Some dream that they can silence when they will
The storm of passion, and say, "*Peace, be still* ;"
But "*Thus far and no farther*," when addressed
To the wild wave, or wilder human breast,
Implies authority that never can,
That never ought to be the lot of man.

But, Muse, forbear ! long flights forebode a fall,
Strike on the deep-toned chord the sum of all.
Hear the just law, the judgment of the skies :
He that hates truth shall be the dupe of lies ;
And he that *will* be cheated to the last,
Delusions strong as hell shall bind him fast.
But if the wanderer his mistake discern,
Judge his own ways, and sigh for a return,
Bewildered once, must he bewail his loss
For ever and for ever ? No—the Cross !
There and there only (though the deist rave,
And atheist, if earth bear so base a slave),
There, and there only, is the power to save ;
There no delusive hope invites despair,
No mockery meets you, no deception there :
The spells and charms that blinded you before,
All vanish there, and fascinate no more.

I am no preacher ; let this hint suffice,
The Cross once seen is death to every vice :
Else He that hung there suffered all His pain,
Bled, groaned and agonized, and died, in vain.

TRUTH

Pensantur trutinâ.—HOR. lib. ii. ep. i.

MAN, on the dubious waves of error tossed,
His ship half foundered, and his compass lost,
Sees, far as human optics may command,
A sleeping fog, and fancies it dry land :
Spreads all his canvas, every sinew plies ;
Pants for it, aims at it, enters it, and dies.
Then farewell all self-satisfying schemes,
His well-built systems, philosophic dreams,
Deceitful views of future bliss, farewell !
He reads his sentence at the flames of Hell.

Hard lot of man ! to toil for the reward
Of virtue, and yet lose it !—Wherefore hard ?
He that would win the race, must guide his horse
Obedient to the customs of the course ;
Else, though unequalled to the goal he flies,
A meaner than himself shall gain the prize.
Grace leads the right way,—if you choose the wrong,
Take it and perish, but restrain your tongue ;
Charge not, with light sufficient, and left free,
Your wilful suicide on God's decree.

Oh how unlike the complex works of man,
Heaven's easy, artless, unencumbered plan !
No meretricious graces to beguile,
No clustering ornaments to clog the pile ;
From ostentation as from weakness free,
It stands like the cœrulean arch we see,
Majestic in its own simplicity.
Inscribed above the portal, from afar
Conspicuous as the brightness of a star,

Legible only by the light they give,
 Stand the soul-quickenings words—BELIEVE AND LIVE.
 Too many, shocked at what should charm them most,
 Despise the plain direction and are lost.

Heaven on such terms ! they cry with proud disdain,
 Incredible, impossible, and vain !—

Rebel because 'tis easy to obey,
 And scorn, for its own sake, the gracious way.
 These are the sober, in whose cooler brains
 Some thought of immortality remains ;
 The rest too busy, or too gay, to wait
 On the sad theme, their everlasting state,
 Sport for a day and perish in a night,
 The foam upon the waters not so light.

Who judged the Pharisee ? What odious cause
 Exposed him to the vengeance of the laws ?
 Had he seduced a virgin, wronged a friend,
 Or stabbed a man to serve some private end ?
 Was blasphemy his sin ? Or did he stray
 From the strict duties of the sacred day ?
 Sit long and late at the carousing board ?
 (Such were the sins with which he charged his Lord.)
 No—the man's morals were exact ; what then ?
 'Twas his ambition to be seen of men ;
 His virtues were his pride ! and that one vice
 Made all his virtues gewgaws of no price ;
 He wore them as fine trappings for a show,
 A praying, synagogue-frequenting beau.

The self-applauding bird, the peacock see,—
 Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he !
 Meridian sunbeams tempt him to unfold
 His radiant glories, azure, green, and gold :
 He treads as if, some solemn music near,
 His measured step were governed by his ear,
 And seems to say, " Ye meaner fowl, give place !
 I am all splendour, dignity, and grace ! "

Not so the pheasant on his charms presumes,
 Though he too has a glory in his plumes.

He, Christian-like, retreats with modest mien
 To the close copse or far sequestered green,
 And shines without desiring to be seen.
 The plea of works, as arrogant and vain,
 Heaven turns from with abhorrence and disdain ;
 Not more affronted by avowed neglect
 Than by the mere dissembler's feigned respect.
 What is all righteousness that men devise,
 What, but a sordid bargain for the skies ?
 But Christ as soon would abdicate His own
 As stoop from heaven to sell the proud a throne.

His dwelling a recess in some rude rock,
 Book, beads, and maple dish his meagre stock,
 In shirt of hair, and weeds of canvas dressed,
 Girt with a bell-rope that the Pope has blessed,
 Adjust with stripes told out for every crime,
 And sore tormented long before his time ;
 His prayer preferred to saints that cannot aid,
 His praise postponed, and never to be paid ;
 See the sage hermit by mankind admired,
 With all that bigotry adopts, inspired,
 Wearing out life in his religious whim,
 Till his religious whimsy wears out him.
 His works, his abstinence, his zeal allowed,
 You think him humble—God accounts him proud ;
 High in demand, though lowly in pretence,
 Of all his conduct this the genuine sense—
 My penitential stripes, my streaming blood,
 Have purchased heaven and prove my title good.

Turn Eastward now, and Fancy shall apply
 To your weak sight her telescopic eye.
 The Bramin kindles on his own bare head
 The sacred fire, self-torturing his trade ;
 His voluntary pains, severe and long,
 Would give a barbarous air to British song ;
 No grand inquisitor could worse invent
 Than he contrives to suffer well content.

Which is the saintlier worthy of the two ?

" Past all dispute, yon anchorite," say you.
 Your sentence and mine differ. What's a name ?
 I say the Bramin has the fairer claim.
 If sufferings Scripture nowhere recommends,
 Devised by self to answer selfish ends,
 Give saintship, then all Europe must agree,
 Ten starveling hermits suffer less than he.

The truth is (if the truth may suit your ear,
 And prejudice have left a passage clear)
 Pride has attained its most luxuriant growth,
 And poisoned every virtue in them both.
 Pride may be pampered while the flesh grows lean,
Humility may clothe an English dean ;
 That grace was Cowper's—his confessed by all—
 Though placed in golden Durham's second stall.
 Not all the plenty of a bishop's board,
 His palace, and his lacqueys, and " my lord,"
 More nourish pride, that condescending vice,
 Than abstinence, and beggary, and lice :
 It thrives in misery, and abundant grows :
 In misery fools upon themselves impose.

But why before us Protestants produce
 An Indian mystic or a French recluse ?
 Their sin is plain ; but what have we to fear,
 Reformed and well instructed ? You shall hear.

Yon ancient prude, whose withered features show
 She might be young some forty years ago,
 Her elbows pinioned close upon her hips,
 Her head erect, her fan upon her lips,
 Her eyebrows arched, her eyes both gone astray
 To watch yon amorous couple in their play,
 With bony and unkerchiefed neck defies
 The rude inclemency of wintry skies,
 And sails with lappet-head and mincing airs,
 Duly at clink of bell, to morning prayers.
 To thrift and parsimony much inclined,
 She yet allows herself that boy behind ;
 The shivering urchin, bending as he goes,

With slipshod heels, and dew-drop at his nose,
 His predecessor's coat advanced to wear,
 Which future pages are yet doomed to share,
 Carries her Bible tucked beneath his arm,
 And hides his hands to keep his fingers warm.

She, half an angel in her own account,
 Doubts not hereafter with the saints to mount,
 Though not a grace appears on strictest search,
 But that she fasts, and, *item*, goes to church.
 Conscious of age, she recollects her youth,
 And tells, not always with an eye to truth,
 Who spanned her waist, and who, where'er he came,
 Scrawled upon glass Miss Bridget's lovely name,
 Who stole her slipper, filled it with Tokay,
 And drank the little bumper every day.
 Of temper as envenomed as an asp,
 Censorious, and her every word a wasp ;
 In faithful memory she records the crimes,
 Or real or fictitious, of the times ;
 Laughs at the reputations she has torn,
 And holds them dangling at arm's length in scorn.

Such are the fruits of sanctimonious pride,
 Of malice fed while flesh is mortified :
 Take, madam, the reward of all your prayers,
 Where hermits and where Bramins meet with theirs !
 Your portion is with them,—nay, never frown,
 But, if you please, some fathoms lower down.

Artist, attend !—your brushes and your paint—
 Produce them—take a chair,—now draw a Saint.
 Oh sorrowful and sad ! the streaming tears
 Channel her cheeks,—a Niobe appears.
 Is this a saint ? Throw tints and all away !
 True piety is cheerful as the day,
 Will weep indeed, and heave a pitying groan
 For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.

What purpose has the King of Saints in view ?
 Why falls the Gospel like a gracious dew ?
 To call up plenty from the teeming earth,

Or curse the desert with a tenfold dearth ?
 Is it that Adam's offspring may be saved
 From servile fear, or be the more enslaved ?
 To loose the links that galled mankind before,
 Or bind them faster on, and add still more ?
 The freeborn Christian has no chains to prove,
 Or, if a chain, the golden one of love :
 No fear attends to quench his glowing fires,
 What fear he feels his gratitude inspires.
 Shall he, for such deliverance freely wrought,
 Recompense ill ? He trembles at the thought.
 His Master's interest and his own combined
 Prompt every movement of his heart and mind ;
 Thought, word, and deed, his liberty evince,
 His freedom is the freedom of a prince.

Man's obligations infinite, of course
 His life should prove that he perceives their force ;
 His utmost he can render is but small—
 The principle and motive all in all.
 You have two servants—Tom, an arch sly rogue,
 From top to toe the Geta now in vogue ;
 Genteel in figure, easy in address,
 Moves without noise, and swift as an express,
 Reports a message with a pleasing grace,
 Expert in all the duties of his place :
 Say, on what hinge does his obedience move ?
 Has he a world of gratitude and love ?
 No, not a spark—'tis all mere sharper's play ;
 He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay ;
 Reduce his wages, or get rid of her,
 Tom quits you, with " Your most obedient, sir."

The dinner served, Charles takes his usual stand,
 Watches your eye, anticipates command ;
 Sighs if perhaps your appetite should fail ;
 And if he but suspects a frown, turns pale ;
 Consults all day your interest and your ease,
 Richly rewarded if he can but please ;
 And proud to make his firm attachment known,

To save your life would nobly risk his own.

Now, which stands highest in your serious thought ?

" Charles, without doubt," say you,—and so he ought ;
One act, that from a thankful heart proceeds,
Excels ten thousand mercenary deeds.

Thus Heaven approves as honest and sincere,
The work of generous love and filial fear ;
But with averted eyes the omniscient Judge
Scorns the base hireling and the slavish drudge.

" Where dwell these matchless saints ? " old Curio
cries.

Even at your side, sir, and before your eyes,
The favoured few, the enthusiasts you despise.
And pleased at heart because on holy ground
Sometimes a canting hypocrite is found,
Reproach a people with his single fall,
And cast his filthy raiment at them all.
Attend !—an apt similitude shall show
Whence springs the conduct that offends you so.

See where it smokes along the sounding plain,
Blown all aslant, a driving, dashing rain,
Peal upon peal redoubling all around,
Shakes it again, and faster, to the ground ;
Now flashing wide, now glancing as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away.
Ere yet it came, the traveller urged his steed,
And hurried, but with unsuccessful speed ;
Now drenched throughout, and hopeless of his case,
He drops the rein, and leaves him to his pace.
Suppose, unlooked for in a scene so rude,
Long hid by interposing hill or wood,
Some mansion neat and elegantly dressed,
By some kind hospitable heart possessed,
Offer him warmth, security, and rest ;
Think with what pleasure, safe and at his ease,
He hears the tempest howling in the trees ;
What glowing thanks his lips and heart employ,
While danger past is turned to present joy.

So fares it with the sinner, when he feels
 A growing dread of vengeance at his heels :
 His conscience, like a glassy lake before,
 Lashed into foaming waves begins to roar ;
 The law grown clamorous, though silent long,
 Arraigns him—charges him with every wrong—
 Asserts the rights of his offended Lord,
 And death or restitution is the word :
 The last impossible, he fears the first,
 And, having well deserved, expects the worst.
 Then welcome refuge, and a peaceful home ;
 Oh for a shelter from the wrath to come !
 Crush me, ye rocks ; ye falling mountains, hide,
 Or bury me in ocean's angry tide—
 The scrutiny of those all-seeing eyes
 I dare not—"And you need not," God replies ;
 "The remedy you want I freely give :
 The book shall teach you ; read, believe, and live ! "
 'Tis done—the raging storm is heard no more,
 Mercy receives him on her peaceful shore :
 And Justice, guardian of the dread command,
 Drops the red vengeance from his willing hand.
 A soul redeemed demands a life of praise ;
 Hence the complexion of his future days,
 Hence a demeanour holy and unspecked,
 And the world's hatred, as its sure effect.

Some lead a life unblameable and just,
 Their own dear virtue their unshaken trust :
 They never sin—or if (as all offend)
 Some trivial slips their daily walk attend,
 The poor are near at hand, the charge is small,
 A slight gratuity atones for all.
 For though the Pope has lost his interest here,
 And pardons are not sold as once they were,
 No papist more desirous to compound
 Than some grave sinners upon English ground.
 That plea refuted, other quirks they seek—
 Mercy is infinite, and man is weak ;

The future shall obliterate the past,
And Heaven no doubt shall be their home at last.

Come then—a still small whisper in your ear—
He has no hope who never had a fear :
And he that never doubted of his state,
He may perhaps—perhaps he may—too late.

The path to bliss abounds with many a snare ;
Learning is one, and wit, however rare.
The Frenchman first in literary fame,
(“ Mention him, if you please—Voltaire ? ”—The same,)
With spirit, genius, eloquence supplied,
Lived long, wrote much, laughed heartily, and died :
The Scripture was his jest-book, whence he drew
Bon mots to gall the Christian and the Jew ;
An infidel in health, but what when sick ?
Oh—then a text would touch him at the quick :
View him at Paris in his last career ;
Surrounding throngs the demigod revere,
Exalted on his pedestal of pride,
And fumed with frankincense on every side,
He begs their flattery with his latest breath,
And smothered in’t at last, is praised to death.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store ;
Content though mean, and cheerful if not gay,
Shuffling her threads about the live-long day,
Just earns a scanty pittance, and at night
Lies down secure, her heart and pocket light.
She, for her humble sphere by nature fit,
Has little understanding, and no wit,
Receives no praise ; but though her lot be such
(Toilsome and indigent), she renders much ;
Just knows, and knows no more, her Bible true—
A truth the brilliant Frenchman never knew ;
And in that charter reads with sparkling eyes
Her title to a treasure in the skies.

O happy peasant ! O unhappy bard !
His the mere tinsel, hers the rich reward ;

He praised perhaps for ages yet to come,
She never heard of half a mile from home :
He lost in errors his vain heart prefers,
She safe in the simplicity of hers.

Not many wise, rich, noble, or profound
In science, win one inch of heavenly ground.
And is it not a mortifying thought
The poor should gain it, and the rich should not ?
No ;—the voluptuaries, who ne'er forget
One pleasure lost, lose Heaven without regret ;
Regret would rouse them, and give birth to prayer,
Prayer would add faith, and faith would fix them there.

Not that the Former of us all in this,
Or aught He does, is governed by caprice ;
The supposition is replete with sin,
And bears the brand of blasphemy burnt in.
Not so—the silver trumpet's heavenly call
Sounds for the poor, but sounds alike for all :
Kings are invited, and would kings obey,
No slaves on earth more welcome were than they :
But royalty, nobility, and state
Are such a dead preponderating weight,
That endless bliss (how strange soe'er it seem),
In counterpoise, flies up and kicks the beam.
'Tis open, and ye cannot enter—why ?
“ Because ye will not,” Conyers would reply—
And he says much that many may dispute
And cavil at with ease, but none refute.
Oh blessed effect of penury and want,
The seed sown there, how vigorous is the plant !
No soil like poverty for growth divine,
As leanest land supplies the richest wine.
Earth gives too little, giving only bread,
To nourish pride or turn the weakest head :
To them the sounding jargon of the schools
Seems what it is, a cap-and-bells for fools :
The light they walk by, kindled from above,
Shows them the shortest way to life and love :

They, strangers to the controversial field,
Where deists always foiled, yet scorn to yield,
And never checked by what impedes the wise,
Believe, rush forward, and possess the prize.

Envy, ye great, the dull unlettered small :
Ye have much cause for envy—but not all.
We boast some rich ones whom the Gospel sways,
And one who wears a coronet and prays ;
Like gleanings of an olive-tree they show,
Here and there one upon the topmost bough.

How readily upon the Gospel plan
That question has its answer—What is man ?
Sinful and weak, in every sense a wretch ;
An instrument whose chords, upon the stretch,
And strained to the last screw that he can bear,
Yield only discord in his Maker's ear :
Once the blessed residence of truth divine,
Glorious as Solyma's interior shrine,
Where, in his own oracular abode,
Dwelt visibly the light-creating God ,
But made long since, like Babylon of old,
A den of mischiefs never to be told :
And she, once mistress of the realms around,
Now scattered wide and nowhere to be found,
As soon shall rise and re-ascend the throne,
By native power and energy her own,
As Nature, at her own peculiar cost,
Restore to man the glories he has lost.
Go—bid the winter cease to chill the year,
Replace the wandering comet in his sphere,
Then boast (but wait for that unhoped-for hour)
The self-restoring arm of human power.
But what is man in his own proud esteem ?
Hear him—himself the poet and the theme :
A monarch clothed with majesty and awe,
His mind his kingdom, and his will his law,
Grace in his mien and glory in his eyes,
Supreme on earth, and worthy of the skies,

Strength in his heart, dominion in his nod,
And, thunderbolts excepted, quite a god !

So sings he, charmed with his own mind and form,
The song magnificent—the theme a worm !
Himself so much the source of his delight,
His Maker has no beauty in his sight.
See where he sits contemplative and fixed,
Pleasure and wonder in his features mixed,
His passions tamed and all at his control,
How perfect the composure of his soul !
Complacency has breathed a gentle gale
O'er all his thoughts, and swelled his easy sail :
His books well trimmed, and in the gayest style,
Like regimented coxcombs rank and file,
Adorn his intellects as well as shelves,
And teach him notions splendid as themselves
The Bible only stands neglected there,
Though that of all most worthy of his care ;
And, like an infant troublesome awake,
Is left to sleep for peace and quiet sake.

What shall the man deserve of humankind,
Whose happy skill and industry combined
Shall prove (what argument could never yet)
The Bible an imposture and a cheat ?
The praises of the libertine professed,
The worst of men, and curses of the best.
Where should the living, weeping o'er his woes,—
The dying, trembling at the awful close,—
Where the betrayed, forsaken, and oppressed,
The thousands whom the world forbids to rest,—
Where should they find (those comforts at an end
The Scripture yields), or hope to find, a friend ?
Sorrow might muse herself to madness then,
And, seeking exile from the sight of men,
Bury herself in solitude profound,
Grow frantic with her pangs, and bite the ground.
Thus often Unbelief, grown sick of life,
Flies to the tempting pool, or felon knife.

The jury meet, the coroner is short,
And lunacy the verdict of the court :
Reverse the sentence, let the truth be known,
Such lunacy is ignorance alone ;
They knew not, what some bishops may not know,
That Scripture is the only cure of woe ;
That field of promise, how it flings abroad
Its odour o'er the Christian's thorny road !
The soul, reposing on assured relief,
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief,
Forgets her labour as she toils along,
Weeps tears of joy, and bursts into a song.

But the same word, that, like the polished share,
Ploughs up the roots of a believer's care,
Kills too the flowery weeds, where'er they grow,
That bind the sinner's bacchanalian brow.
Oh that unwelcome voice of heavenly love,
Sad messenger of mercy from above !
How does it grate upon his thankless ear,
Crippling his pleasures with the cramp of fear !
His will and judgment at continual strife,
That civil war embitters all his life :
In vain he points his powers against the skies,
In vain he closes or averts his eyes,
Truth will intrude—she bids him yet beware ;
And shakes the sceptic in the scorner's chair.

Though various foes against the Truth combine,
Pride above all opposes her design ;
Pride, of a growth superior to the rest,
The subtlest serpent with the loftiest crest,
Swells at the thought, and, kindling into rage,
Would hiss the cherub Mercy from the stage.

" And is the soul indeed so lost ! "—she cries,
" Fallen from her glory and too weak to rise !
Torpid and dull beneath a frozen zone,
Has she no spark that may be deemed her own ?
Grant her indebted to what zealots call
Grace undeserved, yet surely not for all—

Some beams of rectitude she yet displays,
 Some love of virtue, and some power to praise ;
 Can lift herself above corporeal things,
 And, soaring on her own unborrowed wings,
 Possess herself of all that's good or true,
 Assert the skies, and vindicate her due.

Past indiscretion is a venial crime,
 And if the youth, unmellowed yet by time,
 Bore on his branch luxuriant then and rude
 Fruits of a blighted size, austere and crude,
 Maturer years shall happier stores produce,
 And meliorate the well-concocted juice.
 Then, conscious of her meritorious zeal,
 To Justice she may make her bold appeal,
 And leave to Mercy, with a tranquil mind,
 The worthless and unfruitful of mankind."

Hear then how Mercy, slighted and defied,
 Retorts the affront against the crown of Pride.

" Perish the virtue, as it ought, abhorred,
 And the fool with it, that insults his Lord.
 The atonement a Redeemer's love has wrought,
 Is not for you,—the righteous need it not.
 Seest thou yon harlot wooing all she meets,
 The worn-out nuisance of the public streets,
 Herself from morn to night, from night to morn,
 Her own abhorrence, and as much your scorn :
 The gracious shower, unlimited and free,
 Shall fall on her, when Heaven denies it thee.
 Of all that wisdom dictates this the drift,
 That man is dead in sin, and life a gift."

" Is virtue then, unless of Christian growth,
 Mere fallacy, or foolishness, or both ?
 Ten thousand sages lost in endless woe,
 For ignorance of what they could not know ? "

That speech betrays at once a bigot's tongue,
 Charge not a God with such outrageous wrong !
 Truly not I—The partial light men have,
 My creed persuades me, well employed, may save ;

While he that scorns the noonday beam, perverse,
Shall find the blessing unimproved a curse.
Let heathen worthies, whose exalted mind
Left sensuality and dross behind,
Possess for me their undisputed lot,
And take unenvied the reward they sought,
But still in virtue of a Saviour's plea ;
Not blind by choice, but destined not to see.
Their fortitude and wisdom were a flame
Celestial, though they knew not whence it came,
Derived from the same source of light and grace
That guides the Christian in his swifter race :
Their judge was Conscience, and her rule their law,
That rule, pursued with reverence and with awe,
Led them, however faltering, faint, and slow,
From what they knew, to what they wished to know.
But let not him that shares a brighter day
Traduce the splendour of a noontide ray,
Prefer the twilight of a darker time,
And deem his base stupidity no crime ;
The wretch who slights the bounty of the skies,
And sinks, while favoured with the means to rise,
Shall find them rated at their full amount,
The good he scorned all carried to account.

Marshalling all his terrors as he came,
Thunder and earthquake, and devouring flame,
From Sinai's top Jehovah gave the law,
Life for obedience, death for every flaw.
When the great Sovereign would His will express,
He gives a perfect rule ; what can He less ?
And guards it with a sanction as severe
As vengeance can inflict, or sinners fear :
Else His own glorious rights He would disclaim,
And man might safely trifle with His name.
He bids him glow with unremitting love
To all on earth, and to Himself above ;
Condemns the injurious deed, the slanderous tongue,
The thought that meditates a brother's wrong :

Brings not alone the more conspicuous part,
His conduct, to the test, but tries his heart.

Hark ! universal Nature shook and groaned,
'Twas the last trumpet—see the Judge enthroned :
Rouse all your courage at your utmost need,
Now summon every virtue, stand and plead.
What ! silent ? Is your boasting heard no more ?
That self-renouncing wisdom, learned before,
Had shed immortal glories on your brow,
That all your virtues cannot purchase now.

All joy to the believer ! he can speak—
Trembling yet happy, confident yet meek,—
“ Since the dear hour that brought me to thy foot,
And cut up all my follies by the root,
I never trusted in an arm but thine,
Nor hoped, but in thy righteousness divine :
My prayers and alms, imperfect and defiled,
Were but the feeble efforts of a child ;
Howe'er performed, it was their brightest part,
That they proceeded from a grateful heart :
Cleansed in thine own all-purifying blood,
Forgive their evil, and accept their good ;
I cast them at thy feet—my only plea
Is what it was, dependence upon Thee,
While struggling in the vale of tears below,
That never failed, nor shall it fail me now ”

Angelic gratulations rend the skies,
Pride falls unpitied, never more to rise,
Humility is crowned, and Faith receives the prize.

EXPOSTULATION

Tantane, tam patiens, nullo certamine tolli
Dona sines ?—VIRGIL.

WHY weeps the Muse for England ? What appears
In England's case to move the Muse to tears ?
From side to side of her delightful isle
Is she not clothed with a perpetual smile ?
Can Nature add a charm, or art confer
A new-found luxury not seen in her ?
Where under heaven is pleasure more pursued,
Or where does cold reflection less intrude ?
Her fields a rich expanse of wavy corn,
Poured out from Plenty's overflowing horn ;
Ambrosial gardens, in which Art supplies
The fervour and the force of Indian skies ;
Her peaceful shores, where busy Commerce waits
To pour his golden tide through all her gates ;
Whom fiery suns, that scorch the russet spice
Of Eastern groves, and oceans floored with ice,
Forbid in vain to push his daring way
To darker climes, or climes of brighter day ;
Whom the winds waft where'er the billows roll,
From the world's girdle to the frozen pole ;
The chariots bounding in her wheel-worn streets,
Her vaults below, where every vintage meets ;
Her theatres, her revels, and her sports ;
The scenes to which not youth alone resorts,
But age, in spite of weakness and of pain,
Still haunts, in hope to dream of youth again ;
All speak her happy : let the Muse look round
From East to West, no sorrow can be found :

Or only what, in cottages confined,
Sighs unregarded to the passing wind.

Then wherefore weep for England ? What appears
In England's case to move the Muse to tears ?

The prophet wept for Israel ; wished his eyes
Were fountains fed with infinite supplies :
For Israel dealt in robbery and wrong ;
There were the scorner's and the slanderer's tongue,
Oaths, used as playthings or convenient tools,
As interest biassed knaves, or fashion fools ;
Adultery neighing at his neighbour's door ;
Oppression labouring hard to grind the poor,
The partial balance, and deceitful weight ;
The treacherous smile, a mask for secret hate,
Hypocrisy, formality in prayer,
And the dull service of the lip, were there.
Her women insolent and self-caressed,
By Vanity's unwearied finger dressed,
Forgot the blush, that virgin fears impart
To modest cheeks, and borrowed one from art ;
Were just such trifles without worth or use,
As silly pride and idleness produce ;
Curled, scented, furbelowed and flounced around,
With feet too delicate to touch the ground,
They stretched the neck, and rolled the wanton eye,
And sighed for every fool that fluttered by.

He saw his people slaves to every lust,
Lewd, avaricious, arrogant, unjust ;
He heard the wheels of an avenging God
Groan heavily along the distant road ;
Saw Babylon set wide her two-leaved brass
To let the military deluge pass ;
Jerusalem a prey, her glory soiled,
Her princes captive, and her treasures spoiled ;
Wept till all Israel heard his bitter cry,
Stamped with his foot, and smote upon his thigh :
But wept, and stamped, and smote his thigh in vain,
Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain,

And sounds prophetic are too rough to suit
Ears long accustomed to the pleasing lute :
They scorned his inspiration and his theme,
Pronounced him frantic, and his fears a dream ;
With self-indulgence winged the fleeting hours,
Till the foe found them, and down fell the towers.

Long time Assyria bound them in her chain,
Till penitence had purged the public stain,
And Cyrus, with relenting pity moved,
Returned them happy to the land they loved ;
There, proof against prosperity, awhile
They stood the test of her ensnaring smile,
And had the grace in scenes of peace to show
The virtue they had learned in scenes of woe.
But man is frail, and can but ill sustain
A long immunity from grief and pain,
And after all the joys that plenty leads
With tiptoe step vice silently succeeds.

When he that ruled them with a shepherd's rod,
In form a man, in dignity a God,
Came, not expected in that humble guise,
To sift, and search them with unerring eyes,
He found, concealed beneath a fair outside,
The filth of rottenness and worm of pride ;
Their piety a system of deceit,
Scripture employed to sanctify the cheat ;
The pharisee the dupe of his own art,
Self-idolized, and yet a knave at heart.

When nations are to perish in their sins,
'Tis in the church the leprosy begins ;
The priest, whose office is with zeal sincere
To watch the fountain, and preserve it clear,
Carelessly nods and sleeps upon the brink,
While others poison what the flock must drink ;
Or, waking at the call of lust alone,
Infuses lies and errors of his own ;
His unsuspecting sheep believe it pure,
And, tainted by the very means of cure,

Catch from each other a contagious spot,
The foul forerunner of a general rot.
Then Truth is hushed, that Heresy may preach ;
And all is trash that Reason cannot reach :
Then God's own image on the soul impressed
Becomes a mockery and a standing jest ;
And faith, the root whence only can arise
The graces of a life that wins the skies,
Loses at once all value and esteem,
Pronounced by greybeards a pernicious dream :
Then ceremony leads her bigots forth,
Prepared to fight for shadows of no worth ;
While truths, on which eternal things depend,
Find not, or hardly find, a single friend :
As soldiers watch the signal of command,
They learn to bow, to kneel, to sit, to stand ;
Happy to fill religion's vacant place
With hollow form, and gesture, and grimace.

Such, when the Teacher of His church was there,
People and priest, the sons of Israel were ;
Stiff in the letter, lax in the design
And import of their oracles divine ;
Their learning legendary, false, absurd,
And yet exalted above God's own word ;
They drew a curse from an intended good,
Puffed up with gifts they never understood.
He judged them with as terrible a frown,
As if not love, but wrath, had brought Him down :
Yet He was gentle as soft summer airs,
Had grace for others' sins, but none for theirs ;
Through all He spoke a noble plainness ran—
Rhetoric is artifice, the work of man ;
And tricks and turns, that fancy may devise,
Are far too mean for Him that rules the skies.
The astonished vulgar trembled while He tore
The mask from faces never seen before ;
He stripped the impostors in the noonday sun,
Showed that they followed all they seemed to shun ;

Their prayers made public, their excesses kept .
As private as the chambers where they slept ;
The temple and its holy rites profaned
By mummeries He that dwelt in it disdained ;
Uplifted hands, that at convenient times
Could act extortion and the worst of crimes,
Washed with a neatness scrupulously nice,
And free from every taint but that of vice.
Judgment, however tardy, mends her pace
When Obstinacy once has conquered Grace.
They saw distemper healed, and life restored,
In answer to the fiat of His word ;
Confessed the wonder, and with daring tongue
Blasphemed the authority from which it sprung.
They knew, by sure prognostics seen on high,
The future tone and temper of the sky,
But, grave dissemblers ! could not understand
That sin let loose speaks punishment at hand.

Ask now of history's authentic page,
And call up evidence from every age ;
Display with busy and laborious hand
The blessings of the most indebted land ;
What nation will you find, whose annals prove
So rich an interest in Almighty love ?
Where dwell they now ? Where dwelt in ancient day
A people planted, watered, blest as they ?
Let Egypt's plagues and Canaan's woes proclaim
The favours poured upon the Jewish name ;
Their freedom purchased for them at the cost
Of all their hard oppressors valued most ;
Their title to a country not their own
Made sure by prodigies till then unknown ;
For them the state they left made waste and void ;
For them the states to which they went destroyed ;
A cloud to measure out their march by day,
By night a fire to cheer the gloomy way ;
That moving signal summoning, when best,
Their host to move, and when it stayed, to rest.

For them the rocks dissolved into a flood,
The dews condensed into angelic food,
Their very garments sacred, old yet new,
And Time forbid to touch them as he flew ;
Streams, swelled above the bank, enjoined to stand,
While they passed through to their appointed land ;
Their leader armed with meekness, zeal, and love,
And graced with clear credentials from above ;
Themselves secured beneath the Almighty wing ;
Their God their captain, lawgiver, and king ;
Crowned with a thousand victories, and at last
Lords of the conquered soil, there rooted fast,
In peace possessing what they won by war,
Their name far published, and revered as far ;
Where will you find a race like theirs, endowed
With all that man e'er wished, or heaven bestowed ?

They, and they only, amongst all mankind
Received the transcript of the eternal mind ;
Were trusted with his own engraven laws,
And constituted guardians of his cause ;
Theirs were the prophets, theirs the priestly call,
And theirs by birth the Saviour of us all.
In vain the nations, that had seen them rise
With fierce and envious yet admiring eyes,
Had sought to crush them, guarded as they were
By power divine, and skill that could not err.
Had they maintained allegiance firm and sure,
And kept the faith immaculate and pure,
Then the proud eagles of all-conquering Rome
Had found one city not to be o'ercome ;
And the twelve standards of the tribes unfurled
Had bid defiance to the warring world.
But grace abused brings forth the foulest deeds,
As richest soil the most luxuriant weeds.
Cured of the golden calves, their fathers' sin,
They set up self, that idol-god within ;
Viewed a Deliverer with disdain and hate
Who left them still a tributary state ;

Seized fast His hand, held out to set them free
From a worse yoke, and nailed it to the tree :
There was the consummation and the crown,
The flower of Israel's infamy full blown ;
Thence date their sad declension and their fall,
Their woes not yet repealed ; thence date them all.

Thus fell the best instructed in her day,
And the most favoured land, look where we may.
Philosophy indeed on Grecian eyes
Had poured the day, and cleared the Roman skies ;
In other climes perhaps creative art,
With power surpassing theirs, performed her part,
Might give more life to marble, or might fill
The glowing tablets with a juster skill,
Might shine in fable, and grace idle themes
With all the embroidery of poetic dreams ;
'Twas theirs alone to dive into the plan
That truth and mercy had revealed to man ;
And while the world beside, that plan unknown,
Deified useless wood, or senseless stone,
They breathed in faith their well-directed prayers,
And the true God, the God of truth, was theirs.

Their glory faded, and their race dispersed,
The last of nations now, though once the first ;
They warn and teach the proudest, would they learn,
" Keep wisdom, or meet vengeance in your turn :
If we escaped not, if heaven spared not us,
Peeled, scattered, and exterminated thus ;
If vice received her retribution due,
When we were visited, what hope for you ?
When God arises with an awful frown
To punish lust, or pluck presumption down ;
When gifts perverted, or not duly prized,
Pleasure o'ervalued, and His grace despised,
Provoke the vengeance of His righteous hand
To pour down wrath upon a thankless land ;
He will be found impartially severe,
Too just to wink, or speak the guilty clear."

C Israel, of all nations most undone !
 Thy diadem displaced, thy sceptre gone ;
 Thy temple, once thy glory, fallen and rased,
 And thou a worshipper e'en where thou mayst ;
 Thy services; once holy without spot,
 Mere shadows now, their ancient pomp forgot ;
 Thy Levites, once a consecrated host,
 No longer Levites, and their lineage lost ;
 And thou thyself o'er every country sown,
 With none on earth that thou canst call thine own ;
 Cry aloud, thou that sittest in the dust,
 Cry to the proud, the cruel, and unjust ;
 Knock at the gates of nations, rouse their fears ;
 Say wrath is coming, and the storm appears ;
 But raise the shrillest cry in British ears.

What ails thee, restless as the waves that roar
 And fling their foam against thy chalky shore ?
 Mistress, at least while Providence shall please,
 And trident-bearing queen of the wide seas—
 Why, having kept good faith, and often shown
 Friendship and truth to others, findest thou none ?
 Thou that hast set the persecuted free,
 None interposes now to succour thee ;
 Countries indebted to thy power, that shine
 With light derived from thee, would smother thine :
 Thy very children watch for thy disgrace—
 A lawless brood,—and curse thee to thy face.
 Thy rulers load thy credit, year by year,
 With sums Peruvian mines could never clear ;
 As if, like arches built with skilful hand,
 The more 'twere pressed the firmer it would stand.
 The cry in all thy ships is still the same,
 “ Speed us away to battle and to fame.”
 Thy mariners explore the wild expanse,
 Impatient to descry the flags of France ;
 But, though they fight as thine have ever fought,
 Return ashamed without the wreaths they sought.
 Thy senate is a scene of civil jar,

Chaos of contrarieties at war ;
Where sharp and solid, phlegmatic and light,
Discordant atoms meet, ferment, and fight ;
Where Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To disconcert what Policy has planned .
Where Policy is busied all night long
In setting right what Faction has set wrong ;
Where flails of oratory thresh the floor,
That yields them chaff and dust, and nothing more.
Thy racked inhabitants repine, complain,
Taxed till the brow of Labour sweats in vain ;
War lays a burden on the reeling state,
And Peace does nothing to relieve the weight ;
Successive loads succeeding broils impose,
And sighing millions prophesy the close.

Is adverse Providence, when pondered well,
So dimly writ, or difficult to spell,
Thou canst not read with readiness and ease
Providence adverse in events like these ?
Know, then, that heavenly wisdom on this ball
Creates, gives birth to, guides, consummates all ;
That, while laborious and quick-thoughted man
Snuffs up the praise of what he seems to plan,
He first conceives, then perfects his design,
As a mere instrument in hands divine :
Blind to the working of that secret power,
That balances the wings of every hour,
The busy trifler dreams himself alone,
Frames many a purpose, and God works His own.
States thrive or wither as moons wax and wane,
E'en as His will and His decrees ordain ;
While honour, virtue, piety bear sway,
They flourish ; and as these decline, decay :
In just resentment of His injured laws,
He pours contempt on them and on their cause ;
Strikes the rough thread of error right athwart
The web of every scheme they have at heart ;
Bids rottenness invade and bring to dust

The pillars of support in which they trust,
 And do His errand of disgrace and shame
 On the chief strength and glory of the frame.
 None ever yet impeded what He wrought,
 None bars Him out from His most secret thought:
 Darkness itself before His eye is light,
 And hell's close mischief naked in His sight.

Stand now and judge thyself—Hast thou incurred
 His anger, who can waste thee with a word,
 Who poises and proportions sea and land,
 Weighing them in the hollow of His hand,
 And in whose awful sight all nations seem
 As grasshoppers, as dust, a drop, a dream?
 Hast thou (a sacrilege His soul abhors)
 Claimed all the glory of thy prosperous wars,
 Proud of thy fleets and armies, stolen the gem
 Of His just praise, to lavish it on them?
 Hast thou not learned, what thou art often told,
 A truth still sacred, and believed of old,
 That no success attends on spears and swords
 Unblessed, and that the battle is the Lord's?
 That Courage is His creature, and Dismay
 The post, that at His bidding speeds away,
 Ghastly in feature, and His stammering tongue
 With doleful rumour and sad presage hung,
 To quell the valour of the stoutest heart,
 And teach the combatant a woman's part?
 That He bids thousands fly when none pursue,
 Saves as He will by many or by few,
 And claims for ever, as His royal right,
 The event and sure decision of the fight?

Hast thou, though suckled at fair Freedom's breast
 Exported slavery to the conquered East?
 Pulled down the tyrants India served with dread,
 And raised thyself, a greater, in their stead?
 Gone thither armed and hungry, returned full,
 Fed from the richest veins of the Mogul,
 A despot big with power obtained by wealth,

And that obtained by rapine and by stealth ?
With Asiatic vices stored thy mind,
But left their virtues and thine own behind ;
And, having trucked thy soul, brought home the fee,
To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee ?

Hast thou by statute shoved from its design
The Saviour's feast, his own blest bread and wine,
And made the symbols of atoning grace
An office key, a picklock to a place,
That infidels may prove their title good
By an oath dipped in sacramental blood ?
A blot that will be still a blot, in spite
Of all that grave apologists may write ;
And though a bishop toil to cleanse the stain,
He wipes and scours the silver cup in vain.
And hast thou sworn on every slight pretence,
Till perjuries are common as bad pence,
While thousands, careless of the damning sin,
Kiss the book's outside, who ne'er look within ?

Hast thou, when heaven has clothed thee with disgrace,
And, long provoked, repaid thee to thy face,
(For thou hast known eclipses, and endured
Dimness and anguish, all thy beams obscured,
When sin has shed dishonour on thy brow ;)
And never of a sable hue than now ;)
Hast thou with heart perverse and conscience seared,
Despising all rebuke, still persevered,
And having chosen evil, scorned the voice
That cried, " Repent ! "—and gloried in thy choice ?
Thy fastings, when calamity at last
Suggests the expedient of a yearly fast,
What mean they ? Canst thou dream there is a power
In lighter diet at a later hour,
To charm to sleep the threatenings of the skies,
And hide past folly from all-seeing eyes ?
The fast that wins deliverance, and suspends
The stroke that a vindictive God intends,
Is to renounce hypocrisy; to draw

Thy life upon the pattern of the law ;
 To war with pleasures idolized before ;
 To vanquish lust, and wear its yoke no more.
 All fasting else, whate'er be the pretence,
 Is wooing mercy by renewed offence.

Hast thou within thee sin, that in old time
 Brought fire from heaven, the sex-abusing crime,
 Whose horrid perpetration stamps disgrace,
 Baboons are free from upon human race ?
 Think on the fruitful and well-watered spot
 That fed the flocks and herds of wealthy Lot,
 Where Paradise seemed still vouchsafed on earth,
 Burning and scorched into perpetual dearth,
 Or, in his words who damned the base desire,
 Suffering the vengeance of eternal fire :
 Then Nature injured, scandalized, defiled,
 Unveiled her blushing cheek, looked on, and smiled ;
 Beheld with joy the lovely scene defaced,
 And praised the wrath that laid her beauties waste.

Far be the thought from any verse of mine,
 And farther still the formed and fixed design,
 To thrust the charge of deeds that I detest
 Against an innocent, unconscious breast :
 The man that dares traduce, because he can
 With safety to himself, is not a man :
 An individual is a sacred mark,
 Not to be pierced in play or in the dark ;
 But public censure speaks a public foe,
 Unless a zeal for virtue guide the blow.

The priestly brotherhood, devout, sincere,
 From mean self-interest and ambition clear,
 Their hope in heaven, servility their scorn,
 Prompt to persuade, expostulate, and warn,
 Their wisdom pure, and given them from above,
 Their usefulness ensured by zeal and love,
 As meek as the man Moses, and withal
 As bold as in Agrippa's presence Paul,
 Should fly the world's contaminating touch,

Holy and unpolluted :—are thine such ?
Except a few with Eli's spirit blest,
Hophni and Phineas may describe the rest.

Where shall a teacher look, in days like these,
For ears and hearts that he can hope to please ?
Look to the poor—the simple and the plain
Will hear perhaps thy salutary strain :
Humility is gentle, apt to learn,
Speak but the word, will listen and return.
Alas, not so ! the poorest of the flock
Are proud, and set their faces as a rock ;
Denied that earthly opulence they choose,
God's better gift they scoff at and refuse.
The rich, the produce of a nobler stem,
Are more intelligent at least,—try them.
O vain inquiry ! they without remorse
Are altogether gone a devious course ;
Where beckoning Pleasure leads them, wildly stray ;
Have burst the bands, and cast the yoke away.

Now borne upon the wings of truth sublime,
Review thy dim original and prime.
This island, spot of unreclaimed rude earth,
The cradle that received thee at thy birth,
Was rocked by many a rough Norwegian blast,
And Danish howlings scared thee as they passed :
For thou wast born amid the din of arms,
And sucked a breast that panted with alarms.
While yet thou wast a grovelling puling chit,
Thy bones not fashioned, and thy joints not knit,
The Roman taught thy stubborn knee to bow,
Though twice a Cæsar could not bend thee now :
His victory was that of orient light,
When the sun's shafts disperse the gloom of night :
Thy language at this distant moment shows
How much the country to the conqueror owes :
Expressive, energetic, and refined,
It sparkles with the gems he left behind :
He brought thy land a blessing when he came,

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame ;
 Taught thee to clothe thy pinked and painted hide,
 And grace thy figure with a soldier's pride ;
 He sowed the seeds of order where he went,
 Improved thee far beyond his own intent,
 And, while he ruled thee by the sword alone,
 Made thee at last a warrior like his own.

Religion, if in heavenly truths attired,
 Needs only to be seen to be admired ;
 But thine, as dark as witcheries of the night,
 Was formed to harden hearts and shock the sight ;
 Thy Druids struck the well-strung harps they bore
 With fingers deeply dyed in human gore ;
 And, while the victim slowly bled to death,
 Upon the tolling chords rung out his dying breath.

Who brought the lamp that with awaking beams
 Dispelled thy gloom, and broke away thy dreams,
 Tradition, now decrepit and worn out,
 Babbler of ancient fables, leaves a doubt :
 But still light reached thee ; and those gods of thine,
 Woden and Thor, each tottering in his shrine,
 Fell broken and defaced at his own door,
 As Dagon in Philistia long before.
 But Rome with sorceries and magic wand
 Soon raised a cloud that darkened every land ;
 And thine was smothered in the stench and fog
 Of Tiber's marshes and the papal bog.
 Then priests with bulls and briefs and shaven crowns,
 And griping fists, and unrelenting frowns,
 Legates and delegates with powers from hell,
 Though heavenly in pretension, fleeced thee well ;
 And to this hour, to keep it fresh in mind,
 Some twigs of that old scourge are left behind.
 Thy soldiery, the Pope's well-managed pack,
 Were trained beneath his lash, and knew the smack,
 And, when he laid them on the scent of blood,
 Would hunt a Saracen through fire and flood.
 Lavish of life to win an empty tomb,

That proved a mint of wealth, a mine to Rome,
They left their bones beneath unfriendly skies,
His worthless absolution all the prize.

Thou wast the veriest slave in days of yore
That ever dragged a chain or tugged an oar ;
Thy monarchs arbitrary, fierce, unjust,
Themselves the slaves of bigotry or lust,
Disdained thy counsels, only in distress
Found thee a goodly sponge for Power to press.
Thy chiefs, the lords of many a petty fee,
Provoked and harassed, in return plagued thee ;
Called thee away from peaceable employ,
Domestic happiness and rural joy,
To waste thy life in arms, or lay it down
In causeless feuds and bickerings of their own.
Thy parliaments adored on bended knees
The sovereignty they were convened to please ;
Whate'er was asked, too timid to resist,
Complied with, and were graciously dismissed ;
And if some Spartan soul a doubt expressed,
And, blushing at the tameness of the rest,
Dared to suppose the subject had a choice,
He was a traitor by the general voice.
O slave ! with powers thou didst not dare exert,
Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert ;
It shakes the sides of splenetic Disdain,
Thou self-entitled ruler of the main,
To trace thee to the date when yon fair sea,
That clips thy shores, had no such charms for thee ;
When other nations flew from coast to coast,
And thou hadst neither fleet nor flag to boast.

Kneel now, and lay thy forehead in the dust ;
Blush if thou canst,—not petrified, thou must ;
Act but an honest and a faithful part ;
Compare what then thou wast with what thou art ;
And God's disposing providence confessed,
Obduracy itself must yield the rest.—
Then art thou bound to serve Him, and to prove,

Hour after hour, thy gratitude and love.

Has He not hid thee, and thy favoured land,
 For ages safe beneath His sheltering hand,
 Given thee His blessing on the clearest proof.
 Bid nations leagued against thee stand aloof,
 And charged hostility and hate to roar
 Where else they would, but not upon thy shore ?
 His power secured thee, when presumptuous Spain
 Baptized her fleet Invincible in vain ;
 Her gloomy monarch, doubtful and resigned
 To every pang that racks an anxious mind,
 Asked of the waves that broke upon his coast,
 " What tidings ? " and the surge replied—" All lost."
 And when the Stuart leaning on the Scot,
 Then too much feared, and now too much forgot,
 Pierced to the very centre of the realm,
 And hoped to seize his abdicated helm,
 'Twas but to prove how quickly with a frown
 He that had raised thee could have plucked thee down.
 Peculiar is the grace by thee possessed,
 Thy foes implacable, thy land at rest ;
 Thy thunders travel over earth and seas,
 And all at home is pleasure, wealth, and ease.
 'Tis thus, extending His tempestuous arm,
 Thy Maker fills the nations with alarm,
 While His own heaven surveys the troubled scene,
 And feels no change, unshaken and serene.
 Freedom, in other lands scarce known to shine,
 Pours out a flood of splendour upon thine ;
 Thou hast as bright an interest in her rays,
 As ever Roman had in Rome's best days.
 True freedom is where no restraint is known
 That Scripture, justice, and good sense disown,
 Where only vice and injury are tied,
 And all from shore to shore is free beside.
 Such freedom is—and Windsor's hoary towers
 Stood trembling at the boldness of thy powers,
 That won a nymph on that immortal plain,

Like her the fabled Phœbus wooed in vain :
He found the laurel only—happier you,
The unfading laurel, and the virgin too !

Now think, if Pleasure have a thought to spare ;
If God Himself be not beneath her care ;
If business, constant as the wheels of time,
Can pause an hour to read a serious rhyme ;
If the new mail thy merchants now receive,
Or expectation of the next, give leave ;
Oh think, if chargeable with deep arrears
For such indulgence gilding all thy years,
How much, though long neglected, shining yet,
The beams of heavenly truth have swelled the debt.
When persecuting zeal made royal sport
With tortured innocence in Mary's court,
And Bonner, blithe as shepherd at a wake,
Enjoyed the show, and danced about the stake ;
The Sacred Book, its value understood,
Received the seal of martyrdom in blood.
Those holy men, so full of truth and grace,
Seem to reflection of a different race,
Meek, modest, venerable, wise, sincere,
In such a cause they could not dare to fear ;
They could not purchase Earth with such a prize,
Nor spare a life too short to reach the skies.
From them to thee conveyed along the tide,
Their streaming hearts poured freely, when they died ;
Those truths, which neither use nor years impair,
Invite thee, woo thee, to the bliss they share.
What dotage will not Vanity maintain ?
What web too weak to catch a modern brain ?
The moles and bats in full assembly find,
On special search, the keen-eyed eagle blind.
And did they dream, and art thou wiser now ?
Prove it—if better, I submit and bow.
Wisdom and Goodness are twin born, one heart
Must hold both sisters, never seen apart.

So then—as darkness overspread the deep,

Ere Nature rose from her eternal sleep,
 And this delightful earth, and that fair sky,
 Leaped out of nothing, called by the Most High :
 By such a change thy darkness is made light,
 Thy chaos order, and thy weakness might ;
 And He, whose power mere nullity obeys,
 Who found thee nothing, formed thee for His praise.
 To praise Him is to serve Him, and fulfil,
 Doing and suffering, His unquestioned will ;
 'Tis to believe what men inspired of old,
 Faithful, and faithfully informed, unfold :
 Candid and just, with no false aim in view,
 To take for truth what cannot but be true ;
 To learn in God's own school the Christian part,
 And bind the task assigned thee to thine heart :
 Happy the man there seeking and there found,
 Happy the nation where such men abound !

How shall a verse impress thee ? By what name
 Shall I adjure thee not to court thy shame ?
 By theirs, whose bright example unimpeached
 Directs thee to that eminence they reached,
 Heroes and worthies of days past, thy sires ?
 Or His, who touched their heart with hallowed fires ?
 Their names, alas ! in vain reproach an age
 Whom all the vanities they scorned engage !
 And His, that seraphs trembled at, is hung
 Disgracefully on every trifler's tongue,
 Or serves the champion in forensic war
 To flourish and parade with at the bar.
 Pleasure herself perhaps suggests a plea,
 If interest move thee, to persuade even thee ;
 By every charm, that smiles upon her face,
 By joys possessed, and joys still held in chase,
 If dear society be worth a thought,
 And if the feast of freedom cloy thee not,
 Reflect that these, and all that seems thine own,
 Held by the tenure of His will alone,
 Like angels in the service of their Lord,

Remain with thee, or leave thee at His word ; .
That gratitude and temperance in our use
Of what He gives, unsparing and profuse,
Secure the favour, and enhance the joy,
That thankless waste and wild abuse destroy.

But above all reflect,—how cheap soe'er
Those rights that millions envy thee appear,
And, though resolved to risk them, and swim down
The tide of pleasure, heedless of His frown,—
That blessings truly sacred, and, when given,
Marked with the signature and stamp of Heaven,
The word of prophecy, those truths divine,
Which make that heaven, if thou desire it, thine,
(Awful alternative ! believed, beloved,
Thy glory,—and thy shame if unimproved,) Are never long vouchsafed, if pushed aside
With cold disgust or philosophic pride ;
And that, judicially withdrawn, disgrace,
Error, and darkness occupy their place.

A world is up in arms, and thou, a spot
Not quickly found, if negligently sought,
Thy soul as ample as thy bounds are small,
Endurest the brunt, and darest defy them all :
And wilt thou join to this bold enterprise
A bolder still, a contest with the skies ?
Remember, if He guard thee and secure,
Whoe'er assails thee, thy success is sure ;
But if He leave thee, though the skill and power
Of nations sworn to spoil thee and devour
Were all collected in thy single arm,
And thou couldst laugh away the fear of harm,
That strength would fail, opposed against the push
And feeble onset of a pigmy rush.
Say not (and if the thought of such defence
Should spring within thy bosom, drive it thence,) “ What nation amongst all my foes is free
From crimes as base as any charged on me ? ”
Their measure filled, they too shall pay the debt,

Which God, though long forborn, will not forget.
But know that Wrath divine, when most severe,
Makes justice still the guide of his career,
And will not punish, in one mingled crowd,
Them without light, and thee without a cloud.

Muse, hang this harp upon yon aged beech,
Still murmuring with the solemn truths I teach ;
And while at intervals a cold blast sings
Through the dry leaves, and pants upon the strings,
My soul shall sigh in secret, and lament
A nation scourged, yet tardy to repent.
I know the warning song is sung in vain,
That few will hear and fewer heed the strain ;
But if a sweeter voice, and one designed
A blessing to my country and mankind,
Reclaim the wandering thousands, and bring home
A flock so scattered and so wont to roam,
Then place it once again between my knees ;
The sound of truth will then be sure to please ;
And truth alone, where'er my life be cast,
In scenes of plenty, or the pining waste,
Shall be my chosen theme, my glory to the last.

HOPE

— doceas iter, et sacra ostia pandas.
VIRG. *Aen.* vi.

ASK what is human life—the sage replies,
With disappointment lowering in his eyes,
A painful passage o'er a restless flood,
A vain pursuit of fugitive false good,
A scene of fancied bliss and heartfelt care,
Closing at last in darkness and despair.
The poor, inured to drudgery and distress,
Act without aim, think little, and feel less,
And nowhere, but in feigned Arcadian scenes,
Taste happiness, or know what pleasure means.
Riches are passed away from hand to hand,
As fortune, vice, or folly may command ;
As in a dance the pair that take the lead
Turn downward, and the lowest pair succeed,
So shifting and so various is the plan
By which Heaven rules the mixt affairs of man ;
Vicissitude wheels round the motley crowd,
The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud
Business is labour, and man's weakness such,
Pleasure is labour too, and tires as much,
The very sense of it foregoes its use,
By repetition palled, by age obtuse.
Youth lost in dissipation we deplore,
Through life's sad remnant, what no sighs restore ;
Our years, a fruitless race without a prize,
Too many, yet too few to make us wise.
Dangling his cane about, and taking snuff,
Lothario cries, What philosophic stuff—

O querulous and weak!—whose useless brain
Once thought of nothing, and now thinks in vain :
Whose eye reverted weeps o'er all the past,
Whose prospect shows thee a disheartening waste ;
Would age in thee resign his wintry reign,
And youth invigorate that frame again,
Renewed desire would grace with other speech
Joys always prized, when placed within our reach.
For lift thy palsied head, shake off the gloom
That overhangs the borders of thy tomb,
See Nature gay as when she first began,
With smiles alluring her admirer, man ;
She spreads the morning over eastern hills,
Earth glitters with the drops the night distils ;
The sun obedient at her call appears,
To fling his glories o'er the robe she wears ;
Banks clothed with flowers, groves filled with sprightly
sounds,
The yellow tilth, green meads, rocks, rising grounds,
Streams edged with osiers, fattening every field
Where'er they flow, now seen and now concealed ;
From the blue rim, where skies and mountains meet,
Down to the very turf beneath thy feet,
Ten thousand charms, that only fools despise,
Or pride can look at with indifferent eyes,
All speak one language, all with one sweet voice
Cry to her universal realm, Rejoice !
Man feels the spur of passions and desires,
And she gives largely more than he requires ;
Not that, his hours devoted all to care,
Hollow-eyed abstinence, and lean despair,
The wretch may pine, while to his smell, taste, sight,
She holds a paradise of rich delight ;
But gently to rebuke his awkward fear,
To prove that what she gives, she gives sincere,
To banish hesitation, and proclaim
His happiness her dear, her only aim.
'Tis grave philosophy's absurdest dream,

That heaven's intentions are not what they seem,
That only shadows are dispensed below,
And earth has no reality but woe.

Thus things terrestrial wear a different hue,
As youth or age persuades ; and neither true.
So Flora's wreath through coloured crystal seen,
The rose or lily appears blue or green,
But still the imputed tints are those alone
The medium represents, and not their own.

To rise at noon, sit slipshod and undressed,
To read the news, or fiddle, as seems best,
Till half the world comes rattling at his door,
To fill the dull vacuity till four ;
And, just when evening turns the blue vault grey,
To spend two hours in dressing for the day ;
To make the sun a bauble without use,
Save for the fruits his heavenly beams produce ;
Quite to forget, or deem it worth no thought
Who bids him shine, or if he shine or not ;
Through mere necessity to close his eyes
Just when the larks and when the shepherds rise ;
Is such a life, so tediously the same,
So void of all utility or aim,
That poor Jonquil, with almost every breath,
Sighs for his exit, vulgarly called death ;
For he, with all his follies, has a mind
Not yet so blank, or fashionably blind,
But now and then perhaps a feeble ray
Of distant wisdom shoots across his way,
By which he reads, that life without a plan,
As useless as the moment it began,
Serves merely as a soil for discontent
To thrive in ; an incumbrance ere half spent.
Oh weariness beyond what asses feel,
That tread the circuit of the cistern wheel ;
A dull rotation, never at a stay,
Yesterday's face twin image of to-day ;
While conversation, an exhausted stock,

Grows drowsy as the clicking of a clock.
 "No need," he cries, "of gravity stuffed out
 With academic dignity devout,
 To read wise lectures, vanity the text :
 Proclaim the remedy, ye learned, next ;
 For truth self-evident, with pomp impressed,
 Is vanity surpassing all the rest."

That remedy, not hid in deeps profound,
 Yet seldom sought where only to be found,
 While Passion turns aside from its due scope
 The inquirer's aim, that remedy is Hope.
 Life is His gift, from whom whate'er life needs,
 And every good and perfect gift, proceeds ;
 Bestowed on man, like all that we partake,
 Royally, freely, for His bounty's sake ;
 Transient indeed, as is the fleeting hour,
 And yet the seed of an immortal flower ;
 Designed in honour of His endless love,
 To fill with fragrance His abode above ;
 No trifle, howsoever short it seem,
 And, howsoever shadowy, no dream ;
 Its value, what no thought can ascertain,
 Nor all an angel's eloquence explain.

Men deal with life as children with their play,
 Who first misuse, then cast their toys away ;
 Live to no sober purpose, and contend
 That their Creator had no serious end.
 When God and man stand opposite in view,
 Man's disappointment must of course ensue.
 The just Creator condescends to write,
 In beams of inextinguishable light,
 His names of wisdom, goodness, power, and love,
 On all that blooms below, or shines above,
 To catch the wandering notice of mankind,
 And teach the world, if not perversely blind,
 His gracious attributes, and prove the share
 His offspring hold in His paternal care.
 If, led from earthly things to things divine,

His creature thwart not His august design,
Then praise is heard instead of reasoning pride;
And captious cavil and complaint subside.
Nature, employed in her allotted place,
Is handmaid to the purposes of Grace;
By good vouchsafed makes known superior good,
And bliss not seen by blessings understood :
That bliss, revealed in Scripture, with a glow
Bright as the covenant-ensuring bow,
Fires all his feelings with a noble scorn
Of sensual evil ; and thus Hope is born.

Hope sets the stamp of vanity on all
That men have deemed substantial since the fall,
Yet has the wondrous virtue to educe
From emptiness itself a real use ;
And while she takes, as at a father's hand,
What health and sober appetite demand,
From fading good derives, with chymic art,
That lasting happiness, a thankful heart.
Hope, with uplifted foot, set free from earth,
Pants for the place of her ethereal birth,
On steady wing sails through the immense abyss,
Plucks amaranthine joys from bowers of bliss,
And crowns the soul, while yet a mourner here,
With wreaths like those triumphant spirits wear.
Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast
The Christian vessel, and defies the blast.
Hope ! nothing else can nourish and secure
His newborn virtues, and preserve him pure.
Hope ! let the wretch once conscious of the joy,
Whom now despairing agonies destroy,
Speak, for he can, and none so well as he,
What treasures centre, what delights, in thee.
Had he the gems, the spices, and the land
That boasts the treasure, all at his command,
The fragrant grove, the inestimable mine,
Were light, when weighed against one smile of thine.

Though, clasped and cradled in his nurse's arms,

He shine with all a cherub's artless charms,
 Man is the genuine offspring of revolt,
 Stubborn and sturdy, a wild ass's colt ;
 His passions, like the watery stores that sleep
 Beneath the smiling surface of the deep,
 Wait but the lashes of a wintry storm
 To frown and roar, and shake his feeble form.
 From infancy through childhood's giddy maze,
 Foward at school, and fretful in his plays,
 The puny tyrant burns to subjugate
 The free republic of the whip-gig state.
 If one, his equal in athletic frame,
 Or, more provoking still, of nobler name,
 Dare step across his arbitrary views,
 An Iliad, only not in verse, ensues ;
 The little Greeks look trembling at the scales,
 Till the best tongue or heaviest hand prevails.

Now see him launched into the world at large :
 If priest, supinely droning o'er his charge,
 Their fleece his pillow, and his weekly drawl,
 Though short, too long, the price he pays for all ;
 If lawyer, loud whatever cause he plead,
 But proudest of the worst, if that succeed ;
 Perhaps a grave physician, gathering fees,
 Punctually paid for lengthening out disease ;
 No COTTON, whose humanity sheds rays,
 That make superior skill his second praise
 If arms engage him, he devotes to sport
 His date of life, so likely to be short,
 A soldier may be anything, if brave ;
 So may a tradesman, if not quite a knave.
 Such stuff the world is made of ; and mankind
 To passion, interest, pleasure, whim, resigned,
 Insist on, as if each were his own Pope,
 Forgiveness, and the privilege of hope ;
 But Conscience, in some awful silent hour,
 When captivating lusts have lost their power,
 Perhaps when sickness, or some fearful dream,

Reminds him of religion, hated theme !

Starts from the down, on which she lately slept,

And tells of laws despised, at least not kept :

Shows with a pointing finger, and no noise,

A pale procession of past sinful joys,

All witnesses of blessings foully scorned,

And life abused, and not to be suborned.

" Mark these," she says ; " these, summoned from afar
Begin their march to meet thee at the bar :

There find a Judge inexorably just,

And perish there, as all presumption must."

Peace be to those (such peace as earth can give)

Who live in pleasure, dead even while they live ;

Born capable indeed of heavenly truth ;

But down to latest age, from earliest youth,

Their mind a wilderness through want of care,

The plough of wisdom never entering there.

Peace (if insensibility may claim

A right to the meek honours of her name)

To men of pedigree, their noble race,

Emulous always of the nearest place

To any throne, except the throne of grace.

Let cottagers and unenlightened swains

Revere the laws they dream that heaven ordains ;

Resort on Sundays to the house of prayer,

And ask, and fancy they find, blessings there ;

Themselves, perhaps, when weary they retreat

To enjoy cool nature in a country seat,

To exchange the centre of a thousand trades

For clumps, and lawns, and temples, and cascades,

May now and then their velvet cushions take,

And seem to pray, for good example's sake ;

Judging, in charity no doubt, the town

Pious enough, and having need of none.

Kind souls ! to teach their tenantry to prize

What they themselves, without remorse, despise :

Nor hope have they, nor fear, of aught to come,

As well for them had prophecy been dumb ;

They could have held the conduct they pursue,
Had Paul of Tarsus lived and died a Jew ;
And truth, proposed to reasoners wise as they,
Is a pearl cast—completely cast, away.

They die.—Death lends them, pleased, and as in sport,
All the grim honours of his ghastly court.
Far other paintings grace the chamber now,
Where late we saw the mimic landscape glow :
The busy heralds hang the sable scene
With mournful scutcheons, and dim lamps between ;
Proclaim their titles to the crowd around,
But they that wore them move not at the sound ;
The coronet placed idly at their head
Adds nothing now to the degraded dead ;
And even the star that glitters on the bier
Can only say—" Nobility lies here."
Peace to all such—'twere pity to offend,
By useless censure, whom we cannot mend ;
Life without hope can close but in despair ;
'Twas there we found them, and must leave them there.

As when two pilgrims in a forest stray,
Both may be lost, yet each in his own way ;
So fares it with the multitudes beguiled
In vain opinion's waste and dangerous wild ;
Ten thousand rove the brakes and thorns among,
Some eastward, and some westward, and all wrong.
But here, alas ! the fatal difference lies,
Each man's belief is right in his own eyes ;
And he that blames what they have blindly chose,
Incurs resentment for the love he shows.

Say, botanist, within whose province fall
The cedar and the hyssop on the wall,
Of all that deck the lanes, the fields, the bowers,
What parts the kindred tribes of weeds and flowers ?
Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined,
Distinguish every cultivated kind ;
The want of both denotes a meaner breed,
And Chloe from her garland picks the weed.

Thus hopes of every sort, whatever sect
Esteem them, sow them, rear them, and protect,
If wild in nature, and not duly found,
Gethsemane ! in thy dear hallowed ground,—
That cannot bear the blaze of Scripture light,
Nor cheer the spirit, nor refresh the sight,
Nor animate the soul to Christian deeds,—
(Oh cast them from thee !) are weeds, arrant weeds.

Ethelred's house, the centre of six ways,
Diverging each from each, like equal rays,
Himself as bountiful as April rains,
Lord paramount of the surrounding plains,
Would give relief of bed and board to none
But guests that sought it in the appointed ONE :
And they might enter at his open door,
Even till his spacious hall would hold no more.
He sent a servant forth by every road,
To sound his horn, and publish it abroad,
That all might mark—knight, menial, high and low—
An ordinance it concerned them much to know.
If after all some headstrong hardy lout
Would disobey, though sure to be shut out,
Could he with reason murmur at his case,
Himself sole author of his own disgrace ?
No ! the decree was just and without flaw ;
And he that made had right to make the law ;
His sovereign power and pleasure unrestrained,
The wrong was his who wrongfully complained.

Yet half mankind maintain a churlish strife
With Him, the Donor of eternal life,
Because the deed by which His love confirms
The largess He bestows, prescribes the terms.
Compliance with His will your lot ensures ;
Accept it only, and the boon is yours.
And sure it is as kind to smile and give,
As with a frown to say, “ Do this, and live.”
Love is not pedler's trumpery, bought and sold :
He *will* give freely, or He *will* withhold ;

His soul abhors a mercenary thought,
 And him as deeply who abhors it not :
 He stipulates indeed, but merely this,
 That man will freely take an unbought bliss,
 Will trust Him for a faithful generous part,
 Nor set a price upon a willing heart.
 Of all the ways that seem to promise fair,
 To place you where His saints His presence share,
 This only can ; for this plain cause, expressed
 In terms as plain, Himself has shut the rest.
 But oh the strife, the bickering, and debate,
 The tidings of unpurchased heaven create !
 The flirted fan, the bridle, and the toss,
 All speakers, yet all language at a loss.
 From stuccoed walls smart arguments rebound ;
 And beaus, adepts in every thing profound,
 Die of disdain, or whistle off the sound.
 Such is the clamour of rooks, daws, and kites,
 The explosion of the levelled tube excites,
 Where mouldering abbey walls o'erhang the glade,
 And oaks coeval spread a mournful shade ;
 The screaming nations, hovering in mid air,
 Loudly resent the stranger's freedom there,
 And seem to warn him never to repeat
 His bold intrusion on their dark retreat.

“Adieu,” Vinosa cries, ere yet he sips
 The purple bumper trembling at his lips,
 “Adieu to all morality, if Grace
 Make works a vain ingredient in the case.
 The Christian hope is—Waiter, draw the cork—
 If I mistake not.—Blockhead ! with a fork !
 Without good works, whatever some may boast,
 Mere folly and delusion—Sir, your toast.
 My firm persuasion is, at least sometimes,
 That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes
 With nice attention, in a righteous scale,
 And save or damn as these or those prevail.
 I plant my foot upon this ground of trust,

And silence every fear with—God is just.
But if perchance on some dull drizzling day
A thought intrude, that says, or seems to say,
If thus the important cause is to be tried,
Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side ;
I soon recover from these needless frights,
And God is merciful—sets all to rights.
Thus between justice, as my prime support,
And mercy, fled to as the last resort,
I glide and steal along with heaven in view,
And,—pardon me, the bottle stands with you.”

“ I never will believe,” the colonel cries,
“ The sanguinary schemes that some devise,
Who make the good Creator on their plan
A being of less equity than man.
If appetite, or what divines call lust,
Which men comply with, even because they must,
Be punished with perdition, who is pure ?
Then theirs, no doubt, as well as mine is sure.
If sentence of eternal pain belong
To every sudden slip and transient wrong,
Then Heaven enjoins the fallible and frail
A hopeless task, and damns them if they fail.
My creed (whatever some creed-makers mean
By Athanasian nonsense, or Nicene),
My creed is, he is safe that does his best,
And death’s a doom sufficient for the rest.”

“ Right,” says an ensign, “ and for aught I see,
Your faith and mine substantially agree ;
The best of every man’s performance here
Is to discharge the duties of his sphere.
A lawyer’s dealing should be just and fair,
Honesty shines with great advantage there.
Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest,
A decent caution and reserve at least.
A soldier’s best is courage in the field,
With nothing here that wants to be concealed :
Manly deportment, gallant, easy, gay ;

A hand as liberal as the light of day.
 The soldier thus endowed, who never shrinks
 Nor closets up his thought, whate'er he thinks,
 Who scorns to do an injury by stealth,
 Must go to heaven—and I must drink his health.
 Sir Smug," he cries (for lowest at the board,
 Just made fifth chaplain of his patron lord,
 His shoulders witnessing by many a shrug
 How much his feelings suffered, sat Sir Smug),
 " Your office is to winnow false from true ;
 Come, prophet, drink, and tell us, what think you ? "

Sighing and smiling as he takes his glass,
 Which they that woo preferment rarely pass,
 " Fallible man," the church-bred youth replies,
 " Is still found fallible, however wise ;
 And differing judgments serve but to declare,
 That truth lies somewhere, if we knew but where.
 Of all it ever was my lot to read,
 Of critics now alive, or long since dead,
 The book of all the world that charmed me most
 Was—well-a-day, the title-page was lost ;
 The writer well remarks, a heart that knows
 To take with gratitude what Heaven bestows,
 With prudence always ready at our call,
 To guide our use of it, is all in all.
 Doubtless it is.—To which, of my own store,
 I superadd a few essentials more ;
 But these, excuse the liberty I take,
 I waive just now, for conversation sake."—
 " Spoke like an oracle ! " they all exclaim,
 And add Right Reverend to Smug's honoured name.

And yet our lot is given us in a land,
 Where busy arts are never at a stand ;
 Where Science points her telescopic eye,
 Familiar with the wonders of the sky ;
 Where bold Inquiry, diving out of sight,
 Brings many a precious pearl of truth to light ;
 Where nought eludes the persevering quest,

That fashion, taste, or luxury suggest.

But above all, in her own light arrayed,
See Mercy's grand apocalypse displayed !
The Sacred Book no longer suffers wrong,
Bound in the fetters of an unknown tongue ;
But speaks, with plainness art could never mend,
What simplest minds can soonest comprehend.
God gives the word, the preachers throng around,
Live from his lips, and spread the glorious sound :
That sound bespeaks Salvation on her way,
The trumpet of a life-restoring day ;
'Tis heard where England's Eastern glory shines,
And in the gulfs of her Cornubian mines.
And still it spreads. See Germany send forth
Her sons to pour it on the farthest north :
Fired with a zeal peculiar, they defy
The rage and rigour of a polar sky,
And plant successfully sweet Sharon's Rose
On icy plains, and in eternal snows.

O blessed within the inclosure of your rocks,
Nor herds have ye to boast, nor bleating flocks,
No fertilizing streams your fields divide,
That show, reversed, the villas on their side ;
No grooves have ye ; no cheerful sound of bird,
Or voice of turtle, in your land is heard ;
Nor grateful eglantine regales the smell
Of those that walk at evening where ye dwell :
But Winter, armed with terrors here unknown,
Sits absolute on his unshaken throne ;
Piles up his stores amidst the frozen waste,
And bids the mountains he has built stand fast ;
Beckons the legions of his storms away
From happier scenes, to make your land a prey ;
Proclaims the soil a conquest he has won,
And scorns to share it with the distant sun.
—Yet Truth is yours, remote, unenvied isle !
And Peace, the genuine offspring of her smile ;
The pride of lettered ignorance, that binds

In chains of error our accomplished minds,
 That decks, with all the splendour of the true,
 A false religion, is unknown to you.
 Nature indeed vouchsafes for our delight
 The sweet vicissitudes of day and night ;
 Soft airs and genial moisture feed and cheer
 Field, fruit, and flower, and every creature here ;
 But brighter beams than his who fires the skies
 Have risen at length on your admiring eyes,
 That shoot into your darkest caves the day,
 From which our nicer optics turn away.

Here see the encouragement Grace gives to vice,
 The dire effect of mercy without price !
 What were they ? What some fools are made by art
 They were by nature, atheists, head and heart.
 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach
 Was too refined for them, beyond their reach.
 Not even the glorious sun, though men revere
 The monarch most that seldom will appear,
 And though his beams, that quicken where they shine,
 May claim some right to be esteemed divine,
 Not even the sun, desirable as rare,
 Could bend one knee, engage one votary there ;
 They were, what base credulity believes
 True Christians are, dissemblers, drunkards, thieves.
 The full-gorged savage, at his nauseous feast
 Spent half the darkness, and snored out the rest,
 Was one whom Justice, on an equal plan
 Denouncing death upon the sins of man,
 Might almost have indulged with an escape,
 Chargeable only with a human shape.

What are they now ?—Morality may spare
 Her grave concern, her kind suspicions there :
 The wretch who once sang wildly, danced, and laughed,
 And sucked in dizzy madness with his draught,
 Has wept a silent flood, reversed his ways,
 Is sober, meek, benevolent, and prays,
 Feeds sparingly, communicates his store,

Abhors the craft he boasted of before,
And he that stole has learned to steal no more.
Well spake the prophet, " Let the desert sing :
Where sprang the thorn, the spiry fir shall spring ;
And where unsightly and rank thistles grew,
Shall grow the myrtle and luxuriant yew."

Go now, and with important tone demand
On what foundation virtue is to stand,
If self-exalting claims be turned adrift,
And grace be grace indeed, and life a gift ;
The poor reclaimed inhabitant, his eyes
Glistening at once with pity and surprise,
Amazed that shadows should obscure the sight
Of one whose birth was in the land of light,
Shall answer, " Hope, sweet Hope, has set me free,
And made all pleasures else mere dross to me."

These, amidst scenes as waste as if denied
The common care that waits on all beside,
Wild as if Nature there, void of all good,
Played only gambols in a frantic mood,
(Yet charge not heavenly skill with having planned
A plaything world, unworthy of His hand ;)
Can see His love, though secret evil lurks
In all we touch, stamped plainly on His works ;
Deem life a blessing with its numerous woes,
Nor spurn away a gift a God bestows.

Hard task indeed o'er Arctic seas to roam !
Is hope exotic ? grows it not at home ?
Yes ; but an object, bright as orient morn,
May press the eye too closely to be borne :
A distant virtue we can all confess ;
It hurts our pride, and moves our envy, less.

Leuconomus (beneath well-sounding Greek
I slur a name a poet must not speak)
Stood pilloried on infamy's high stage,
And bore the pelting scorn of half an age ;
The very butt of slander, and the blot
For every dart that malice ever shot.

The man that mentioned *him* at once dismissed
 All mercy from his lips, and sneered, and hissed ;
 His crimes were such as Sodom never knew,
 And Perjury stood up to swear all true ;
 His aim was mischief, and his zeal pretence,
 His speech rebellion against common sense ;
 A knave, when tried on honesty's plain rule,
 And when by that of reason, a mere fool ;
 The world's best comfort was, his doom was passed,
 Die when he might, he must be damned at last.

Now, Truth, perform thine office ; waft aside
 The curtain drawn by prejudice and pride,
 Reveal (the man is dead) to wondering eyes
 This more than monster in his proper guise.

He loved the world that hated him : the tear
 That dropped upon his Bible was sincere :
 Assailed by scandal and the tongue of strife,
 His only answer was a blameless life ;
 And he that forged, and he that threw the dart,
 Had each a brother's interest in his heart.
 Paul's love of Christ, and steadiness unbribed,
 Were copied close in him, and well transcribed.
 He followed Paul ; his zeal a kindred flame,
 His apostolic charity the same.
 Like him, crossed cheerfully tempestuous seas,
 Forsaking country, kindred, friends, and ease ;
 Like him he laboured, and like him content
 To bear it, suffered shame where'er he went.

Blush, Calumny ; and write upon his tomb,
 If honest eulogy can spare thee room,
 Thy deep repentance of thy thousand lies,
 Which, aimed at him, have pierced the offended skies !
 And say, " Blot out my sin, confessed, deplored,
 Against thine image in thy saint, O Lord ! "

No blinder bigot, I maintain it still,
 Than he who must have pleasure, come what will :
 He laughs, whatever weapon Truth may draw,
 And deems her sharp artillery mere straw.

Scripture indeed is plain ; but God and he
On Scripture ground are sure to disagree ;
Some wiser rule must teach him how to live
Than that his Maker has seen fit to give ;
Supple and flexible as Indian cane,
To take the bend his appetites ordain ;
Contrived to suit frail nature's crazy case,
And reconcile his lusts with saving grace.
By this, with nice precision of design,
He draws upon life's map a zigzag line,
That shows how far 'tis safe to follow sin,
And where his danger and God's wrath begin.
By this he forms, as pleased he sports along,
His well-poised estimate of right and wrong ;
And finds the modish manners of the day,
Though loose, as harmless as an infant's play.

Build by whatever plan caprice decrees,
With what materials, on what ground you please ;
Your hope shall stand unblamed, perhaps admired,
If not that hope the Scripture has required.
The strange conceits, vain projects, and wild dreams,
With which hypocrisy for ever teems,
(Though other follies strike the public eye,
And raise a laugh) pass unmolested by ;
But if, unblameable in word and thought,
A *man* arise, a man whom God has taught,
With all Elijah's dignity of tone,
And all the love of the beloved John,
To storm the citadels they build in air,
And smite the untempered wall 'tis death to spare ;
To sweep away all refuges of lies,
And place, instead of quirks themselves devise,
LAMA SABACHTHANI before their eyes ;
To prove, that without Christ all gain is loss,
All hope despair, that stands not on his cross ;
Except the few His God may have impressed,
A tenfold frenzy seizes all the rest.

Throughout mankind, the Christian kind at least,

There dwells a consciousness in every breast,
 That folly ends where genuine hope begins,
 And he that finds his heaven must lose his sins.
 Nature opposes with her utmost force
 This riving stroke, this ultimate divorce ;
 And, while religion seems to be her view,
 Hates with a deep sincerity *the true* :
 For this, of all that ever influenced man,
 Since Abel worshipped, or the world began,
 This only spares no lust, admits no plea,
 But makes him, if at all, completely free ;
 Sounds forth the signal, as she mounts her car,
 Of an eternal, universal war ;
 Rejects all treaty, penetrates all wiles,
 Scorns with the same indifference frowns and smiles ;
 Drives through the realms of Sin, where Riot reels,
 And grinds his crown beneath her burning wheels !
 Hence all that is in man, pride, passion, art,
 Powers of the mind, and feelings of the heart,
 Insensible of Truth's almighty charms,
 Starts at her first approach, and sounds to arms !
 While Bigotry, with well-dissembled fears,
 His eyes shut fast, his fingers in his ears,
 Mighty to parry and push by God's word
 With senseless noise, his argument the sword,
 Pretends a zeal for godliness and grace,
 And spits abhorrence in the Christian's face.

Parent of Hope, immortal Truth ! make known
 Thy deathless wreaths and triumphs all thine own :
 The silent progress of thy power is such,
 Thy means so feeble, and despised so much,
 That few believe the wonders thou hast wrought,
 And none can teach them, but whom thou hast taught.
 O see me sworn to serve thee, and command
 A painter's skill into a poet's hand,
 That, while I trembling trace a work divine,
 Fancy may stand aloof from the design,
 And light, and shade, and every stroke be thine.

If ever thou hast felt another's pain,
If ever when he sighed hast sighed again,
If ever on thine eyelid stood the tear
That pity had engendered, drop one here.
This man was happy—had the world's good word,
And with it every joy it can afford ;
Friendship and love seemed tenderly at strife,
Which most should sweeten his untroubled life ;
Politely learned, and of a gentle race,
Good breeding and good sense gave all a grace,
And whether at the toilet of the fair
He laughed and trifled, made him welcome there,—
Or if in masculine debate he shared,
Ensured him mute attention and regard.
Alas, how changed ! expressive of his mind,
His eyes are sunk, arms folded, head reclined ;
Those awful syllables, Hell, Death, and Sin,
Though whispered, plainly tell what works within,
That conscience there performs her proper part,
And writes a doomsday sentence on his heart ;
Forsaking and forsaken of all friends,
He now perceives where earthly pleasure ends ;
Hard task ! for one who lately knew no care,
And harder still as learnt beneath despair ;
His hours no longer pass unmarked away,
A dark importance saddens every day ;
He hears the notice of the clock perplexed,
And cries, " Perhaps eternity strikes next ; "
Sweet music is no longer music here,
And laughter sounds like madness in his ear :
His grief the world of all her power disarms,
Wine has no taste, and beauty has no charms :
God's holy word, once trivial in his view,
Now by the voice of his experience true,
Seems, as it is, the fountain whence alone
Must spring that hope he pants to make his own.
Now let the bright reverse be known abroad ;
Say man's a worm, and power belongs to God.

As when a felon, whom his country's laws
Have justly doomed for some atrocious cause,
Expects in darkness and heart-chilling fears,
The shameful close of all his misspent years ;
If chance, on heavy pinions slowly borne,
A tempest usher in the dreaded morn,
Upon his dungeon walls the lightnings play,
The thunder seems to summon him away,
The warder at the door his key applies.
Shoots back the bolt, and all his courage dies ;
If then, just then, all thoughts of mercy lost,
When hope, long lingering, at last yields the ghost,
The sound of pardon pierce his startled ear,
He drops at once his fetters and his fear ;
A transport glows in all he looks and speaks,
And the first thankful tears bedew his cheeks.
Joy, far superior joy, that much outweighs
The comfort of a few poor added days,
Invades, possesses, and o'erwhelms the soul
Of him whom hope has with a touch made whole.
'Tis heaven, all heaven descending on the wings
Of the glad legions of the King of kings ;
'Tis more—'tis God diffused through every part,
'Tis God Himself triumphant in his heart.
O welcome now the sun's once hated light,
His noonday beams were never half so bright.
Not kindred minds alone are called to employ
Their hours, their days, in listening to his joy ;
Unconscious nature, all that he surveys,
Rocks, groves, and streams, must join him in his praise.
These are thy glorious works, eternal Truth,
The scoff of withered age and beardless youth ;
These move the censure and illiberal grin
Of fools that hate thee and delight in sin :
But these shall last when night has quenched the pole,
And heaven is all departed as a scroll.
And when, as Justice has long since decreed,
This earth shall blaze, and a new world succeed,

Then these thy glorious works, and they who share
That Hope, which can alone exclude despair,
Shall live exempt from weakness and decay,
The brightest wonders of an endless day.

Happy the bard (if that fair name belong
To him that blends no fable with his song)
Whose lines uniting, by an honest art,
The faithful monitor's and poet's part,
Seek to delight, that they may mend, mankind,
And, while they captivate, inform the mind ;
Still happier, if he till a thankful soil,
And fruit reward his honourable toil :
But happier far, who comfort those that wait
To hear plain truth at Judah's hallowed gate :
Their language simple, as their manners meek,
No shining ornaments have they to seek ;
Nor labour they, nor time nor talents waste,
In sorting flowers to suit a fickle taste ;
But while they speak the wisdom of the skies,
Which art can only darken and disguise,
The abundant harvest, recompense divine,
Repays their work—the gleaning only mine.

CHARITY

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere, bonique divi ;
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.—HOR. lib. iv. ode 2.

FAIREST and foremost of the train that wait
On man's most dignified and happiest state,
Whether we name thee Charity or Love,
Chief grace below, and all in all above,
Prosper (I press thee with a powerful plea)
A task I venture on, impelled by thee :
Oh never seen but in thy blest effects,
Nor felt but in the soul that Heaven selects ;
Who seeks to praise thee, and to make thee known
To other hearts, must have thee in his own.
Come, prompt me with benevolent desires,
Teach me to kindle at thy gentle fires,
And though disgraced and slighted, to redeem
A poet's name, by making thee the theme.

God, working ever on a social plan,
By various ties attaches man to man :
He made at first, though free and unconfined,
One man the common father of the kind ;
That every tribe, though placed as He sees best,
Where seas or deserts part them from the rest,
Differing in language, manners, or in face,
Might feel themselves allied to all the race.
When Cook—lamented, and with tears as just
As ever mingled with heroic dust—
Steered Britain's oak into a world unknown,
And in his country's glory sought his own,
Wherever he found man, to nature true,
The rights of man were sacred in his view ;

He soothed with gifts, and greeted with a smile,
 The simple native of the new-found isle ;
 He spurned the wretch that slighted or withheld
 The tender argument of kindred blood,
 Nor would endure that any should control
 His freeborn brethren of the southern pole.

But though some nobler minds a law respect,
 That none shall with impunity neglect,
 In baser souls unnumbered evils meet,
 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat.
 While Cook is loved for savage lives he saved,
 See Cortez odious for a world enslaved !

Where wast thou then, sweet Charity ! where then,
 Thou tutelary friend of helpless men ?

Wast thou in monkish cells and nunneries found,
 Or building hospitals on English ground ?
 No.—Mammon makes the world his legatee
 Through fear, not love ; and Heaven abhors the fee.
 Wherever found (and all men need thy care),
 Nor age nor infancy could find thee there.

The hand, that slew till it could slay no more,
 Was glued to the sword-hilt with Indian gore.
 Their prince, as justly seated on his throne
 As vain imperial Philip on his own,
 Tricked out of all his royalty by art,
 That stripped him bare, and broke his honest heart,
 Died by the sentence of a shaven priest,
 For scorning what they taught him to detest.

How dark the veil that intercepts the blaze
 Of Heaven's mysterious purposes and ways ;
 God stood not, though He seemed to stand, aloof :
 And at this hour the conqueror feels the proof :
 The wreath he won drew down an instant curse,
 The fretting plague is in the public purse,
 The cankered spoil corrodes the pining state,
 Starved by that indolence their mines create.

Oh could their ancient Incas rise again,
 How would they take up Israel's taunting strain !

"Art thou too fallen, Iberia ? Do we see
 The robber and the murderer weak as we ?
 Thou that hast wasted earth, and dared despise
 Alike the wrath and mercy of the skies,
 Thy pomp is in the grave, thy glory laid
 Low in the pits thine avarice has made.
 We come with joy from our eternal rest,
 To see the oppressor in his turn oppressed.
 Art thou the god, the thunder of whose hand
 Rolled over all our desolated land,
 Shook principalities and kingdoms down,
 And made the mountains tremble at his frown ?
 The sword shall light upon thy boasted powers,
 And waste them, as thy sword has wasted ours."
 'Tis thus Omnipotence his law fulfils,
 And vengeance executes what justice wills.

Again—the band of commerce was designed
 To associate all the branches of mankind :
 And if a boundless plenty be the robe,
 Trade is the golden girdle of the globe.
 Wise to promote whatever end He means,
 God opens fruitful Nature's various scenes :
 Each climate needs what other climes produce,
 And offers something to the general use ;
 No land but listens to the common call,
 And in return receives supply from all.
 This genial intercourse, and mutual aid,
 Cheers what were else a universal shade,
 Calls Nature from her ivy-mantled den,
 And softens human rockwork into men.
 Ingenious Art, with her expressive face,
 Steps forth to fashion and refine the race,
 Not only fills necessity's demand,
 But overcharges her capacious hand :
 Capricious taste itself can crave no more,
 Than she supplies from her abounding store ;
 She strikes out all that luxury can ask,
 And gains new vigour at her endless task.

Hers is the spacious arch, the shapely spire,
The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre ;
From her the canvas borrows light and shade,
And verse, more lasting, hues that never fade.
She guides the finger o'er the dancing keys,
Gives difficulty all the grace of ease,
And pours a torrent of sweet notes around,
Fast as the thirsting car can drink the sound.

These are the gifts of Art, and Art thrives most
Where commerce has enriched the busy coast ;
He catches all improvements in his flight,
Spreads foreign wonders in his country's sight,
Imports what others have invented well,
And stirs his own to match them or excel.
'Tis thus reciprocating, each with each,
Alternately the nations learn and teach ;
While Providence enjoins to every soul
A union with the vast terraqueous whole.

Heaven speed the canvas, gallantly unfurled
To furnish and accommodate a world,
To give the pole the produce of the sun,
And knit the unsocial climates into one.—
Soft airs and gentle heavings of the wave
Impel the fleet, whose errand is to save,
To succour wasted regions, and replace
The smile of opulence in sorrow's face.—
Let nothing adverse, nothing unforeseen,
Impede the bark that ploughs the deep serene,
Charged with a freight transcending in its worth
The gems of India, nature's rarest birth,
That flies, like Gabriel on his Lord's commands,
A herald of God's love to pagan lands.
But ah ! what wish can prosper, or what prayer,
For merchants rich in cargoes of despair,
Who drive a loathsome traffic, gauge and span,
And buy the muscles and the bones of man ?
The tender ties of father, husband, friend,
All bonds of nature in that moment end ;

And each endures, while yet he draws his breath,
 A stroke as fatal as the scythe of death.
 The sable warrior, frantic with regret
 Of her he loves, and never can forget,
 Loses in tears the far receding shore,
 But not the thought that they must meet no more ;
 Deprived of her and freedom at a blow,
 What has he left, that he can yet forego ?
 Yes, to deep sadness sullenly resigned,
 He feels his body's bondage in his mind ;
 Puts off his generous nature ; and, to suit
 His manners with his fate, puts on the brute.

O most degrading of all ills, that wait
 On man, a mourner in his best estate !
 All other sorrows virtue may endure,
 And find submission more than half a cure ;
 Grief is itself a medicine, and bestowed
 To improve the fortitude that bears the load,
 To teach the wanderer, as his woes increase,
 The path of Wisdom, all whose paths are peace ;
 But slavery !—Virtue dreads it as her grave :
 Patience itself is meanness in a slave ;
 Or if the will and sovereignty of God
 Bid suffer it awhile, and kiss the rod,
 Wait for the dawning of a brighter day,
 And snap the chain the moment when you may.
 Nature imprints upon whate'er we see
 That has a heart and life in it, “ Be free ! ”
 The beasts are chartered—neither age nor force
 Can quell the love of freedom in a horse :
 He breaks the cord that held him at the rack ;
 And, conscious of an unencumbered back,
 Snuffs up the morning air, forgets the rein ;
 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane ;
 Responsive to the distant neigh, he neighs ;
 Nor stops till, overleaping all delays,
 He finds the pasture where his fellows graze.
 Canst thou, and honoured with a Christian name,

Buy what is woman-born, and feel no shame ?
Trade in the blood of innocence, and plead
Expedience as a warrant for the deed ?
So may the wolf, whom famine has made bold
To quit the forest and invade the fold ;
So may the ruffian, who with ghostly glide,
Dagger in hand, steals close to your bedside ;
Not he, but his emergence forced the door,
He found it inconvenient to be poor.

Has God then given its sweetness to the cane,
Unless His laws be trampled on—in vain ?
Built a brave world, which cannot yet subsist,
Unless His right to rule it be dismissed ?
Impudent blasphemy ! So Folly pleads,
And, Avarice being judge, with ease succeeds.

But grant the plea, and let it stand for just,
That man make man his prey, because he *must* :
Still there is room for pity to abate,
And soothe the sorrows of so sad a state.
A Briton knows, or if he knows it not,
The Scripture placed within his reach, he ought,
That souls have no discriminating hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view ;
That none are free from blemish since the fall,
And love divine has paid one price for all.
The wretch that works and weeps without relief,
Has one that notices his silent grief.
He, from whose hands alone all power proceeds,
Ranks its abuse among the foulest deeds,
Considers *all* injustice with a frown ;
But *marks* the man, that treads his fellow down.
Begone—the whip and bell in that hard hand
Are hateful ensigns of usurped command.
Not Mexico could purchase kings a claim
To scourge him, weariness his only blame.
Remember, Heaven has an avenging rod,—
To smite the poor is treason against God.
Trouble is grudgingly and hardly brooked,

While life's sublimest joys are overlooked :
 We wander o'er a sunburnt thirsty soil,
 Murmuring and weary of our daily toil,
 Forget to enjoy the palm-tree's offered shade,
 Or taste the fountain in the neighbouring glade ;
 Else who would lose, that had the power to improve,
 The occasion of transmuting fear to love ?
 Oh, 'tis a godlike privilege to save,
 And he that scorns it is himself a slave.
 Inform his mind ; one flash of heavenly day
 Would heal his heart, and melt his chains away.
 "Beauty for ashes" is a gift indeed,
 And slaves, by truth enlarged, are doubly freed.
 Then would he say, submissive at thy feet,
 While gratitude and love made service sweet,
 "My dear deliverer out of hopeless night,
 Whose bounty bought me but to give me light,
 I was a bondman on my native plain,
 Sin forged, and ignorance made fast, the chain ;
 Thy lips have shed instruction as the dew,
 Taught me what path to shun, and what pursue ;
 Farewell my former joys ! I sigh no more
 For Africa's once loved, benighted shore ;
 Serving a benefactor I am free ;
 At my best home, if not exiled from thee."

Some men make gain a fountain, whence proceeds
 A stream of liberal and heroic deeds ;
 The swell of pity, not to be confined
 Within the scanty limits of the mind,
 Disdains the bank, and throws the golden sands,
 A rich deposit, on the bordering lands :
 These have an ear for His paternal call,
 Who makes some rich for the supply of all ;
 God's gift with pleasure in His praise employ ;
 And THORNTON is familiar with the joy.

Oh, could I worship aught beneath the skies,
 That earth has seen, or fancy can devise,
 Thine altar, sacred Liberty, should stand,

Built by no mercenary vulgar hand,
With fragrant turf, and flowers as wild and fair.
As ever dressed a bank, or scented summer air.

Duly, as ever on the mountain's height
The peep of Morning shed a dawning light,
Again, when Evening in her sober vest
Drew the grey curtain of the fading west,

My soul should yield thee willing thanks and praise,
For the chief blessings of my fairest days :
But that were sacrilege—praise is not thine,
But His who gave thee, and preserves thee mine :

Else I would say, and as I spake bid fly
A captive bird into the boundless sky,
“ This triple realm adores thee—thou art come
From Sparta hither, and art here at home.

We feel thy force still active, at this hour
Enjoy immunity from priestly power,
While Conscience, happier than in ancient years,
Owns no superior but the God she fears.

Propitious spirit ! yet expunge a wrong
Thy rights have suffered, and our land, too long.
Teach mercy to ten thousand hearts, that share
The fears and hopes of a commercial care ;

Prisons expect the wicked, and were built
To bind the lawless, and to punish guilt ;
But shipwreck, earthquake, battle, fire, and flood,
Are mighty mischiefs, not to be withstood ;

And honest merit stands on slippery ground,
Where covert guile and artifice abound.

Let just restraint, for public peace designed,
Chain up the wolves and tigers of mankind ;
The foe of virtue has no claim to thee,
But let insolvent innocence go free.”

Patron of else the most despised of men,
Accept the tribute of a stranger's pen ;
Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed,
Should be the guerdon of a noble deed ;
I may alarm thee, but I fear the shame

(Charity chosen as my theme and aim)
 I must incur, forgetting HOWARD's name.
 Blest with all wealth can give thee, to resign
 Joys doubly sweet to feelings quick as thine,
 To quit the 'bliss thy rural scenes bestow,
 To seek a nobler amidst scenes of woe,
 To traverse seas, range kingdoms, and bring home
 Not the proud monuments of Greece or Rome,
 But knowledge such as only dungeons teach,
 And only sympathy like thine could reach ;
 That grief, sequestered from the public stage,
 Might smooth her feathers, and enjoy her cage ;
 Speaks a divine ambition, and a zeal,
 The boldest patriot might be proud to feel.
 Oh that the voice of clamour and debate,
 That pleads for peace till it disturbs the state,
 Were hushed in favour of thy generous plea,
 The poor thy clients, and Heaven's smile thy fee !

Philosophy, that does not dream or stray,
 Walks arm in arm with Nature all his way,
 Compasses Earth, dives into it, ascends
 Whatever steep Enquiry recommends,
 Sees planetary wonders smoothly roll
 Round other systems under her control,
 Drinks wisdom at the milky stream of light,
 That cheers the silent journey of the night,
 And brings at his return a bosom charged
 With rich instruction, and a soul enlarged.
 The treasured sweets of the capacious plan
 That Heaven spreads wide before the view of man,
 All prompt his pleased pursuit, and to pursue
 Still prompt him, with a pleasure always new ;
 He too has a connecting power, and draws
 Man to the centre of the common cause,
 Aiding a dubious and deficient sight
 With a new medium and a purer light.
 All truth is precious, if not all divine ;
 And what dilates the powers must needs refine.

He reads the skies, and watching every change,
 Provides the faculties an ampler range ;
 And wins mankind, as his attempts prevail,
 A prouder station on the general scale.
 But Reason still, unless divinely taught,
 Whate'er she learns, learns nothing as she ought ;
 The lamp of revelation only shows,
 What human wisdom cannot but oppose,
 That man, in nature's richest mantle clad,
 And graced with all philosophy can add,
 Though fair without, and luminous within,
 Is still the progeny and heir of sin.
 Thus taught, down falls the plumage of his pride ;
 He feels his need of an unerring guide,
 And knows, that falling he shall rise no more,
 Unless the power that bade him stand restore.
 This is indeed philosophy ; this known,
 Makes wisdom, worthy of the name, his own :
 And without this, whatever he discuss,—
 Whether the space between the stars and us ;
 Whether he measure Earth, compute the sea,
 Weigh sunbeams, carve a fly, or spit a flea ;
 The solemn trifler with his boasted skill
 Toils much, and is a solemn trifler still :
 Blind was he born, and, his misguided eyes
 Grown dim in trifling studies, blind he dies.
 Self-knowledge truly learned, of course implies
 The rich possession of a nobler prize :
 For self to self, and God to man revealed
 (Two themes to Nature's eye for ever sealed),
 Are taught by rays, that fly with equal pace
 From the same centre of enlightening grace.
 Here stay thy foot ; how copious, and how clear,
 The o'erflowing well of Charity springs here !
 Hark ! 'tis the music of a thousand rills,
 Some through the groves, some down the sloping hills,
 Winding a secret or an open course,
 And all supplied from an eternal source.

The ties of Nature do but feebly bind ;
 And Commerce partially reclaims mankind ;
 Philosophy, without his heavenly guide,
 May blow up self-conceit, and nourish pride,
 But, while his province is the reasoning part,
 Has still a veil of midnight on his heart :
 'Tis Truth divine exhibited on earth,
 Gives Charity her being and her birth.

Suppose (when thought is warm and fancy flows,
 What will not argument sometimes suppose ?)
 An isle possessed by creatures of our kind,
 Endued with reason, yet by nature blind.
 Let Supposition lend her aid once more,
 And land some grave optician on the shore :
 He claps his lens, if haply they may see,
 Close to the part where vision ought to be ;
 But finds that, though his tubes assist the sight,
 They cannot give it, or make darkness light.
 He reads wise lectures, and describes aloud
 A sense they know not, to the wondering crowd ;
 He talks of light, and the prismatic hues,
 As men of depth in erudition use ;
 But all he gains for his harangue is—" Well !
 What monstrous lies some travellers will tell ! "

The soul, whose sight all-quickenings grace renews,
 Takes the resemblance of the good she views,
 As diamonds, stripped of their opaque disguise,
 Reflect the noonday glory of the skies.
 She speaks of Him, her Author, Guardian, Friend,
 Whose love knew no beginning, knows no end,
 In language warm as all that love inspires,
 And in the glow of her intense desires,
 Pants to communicate her noble fires.
 She sees a world stark blind to what employs
 Her eager thought, and feeds her flowing joys ;
 Though Wisdom hail them, heedless of her call,
 Flies to save some, and feels a pang for all :
 Herself as weak as her support is strong,

She feels that frailty she denied so long ;
And, from a knowledge of her own disease,
Learns to compassionate the sick she sees.
Here see, acquitted of all vain pretence,
The reign of genuine Charity commence ;
Though scorn repay her sympathetic tears,
She still is kind, and still she perseveres ;
The truth she loves a sightless world blaspheme,
'Tis childish dotage, a delirious dream.
The danger they discern not, they deny ;
Laugh at their only remedy, and die.
But still a soul thus touched can never cease,
Whoever threatens war, to speak of peace.
Pure in her aim, and in her temper mild,
Her wisdom seems the weakness of a child :
She makes excuses where she might condemn,
Reviled by those that hate her, prays for them ;
Suspicion lurks not in her artless breast,
The worst suggested, she believes the best ;
Not soon provoked, however stung and teased,
And, if perhaps made angry, soon appeased ;
She rather waives than will dispute her right,
And, injured, makes forgiveness her delight.

Such was the portrait an apostle drew,
The bright original was one he knew ;
Heaven held his hand, the likeness must be true.

When one, that holds communion with the skies,
Has filled his urn where these pure waters rise,
And once more mingles with us meaner things,
'Tis even as if an Angel shook his wings ;
Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,
That tells us whence his treasures are supplied.
So when a ship, well freighted with the stores
The sun matures on India's spicy shores,
Has dropped her anchor, and her canvas furled,
In some safe haven of our western world,
'Twere vain enquiry to what port she went,
The gale informs us, laden with the scent.

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms,
 To kill the painful malady with alms ;
 But charity not feigned intends alone
 Another's good—theirs centres in their own ;
 And, too short-lived to reach the realms of peace,
 Must cease for ever when the poor shall cease.
 Flavia, most tender of her own good name,
 Is rather careless of her sister's fame :
 Her superfluity the poor supplies,
 But, if she touch a character, it dies.
 The seeming virtue weighed against the vice,
 She deems all safe, for she has paid the price :
 No charity but alms aught values she,
 Except in porcelain on her mantel-tree.
 How many deeds with which the world has rung,
 From pride in league with ignorance have sprung !
 But God o'errules all human follies still,
 And bends the tough materials to His will.
 A conflagration, or a wintry flood,
 Has left some hundreds without home or food ;
 Extravagance and Avarice shall subscribe,
 While fame and self-complacence are the bribe.
 The brief proclaimed, it visits every pew,
 But first the Squire's, a compliment but due :
 With slow deliberation he unties
 His glittering purse, that envy of all eyes,
 And while the clerk just puzzles out the psalm,
 Slides guinea behind guinea in his palm ;
 Till finding, what he might have found before,
 A smaller piece amidst the precious store,
 Pinched close between his finger and his thumb,
 He half exhibits, and then drops the sum.
 Gold to be sure !—Throughout the town 'tis told,
 How the good Squire gives never less than gold.
 From motives such as his, though not the best,
 Springs in due time supply for the distressed ;
 Not less effectual than what love bestows,
 Except that Office clips it as it goes.

But lest I seem to sin against a friend,
And wound the grace I mean to recommend,
(Though vice derided with a just design
Implies no trespass against love divine,)
Once more I would adopt the graver style ;
A teacher should be sparing of his smile.

Unless a love of virtue light the flame,
Satire is, more than those he brands, to blame ;
He hides behind a magisterial air
His own offences, and strips others bare ;
Affects indeed a most humane concern,
That men, if gently tutored, will not learn ;
That mulish folly, not to be reclaimed
By softer methods, must be made ashamed ;
But (I might instance in St. Patrick's dean)
Too often rails to gratify his spleen.
Most satirists are indeed a public scourge ;
Their mildest physic is a farrier's purge ;
Their acrid temper turns, as soon as stirred,
The milk of their good purpose all to curd.
Their zeal begotten, as their works rehearse,
By lean despair upon an empty purse,
The wild assassins start into the street,
Prepared to poniard whomsoe'er they meet.
No skill in swordsmanship, however just,
Can be secure against a madman's thrust !
And even Virtue so unfairly matched,
Although immortal, may be pricked or scratched.
When Scandal has new-minted an old lie,
Or taxed invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis called a Satire, and the world appears
Gathering around it with erected ears :
A thousand names are tossed into the crowd
Some whispered softly, and some twanged aloud ;
Just as the sapience of an author's brain
Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain.
Strange ! how the frequent interjected dash
Quicken a market, and helps off the trash;

The important letters that include the rest
 Serve as a key to those that are suppressed ;
 Conjecture gripes the victims in his paw,
 The world is charmed, and Scrib escapes the law.
 So, when the cold damp shades of night prevail,
 Worms may be caught by either head or tail ;
 Forcibly drawn from many a close recess,
 They meet with little pity, no redress ;
 Plunged in the stream, they lodge upon the mud,
 Food for the famished rovers of the flood.

All zeal for a reform that gives offence
 To peace and charity, is mere pretence :
 A bold remark, but which, if well applied,
 Would humble many a towering poet's pride.
 Perhaps the man was in a sportive fit,
 And had no other play-place for his wit ;
 Perhaps, enchanted with the love of fame,
 He sought the jewel in his neighbour's shame ;
 Perhaps—whatever end he might pursue,
 The cause of virtue could not be his view.
 At every stroke wit flashes in our eyes ;
 The turns are quick, the polished points surprise,
 But shine with cruel and tremendous charms,
 That, while they please, possess us with alarms :
 So have I seen, (and hastened to the sight
 On all the wings of holiday delight,)
 Where stands that monument of ancient power,
 Named with emphatic dignity, the Tower,
 Guns, halberts, swords, and pistols, great and small,
 In starry forms disposed upon the wall ;
 We wonder, as we gazing stand below,
 That brass and steel should make so fine a show ;
 But though we praise the exact designer's skill,
 Account them implements of mischief still.
 No works shall find acceptance in that day
 When all disguises shall be rent away,
 That square not truly with the Scripture plan,
 Nor spring from love to God, or love to man.

As He ordains things sordid in their birth
To be resolved into their parent earth ;
And, though the soul shall seek superior orbs,
Whate'er this world produces, it absorbs ;
So self starts nothing, but what tends apace,
Home to the goal, where it began the race.
Such as our motive is, our aim must be ;
If this be servile, that can ne'er be free :
If self employ us, whatsoe'er is wrought,
We glorify that self, not Him we ought ;
Such virtues had need prove their own reward,
The Judge of all men owes them no regard.
True Charity, a plant divinely nursed,
Fed by the love from which it rose at first,
Thrives against hope, and in the rudest scene
Storms but enliven its unfading green ;
Exuberant is the shadow it supplies,
Its fruit on earth, its growth above the skies.
To look at Him, who formed us and redeemed,
So glorious now, though once so disesteemed,
To see a God stretch forth His human hand,
To uphold the boundless scenes of His command ;
To recollect, that, in a form like ours,
He bruised beneath His feet the infernal powers,
Captivity led captive, rose to claim
The wreath He won so dearly in our name ;
That, throned above all height, He condescends
To call the few that trust in Him His friends ;
That in the heaven of heavens, that space He deems
Too scanty for the exertion of His beams,
And shines, as if impatient to bestow
Life and a kingdom upon worms below ;
That sight imparts a never-dying flame,
Though feeble in degree, in kind the same.
Like Him, the soul thus kindled from above
Spreads wide her arms of universal love ;
And, still enlarged as she receives the grace,
Includes creation in her close embrace.

Behold a Christian!—and without the fires
The Founder of that name alone inspires,
Though all accomplishments, all knowledge meet,
To make the shining prodigy complete,
Whoever boasts that name—behold a cheat!

Were love, in these the world's last doting years,
As frequent as the want of it appears,
The churches warmed, they would no longer hold
Such frozen figures, stiff as they are cold;
Relenting forms would lose their power, or cease;
And even the dipped and sprinkled live in peace:
Each heart would quit its prison in the breast,
And flow in free communion with the rest.
The statesman, skilled in projects dark and deep,
Might burn his useless Machiavel, and sleep;
His budget, often filled, yet always poor,
Might swing at ease behind his study door,
No longer prey upon our annual rents,
Nor scare the nation with its big contents:
Disbanded legions freely might depart,
And slaying man would cease to be an art.
No learned disputants would take the field,
Sure not to conquer, and sure not to yield;
Both sides deceived, if rightly understood,
Peltng each other for the public good.
Did Charity prevail, the press would prove
A vehicle of virtue, truth, and love;
And I might spare myself the pains to show
What few can learn, and all suppose they know.
Thus have I sought to grace a serious lay
With many a wild, indeed, but flowery spray,
In hopes to gain, what else I must have lost,
The attention Pleasure has so much engrossed.
But if, unhappily deceived, I dream,
And prove too weak for so divine a theme,
Let Charity forgive me a mistake,
That zeal, not vanity, has chanced to make,
And spare the poet for his subject's sake.

CONVERSATION

Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus austri,
Nec percussa juvant fluctū tam litora, nec quæ
Saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles.

VIRG., *Ecl. v.*

THOUGH Nature weigh our talents, and dispense
To every man his modicum of sense,
And Conversation in its better part
May be esteemed a gift, and not an art,
Yet much depends, as in the tiller's toil,
On culture, and the sowing of the soil.
Words learned by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to converse ;
Not more distinct from harmony divine
The constant creaking of a country sign.
As alphabets in ivory employ,
Hour after hour, the yet unlettered boy,
Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee
Those seeds of science called his A B C,
So language in the mouths of the adult,
Witness its insignificant result,
Too often proves an implement of play,
A toy to sport with, and pass time away.
Collect at evening what the day brought forth,
Compress the sum into its solid worth,
And if it weigh the importance of a fly,
The scales are false, or algebra a lie.
Sacred interpreter of human thought,
How few respect or use thee as they ought !
But all shall give account of every wrong,
Who dare dishonour or defile the tongue,

Who prostitute it in the cause of vice,
Or sell their glory at a market-price,
Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon,
The dear-bought placeman, and the cheap buffoon.

There is a prurience in the speech of some,
Wrath stays Him, or else God would strike them dumb:
His wise forbearance has their end in view,
They fill their measure, and receive their due.
The heathen lawgivers of ancient days,
Names almost worthy of a Christian's praise,
Would drive them forth from the resort of men,
And shut up every satyr in his den.

Oh come not ye near innocence and truth,
Ye worms that eat into the bud of youth !
Infectious as impure, your blighting power
Taints in its rudiments the promised flower ;
Its odour perished and its charming hue,
Thenceforth 'tis hateful, for it smells of you.
Not even the vigorous and headlong rage
Of adolescence, or a firmer age,
Affords a plea allowable or just
For making speech the pamperer of lust ;
But when the breath of age commits the fault,
'Tis nauseous as the vapour of a vault.
So withered stumps disgrace the sylvan scene,
No longer fruitful, and no longer green ;
The sapless wood, divested of the bark,
Grows fungous, and takes fire at every spark.

Oaths terminate, as Paul observes, all strife—
Some men have surely then a peaceful life ;
Whatever subject occupy discourse,
The feats of Vestris, or the naval force,
Asseveration blustering in your face
Makes contradiction such a hopeless case.
In every tale they tell, or false or true,
Well known, or such as no man ever knew,
They fix attention, heedless of your pain,
With oaths like rivets forced into the brain .

And even when sober truth prevails throughout,
They swear it, till affirmation breeds a doubt.
A Persian, humble servant of the sun,
Who though devout, yet bigotry had none,
Hearing a lawyer, grave in his address,
With adjurations every word impress,
Supposed the man a bishop, or at least,
God's name so much upon his lips, a priest ;
Bowed at the close with all his graceful airs,
And begged an interest in his frequent prayers.

Go, quit the rank to which ye stood preferred,
Henceforth associate in one common herd ;
Religion, virtue, reason, common sense,
Pronounce your human form a false pretence,
A mere disguise in which a devil lurks,
Who yet betrays his secret by his works.

Ye powers who rule the tongue, if such there are,
And make colloquial happiness your care,
Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate,
A duel in the form of a debate.

The clash of arguments and jar of words,
Worse than the mortal brunt of rival swords,
Decide no question with their tedious length,
(For opposition gives opinion strength,)

Divert the champions prodigal of breath,
And put the peaceably-disposed to death.
Oh thwart me not, Sir Soph, at every turn,
Nor carp at every flaw you may discern ;
Though syllogisms hang not on my tongue,
I am not surely always in the wrong ;

'Tis hard if all is false that I advance,
A fool must now and then be right by chance.
Not that all freedom of dissent I blame ;
No,—there I grant the privilege I claim.
A disputable point is no man's ground,
Rove where you please, 'tis common all around.
Discourse may want an animated No,
To brush the surface, and to make it flow ;

But still remember, if you mean to please,
 To press your point with modesty and ease.
 The mark at which my juster aim I take,
 Is contradiction for its own dear sake.
 Set your opinion at whatever pitch,
 Knots and impediments make something hitch ;
 Adopt his own, 'tis equally in vain,
 Your thread of argument is snapped again ;
 The wrangler, rather than accord with you,
 Will judge himself deceived,—and prove it too.
 Vociferated logic kills me quite,
 A noisy man is always in the right ;
 I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair,
 Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare,
 And when I hope his blunders are all out,
 Reply discreetly, "To be sure—no doubt."

Dubius is such a scrupulous good man,—
 Yes, you may catch him tripping if you can.
 He would not with a peremptory tone
 Assert the nose upon his face his own ;
 With hesitation admirably slow,
 He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so.
 His evidence, if he were called by law
 To swear to some enormity he saw,
 For want of prominence and just relief,
 Would hang an honest man, and save a thief.
 Through constant dread of giving truth offence,
 He ties up all his hearers in suspense ;
 Knows what he knows, as if he knew it not ;
 What he remembers seems to have forgot ;
 His sole opinion, whatsoe'er befall,
 Centering at last in having none at all.
 Yet though he tease and baulk your listening ear,
 He makes one useful point exceeding clear ;
 Howe'er ingenious on his darling theme
 A sceptic in philosophy may seem,
 Reduced to practice, his beloved rule
 Would only prove him a consummate fool ;

Useless in him alike both brain and speech,
Fate having placed all truth above his reach ; .
His ambiguities his total sum,
He might as well be blind and deaf and dumb.

Where men of judgment creep and feel their way,
The positive pronounce without dismay,
Their want of light and intellect supplied
By sparks absurdity strikes out of pride :
Without the means of knowing right from wrong,
They always are decisive, clear, and strong ;
Where others toil with philosophic force,
Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course,
Flings at your head conviction in the lump,
And gains remote conclusions at a jump ;
Their own defect, invisible to them,
Seen in another, they at once condemn,
And, though self-idolized in every case,
Hate their own likeness in a brother's face.
The cause is plain and not to be denied,
The proud are always most provoked by pride ;
Few competitions but engender spite,
And those the most where neither has a right.

The Point of Honour has been deemed of use,
To teach good manners and to curb abuse ;
Admit it true, the consequence is clear,
Our polished manners are a mask we wear,
And at the bottom, barbarous still and rude,
We are restrained indeed, but not subdued.
The very remedy, however sure,
Springs from the mischief it intends to cure,
And savage in its principle appears,
Tried, as it should be, by the fruit it bears.
'Tis hard indeed, if nothing will defend
Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end ;
That now and then a hero must decease,
That the surviving world may live in peace.
Perhaps at last close scrutiny may show
The practice dastardly, and mean, and low,

That men engage in it compelled by force,
 And fear, not courage, is its proper source :
 The fear of tyrant custom, and the fear
 Lest fops should censure us, and fools should sneer.
 At least to trample on our Maker's laws,
 And hazard life for any or no cause,
 To rush into a fixed eternal state
 Out of the very flames of rage and hate,
 Or send another shivering to the bar
 With all the guilt of such unnatural war,
 Whatever use may urge, or honour plead,
 On reason's verdict is a madman's deed.
 Am I to set my life upon a throw,
 Because a bear is rude and surly ? No.
 A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
 Will not affront me,—and no other can.
 Were I empowered to regulate the lists,
 They should encounter with well-loaded fists
 A Trojan combat would be something new,
 Let DARES beat ENTELLUS black and blue ;
 Then each might show to his admiring friends
 In honourable bumps his rich amends,
 And carry in contusions of his skull
 A satisfactory receipt in full.

A story in which native humour reigns
 Is often useful, always entertains ;
 A graver fact enlisted on your side
 May furnish illustration, well applied ;
 But sedentary weavers of long tales
 Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.
 'Tis the most asinine employ on earth,
 To hear them tell of parentage and birth,
 And echo conversations dull and dry,
 Embellished with—*he said, and so said I.*
 At every interview their route the same,
 The repetition makes attention lame ;
 We bustle up with unsuccessful speed,
 And in the saddest part cry—“ Droll indeed ! ”

The path of narrative with care pursue,
Still making probability your clue,
On all the vestiges of truth attend,
And let them guide you to a decent end.
Of all ambitions man may entertain,
The worst that can invade a sickly brain
Is that which angles hourly for surprise,
And baits its hook with prodigies and lies.
Credulous infancy or age as weak
Are fittest auditors for such to seek,
Who to please others will themselves disgrace,
Yet please not, but affront you to your face.
A great retailer of this curious ware,
Having unloaded, and made many stare,
" Can this be true ? " an arch observer cries :
" Yes " (rather moved), " I saw it with these eyes."
" Sir ! I believe it on that ground alone ;
I could not had I seen it with my own."

A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct,
The language plain, and incidents well linked.
Tell not as new what everybody knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a close ;
There, centering in a focus round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet.
What neither yields us profit nor delight,
Is like a nurse's lullaby at night ;
Guy Earl of Warwick and fair Eleanore,
Or giant-killing Jack, would please me more.

The pipe, with solemn interposing puff,
Makes half a sentence at a time enough ;
The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain,
Then pause, and puff—and speak, and pause again.
Such often, like the tube they so admire,
Important triflers ! have more smoke than fire.
Pernicious weed ! whose scent the fair annoys,
Unfriendly to society's chief joys,
Thy worst effect is banishing for hours
The sex whose presence civilizes ours.

Thou art indeed the drug a gardener wants,
 To poison vermin that infest his plants ;
 But are we so to wit and beauty blind
 As to despise the glory of our kind,
 And show the softest minds and fairest forms
 As little mercy as he grubs and worms ?
 They dare not wait the riotous abuse
 Thy thirst-creating streams at length produce,
 When wine has given indecent language birth,
 And forced the flood-gates of licentious mirth !
 For sea-born Venus her attachment shows
 Still to that element from which she rose,
 And with a quiet which no fumes disturb,
 Sips meek infusions of a milder herb.

The emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose
 In contact inconvenient, nose to nose ;
 As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz,
 Touched with the magnet, had attracted his.
 His whispered theme, dilated and at large,
 Proves after all a wind-gun's airy charge,
 An extract of his diary—no more,
 A tasteless journal of the day before.
 He walked abroad, o'er taken in the rain
 Called on a friend, drank tea, stepped home again ;
 Resumed his purpose, had a world of talk
 With one he stumbled on, and lost his walk.
 I interrupt him with a sudden bow,
 " Adieu, dear Sir ! lest you should lose it now."

I cannot talk with civet in the room,
 A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume ;
 The sight's enough—no need to smell a beau—
 Who thrusts his nose into a raree show ?
 His odoriferous attempts to please
 Perhaps might prosper with a swarm of bees ;
 But we that make no honey, though we sting,
 Poets, are sometimes apt to maul the thing.
 'Tis wrong to bring into a mixed resort
 What makes some sick, and others *à-la-mort*,

An argument of cogence, we may say,
Why such a one should keep himself away.

A graver coxcomb we may sometimes see,
Quite as absurd, though not so light as he :
A shallow brain behind a serious mask,
An oracle within an empty cask,
The solemn fop ; significant and budge ;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge ;
He says but little, and that little said
Owes all its weight, like loaded dice, to lead.
His wit invites you by his looks to come,
But when you knock it never is at home :
'Tis like a parcel sent you by the stage,
Some handsome present, as your hopes presage ;
'Tis heavy, bulky, and bids fair to prove
An absent friend's fidelity and love ;
But when unpacked, your disappointment groans
To find it stuffed with brickbats, earth, and stones.

Some men employ their health, an ugly trick,
In making known how oft they have been sick,
And give us in recitals of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees ;
Relate how many weeks they kept their bed,
How an emetic or cathartic sped ;
Nothing is slightly touched, much less forgot,
Nose, ears, and eyes seem present on the spot,
Now the distemper, spite of draught or pill,
Victorious seemed, and now the doctor's skill ;
And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps !
They put on a damp nightcap and relapse ;
They thought they must have died, they were so bad ;
Their peevish hearers almost wish they had.

Some fretful tempers wince at every touch,
You always do too little or too much :
You speak with life, in hopes to entertain,—
Your elevated voice goes through the brain ;
You fall at once into a lower key,—
That's worse, the drone-pipe of an humble bee.

The southern sash admits too strong a light,
 You rise and drop the curtain—now 'tis night ;
 He shakes with cold ;—you stir the fire and strive
 To make a blaze—that's roasting him alive.
 Serve him with venison, and he chooses fish ;
 With sole—that's just the sort he would not wish :
 He takes what he at first professed to loathe,
 And in due time feeds heartily on both ;
 Yet still, o'erclouded with a constant frown,
 He does not swallow, but he gulps it down.
 Your hope to please him vain on every plan,
 Himself should work that wonder, if he can—
 Alas ! his efforts double his distress,
 He likes yours little, and his own still less.
 Thus always teasing others, always teased,
 His only pleasure is—to be displeased.

I pity bashful men, who feel the pain
 Of fancied scorn and undeserved disdain,
 And bear the marks upon a blushing face
 Of needless shame, and self-imposed disgrace.
 Our sensibilities are so acute,
 The fear of being silent makes us mute.
 We sometimes think we could a speech produce
 Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose ;
 But being tied, it dies upon the lip,
 Faint as a chicken's note that has the pip :
 Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
 Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.
 Few Frenchmen of this evil have complained ;
 It seems as if we Britons were ordained,
 By way of wholesome curb upon our pride,
 To fear each other, fearing none beside.
 The cause perhaps inquiry may descry,
 Self-searching with an introverted eye,
 Concealed within an unsuspected part,
 The vainest corner of our own vain heart :
 For ever aiming at the World's esteem,
 Our self-importance ruins its own scheme ;

In other eyes our talents rarely shewn,
Become at length so splendid in our own,
We dare not risk them into public view,
Lest they miscarry of what seems their due.
True modesty is a discerning grace,
And only blushes in the proper place ;
But counterfeit is blind, and skulks through fear,
Where 'tis a shame to be ashamed to appear :
Humility the parent of the first,
The last by Vanity produced and nursed.
The circle formed, we sit in silent state,
Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate ;
" Yes, Ma'am," and " No, Ma'am," uttered softly, show
Every five minutes how the minutes go ;
Each individual, suffering a constraint
Poetry may, but colours cannot paint,
As if in close committee on the sky,
Reports it hot or cold, or wet or dry ;
And finds a changing clime a happy source
Of wise reflection, and well-timed discourse.
We next inquire, but softly and by stealth,
Like conservators of the public health,
Of epidemic throats, if such there are,
And coughs, and rheums, and phthisic, and catarrh.
That theme exhausted, a wide chasm ensues,
Filled up at last with interesting news,
Who danced with whom, and who are like to wed,
And who is hanged, and who is brought to bed ;
But fear to call a more important cause,
As if 'twere treason against English laws.
The visit paid, with ecstasy we come,
As from a seven years' transportation, home,
And there resume an unembarrassed brow,
Recovering what we lost we know not how,
The faculties that seemed reduced to nought,
Expression and the privilege of thought.

The reeking, roaring hero of the chase,
I give him over as a desperate case.

Physicians write in hopes to work a cure,
 Never, if honest ones, when death is sure ;
 And though the fox he follows may be tamed,
 A mere fox-follower never is reclaimed.
 Some farrier should prescribe his proper course,
 Whose only fit companion is his horse,
 Or if, deserving of a better doom,
 The noble beast judge otherwise, his groom.
 Yet even the rogue that serves him, though he stand,
 To take his honour's orders, cap in hand,
 Prefers his fellow-grooms, with much good sense ;
 Their skill a truth, his master's a pretence.
 If neither horse nor groom affect the squire,
 Where can at last his jockeyship retire ?
 Oh to the club, the scene of savage joys,
 The school of coarse good fellowship and noise ;
 There, in the sweet society of those
 Whose friendship from his boyish years he chose,
 Let him improve his talent if he can,
 Till none but beasts acknowledge him a man.

Man's heart had been impenetrably sealed,
 Like theirs that cleave the flood or graze the field,
 Had not his Maker's all-bestowing hand
 Given him a soul, and bade him understand ;
 The reasoning power vouchsafed of course inferred
 The power to clothe that reason with his word ;
 For all is perfect that God works on earth,
 And He that gives conception aids the birth.
 If this be plain, 'tis plainly understood,
 What uses of his boon the Giver would.
 The Mind, despatched upon her busy toil,
 Should range where Providence has blessed the soil ;
 Visiting every flower with labour meet,
 And gathering all her treasures sweet by sweet,
 She should imbue the tongue with what she sips,
 And shed the balmy blessing on the lips,
 That good diffused may more abundant grow,
 And speech may praise the power that bids it flow.

Will the sweet warbler of the livelong night,
That fills the listening lover with delight,
Forget his harmony, with rapture heard,
To learn the twittering of a meaner bird ?
Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice,
That odious libel on a human voice ?
No—Nature, unsophisticate by man,
Starts not aside from her Creator's plan ;
The melody that was at first designed
To cheer the rude forefathers of mankind,
Is note for note delivered in our ears,
In the last scene of her six thousand years.
Yet Fashion, leader of a chattering train,
Whom man for his own hurt permits to reign,
Who shifts and changes all things but his shape,
And would degrade her votary to an ape,
The fruitful parent of abuse and wrong,
Holds a usurped dominion o'er his tongue ;
There sits and prompts him with his own disgrace,
Prescribes the theme, the tone, and the grimace,
And, when accomplished in her wayward school,
Calls gentleman whom she has made a fool.
'Tis an unalterable fixed decree,
That none could frame or ratify but she,
That Heaven and Hell, and righteousness and sin,
Snares in his path, and foes that lurk within,
God and His attributes (a field of day
Where 'tis an angel's happiness to stray),
Fruits of His love and wonders of His might,
Be never named in ears esteemed polite.
That he who dares, when she forbids, be grave,
Shall stand proscribed a madman or a knave,
A close designer not to be believed,
Or, if excused that charge, at least deceived.
Oh folly worthy of the nurse's lap,
Give it the breast, or stop its mouth with pap !
Is it incredible, or can it seem
A dream to any, except those that dream,

That man should love his Maker, and *that* fire,
 Warning his heart, should at his lips transpire ?
 Know then, and modestly let fall your eyes,
 And veil your daring crest that braves the skies,
 That air of insolence affronts your God,
 You need His pardon, and provoke His rod :
 Now, in a posture that becomes you more
 Than that heroic strut assumed before,
 Know, your arrears with every hour accrue
 For mercy shown, while wrath is justly due.
 The time is short, and there are souls on earth,
 Though future pain may serve for present mirth,
 Acquainted with the woes that fear or shame,
 By Fashion taught, forbade them once to name,
 And, having felt the pangs you deem a jest,
 Have proved them truths too big to be expressed.
 Go seek on Revelation's hallowed ground,
 Sure to succeed, the remedy they found ;
 Touched by that power that you have dared to mock,
 That makes seas stable, and dissolves the rock,
 Your heart shall yield a life-renewing stream,
 That fools, as you have done, shall call a dream.

It happened on a solemn eventide,
 Soon after He that was our surety died,
 Two bosom friends, each pensively inclined,
 The scene of all those sorrows left behind,
 Sought their own village, busied as they went
 In musings worthy of the great event :
 They spake of Him they loved, of Him whose life,
 Though blameless, had incurred perpetual strife,
 Whose deeds had left, in spite of hostile arts,
 A deep memorial graven on their hearts.
 The recollection, like a vein of ore,
 The farther traced, enriched them still the more ;
 They thought Him, and they justly thought Him, one
 Sent to do more than He appeared to have done,
 To exalt a people, and to place them high
 Above all else, and wondered He should die.

Ere yet they brought their journey to an end,
A stranger joined them, courteous as a friend,
And asked them with a kind engaging air
What their affliction was, and begged a share.
Informed, he gathered up the broken thread,
And, truth and wisdom gracing all he said,
Explained, illustrated, and searched so well
The tender theme, on which they chose to dwell,
That reaching home, "The night," they said, "is near,
We must not now be parted, sojourn here."
The new acquaintance soon became a guest,
And, made so welcome at their simple feast,
He blessed the bread, but vanished at the word,
And left them both exclaiming, " 'Twas the Lord !
Did not our hearts feel all He deigned to say,
Did they not burn within us by the way ? "

Now theirs was converse such as it behoves
Man to maintain, and such as God approves :
Their views indeed were indistinct and dim,
But yet successful, being aimed at Him.
Christ and His character their only scope,
Their object, and their subject, and their hope,
They felt what it became them much to feel,
And wanting Him to loose the sacred seal,
Found Him as prompt, as their desire was true,
To spread the newborn glories in their view.

Well—what are ages and the lapse of time
Matched against truths as lasting as sublime ?
Can length of years on God Himself exact ?
Or make that fiction, which was once a fact ?
No—marble and recording brass decay,
And like the graver's memory pass away ;
The works of man inherit, as is just,
Their author's frailty, and return to dust :
But truth divine for ever stands secure,
Its head as guarded as its base is sure ;
Fixed in the rolling flood of endless years
The pillar of the eternal plan appears,

The raving storm and dashing wave defies,
 Built by that Architect who built the skies.
 Hearts may be found, that harbour at this hour
 That love of Christ in all its quickening power,
 And lips unstained by folly or by strife,
 Whose wisdom, drawn from the deep well of life,
 Tastes of its healthful origin, and flows
 A Jordan for the ablution of our woes.
 O days of heaven, and nights of equal praise,
 Serene and peaceful as those heavenly days,
 When souls drawn upwards, in communion sweet,
 Enjoy the stillness of some close retreat,
 Discourse, as if released and safe at home,
 Of dangers past, and wonders yet to come,
 And spread the sacred treasures of the breast
 Upon the lap of covenanted rest.

“ What, always dreaming over heavenly things,
 Like angel-heads in stone with pigeon-wings ?
 Canting and whining out all day the word,
 And half the night ? fanatic and absurd !
 Mine be the friend less frequent in his prayers,
 Who makes no bustle with his soul’s affairs,
 Whose wit can brighten up a wintry day,
 And chase the spleenetic dull hours away ;
 Content on earth in earthly things to shine,
 Who waits for heaven ere he becomes divine,
 Leaves saints to enjoy those altitudes they teach,
 And plucks the fruits placed more within his reach.”

Well spoken, advocate of sin and shame,
 Known by thy bleating, Ignorance thy name.
 Is sparkling wit the world’s exclusive right ?
 The fixed fee-simple of the vain and light ?
 Can hopes of heaven, bright prospects of an hour
 That comes to waft us out of sorrow’s power,
 Obscure or quench a faculty, that finds
 Its happiest soil in the serenest minds ?
 Religion curbs indeed its wanton play,
 And brings the trifler under vigorous sway,

But gives it usefulness unknown before,
And purifying, makes it shine the more.
A Christian's wit is inoffensive light,
A beam that aids but never grieves the sight ;
Vigorous in age as in the flush of youth,
'Tis always active on the side of truth ;
Temperance and peace insure its healthful state,
And make it brightest at its latest date.
Oh I have seen (nor hope perhaps in vain,
Ere life go down, to see such sights again)
A veteran warrior in the Christian field,
Who never saw the sword he could not wield ;
Grave without dullness, learned without pride,
Exact, yet not precise, though meek, keen-eyed ;
A man that would have foiled at their own play
A dozen would-be's of the modern day ;
Who, when occasion justified its use,
Had wit as bright as ready to produce,
Could fetch from records of an earlier age,
Or from philosophy's enlightened page,
His rich materials, and regale your ear
With strains it was a privilege to hear !
Yet above all his luxury supreme,
And his chief glory, was the gospel theme ;
There he was copious as old Greece or Rome,
His happy eloquence seemed there at home,
Ambitious not to shine or to excel,
But to treat justly what he loved so well.

It moves me more perhaps than folly ought,
When some green heads, as void of wit as thought,
Suppose themselves monopolists of sense,
And wiser men's ability pretence.
Though time will wear us, and we must grow old,
Such men are not forgot as soon as cold,
Their fragrant memory will outlast their tomb,
Embalmed for ever in its own perfume.
And to say truth, though in its early prime,
And when unstained with any grosser crime,

Youth has a sprightliness and fire to boast,
 That in the valley of decline are lost,
 And Virtue with peculiar charms appears,
 Crowned with the garland of life's blooming years ;
 Yet Age, by long experience well informed,
 Well read, well tempered, with religion warmed,
 That fire abated, which impels rash youth,
 Proud of his speed, to overshoot the truth,
 As time improves the grape's authentic juice,
 Mellows and makes the speech more fit for use,
 And claims a reverence in its shortening day,
 That 'tis an honour and a joy to pay.
 The fruits of age, less fair, are yet more sound
 Than those a brighter season pours around ;
 And, like the stores autumnal suns mature,
 Through wintry rigours unimpaired endure.

What is fanatic frenzy, scorned so much,
 And dreaded more than a contagious touch ?
 I grant it dangerous, and approve your fear,
 That fire is catching if you draw too near ;
 But sage observers oft mistake the flame,
 And give true piety that odious name.
 To tremble (as the creature of an hour
 Ought at the view of an Almighty power)
 Before His presence, at whose awful throne
 All tremble in all worlds, except our own ;
 To supplicate His mercy, love His ways,
 And prize them above pleasure, wealth, or praise,
 Though common sense, allowed a casting voice,
 And free from bias, must approve the choice,
 Convicts a man fanatic in the extreme,
 And wild as madness in the world's esteem.
 But that disease, when soberly defined,
 Is the false fire of an o'erheated mind ;
 It views the truth with a distorted eye,
 And either warps or lays it useless by ;
 'Tis narrow, selfish, arrogant, and draws
 Its sordid nourishment from man's applause ;

Conversation

291

And while at heart sin unrelinquished lies,
Presumes itself chief favourite of the skies.
'Tis such a light as putrefaction breeds
In fly-blown flesh, whereon the maggot feeds,
Shines in the dark, but, ushered into day,
The stench remains, the lustre dies away.

True bliss, if man may reach it, is composed
Of hearts in union mutually disclosed ;
And, farewell else all hope of pure delight,
Those hearts should be reclaimed, renewed, upright.
Bad men, profaning friendship's hallowed name,
Form, in its stead, a covenant of shame,
A dark confederacy against the laws
Of virtue, and religion's glorious cause :
They build each other up with dreadful skill,
As bastions set point blank against God's will ;
Enlarge and fortify the dread redoubt,
Deeply resolved to shut a Saviour out :
Call legions up from hell to back the deed ;
And, curst with conquest, finally succeed.
But souls that carry on a blest exchange
Of joys they meet with in their heavenly range,
And with a fearless confidence make known
The sorrows sympathy esteems its own,
Daily derive increasing light and force
From such communion in their pleasant course,
Feel less the journey's roughness and its length,
Meet their opposers with united strength,
And, one in heart, in interest, and design,
Gird up each other to the race divine.

But Conversation, choose what theme we may,
And chiefly when religion leads the way,
Should flow, like waters after summer showers,
Not as if raised by mere mechanic powers.
The Christian in whose soul, though now distressed,
Lives the dear thought of joys he once possessed,
When all his glowing language issued forth
With God's deep stamp upon its current worth,

Will speak without disguise, and must impart,
Sad, as it is, his undissembling heart,
Abhors constraint, and dares not feign a zeal,
Or seem to boast a fire he does not feel.

The song of Sion is a tasteless thing,
Unless, when rising on a joyful wing,
The soul can mix with the celestial bands,
And give the strain the compass it demands.

Strange tidings these to tell a world, who treat
All but their own experience as deceit !

Will they believe, though credulous enough
To swallow much upon much weaker proof,
That there are blest inhabitants of earth,
Partakers of a new ethereal birth,

Their hopes, desires, and purposes estranged
From things terrestrial, and divinely changed,
Their very language of a kind that speaks
The soul's sure interest in the good she seeks,
Who deal with Scripture, its importance felt,
As Tully with philosophy once dealt,

And in the silent watches of the night,
And through the scenes of toil-renewing light,
The social walk, or solitary ride,
Keep still the dear companion at their side ?

No—shame upon a self-disgracing age,
God's work may serve an ape upon a stage
With such a jest as filled with hellish glee
Certain invisibles as shrewd as he ;
But veneration or respect finds none,
Save from the subjects of that work alone.

The world grown old her deep discernment shows,
Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose,
Peruses closely the true Christian's face,
And finds it a mere mask of sly grimace ;
Usurps God's office, lays his bosom bare,
And finds hypocrisy close-lurking there ;
And, serving God herself through mere constraint,
Concludes his unfeigned love of Him a feint.

And yet, God knows, look human nature through,
(And in due time the world shall know it too)
That since the flowers of Eden felt the blast,
That after man's defection laid all waste,
Sincerity towards the heart-searching God
Has made the new-born creature her abode,
Nor shall be found in unregenerate souls,
Till the last fire burn all between the poles.
Sincerity ! Why 'tis his only pride ;
Weak and imperfect in all grace beside,
He knows that God demands his heart entire,
And gives him all his just demands require.
Without it, his pretensions were as vain,
As, having it, he deems the world's disdain ;
That great defect would cost him not alone
Man's favourable judgment, but his own ;
His birthright shaken, and no longer clear,
Than while his conduct proves his heart sincere.
Retort the charge, and let the world be told
She boasts a confidence she does not hold ;
That, conscious of her crimes, she feels instead
A cold misgiving, and a killing dread :
That while in health the ground of her support
Is madly to forget that life is short ;
That sick she trembles, knowing she must die,
Her hope presumption, and her faith a lie ;
That while she dotes, and dreams that she believes,
She mocks her Maker, and herself deceives,
Her utmost reach, historical assent,
The doctrines warped to what they never meant ;
That truth itself is in her head as dull
And useless as a candle in a skull,
And all her love of God a groundless claim,
A trick upon the canvas, painted flame.
Tell her again, the sneer upon her face,
And all her censures of the work of grace,
Are insincere, meant only to conceal
A dread she would not, yet is forced to feel ;

That in her heart the Christian she reveres,
And while she seems to scorn him, only fears.

A poet does not work by square or line,
As smiths and joiners perfect a design ;
At least we moderns, our attention less,
Beyond the example of our sires digress,
And claim a right to scamper and run wide,
Wherever chance, caprice, or fancy guide.
The world and I fortuitously met ;
I owed a trifle and have paid the debt ;
She did me wrong, I recompensed the deed,
And, having struck the balance, now proceed.
Perhaps however as some years have passed
Since she and I conversed together last,
And I have lived recluse in rural shades,
Which seldom a distinct report pervades ;
Great changes and new manners have occurred,
And blest reforms, that I have never heard,
And she may now be as discreet and wise,
As once absurd in all discerning eyes.
Sobriety perhaps may now be found,
Where once intoxication pressed the ground ;
The subtle and injurious may be just,
And he grown chaste that was the slave of lust ;
Arts once esteemed may be with shame dismissed,
Charity may relax the miser's fist,
The gamester may have cast his cards away,
Forgot to curse, and only kneel to pray.
It has indeed been told me (with what weight,
How credibly, 'tis hard for me to state)
That fables old, that seemed for ever mute,
Revived are hastening into fresh repute,
And gods and goddesses discarded long
Like useless lumber, or a stroller's song,
Are bringing into vogue their heathen train,
And Jupiter bids fair to rule again ;
That certain feasts are instituted now,
Where Venus hears the lover's tender vow ;

That all Olympus through the country roves,
To consecrate our few remaining groves,
And echo learns politely to repeat
The praise of names for ages obsolete ;
That having proved the weakness, it should seem,
Of Revelation's ineffectual beam,
To bring the passions under sober sway,
And give the moral springs their proper play,
They mean to try what may at last be done
By stout substantial gods of wood and stone,
And whether Roman rites may not produce
The virtues of old Rome for English use.
May much success attend the pious plan,
May Mercury once more embellish man,
Grace him again with long forgotten arts,
Reclaim his taste, and brighten up his parts,
Make him athletic as in days of old,
Learned at the bar, in the palæstra bold,
Divest the rougher sex of female airs,
And teach the softer not to copy theirs :
The change shall please, nor shall it matter aught
Who works the wonder, if it be but wrought.
'Tis time, however, if the case stand thus,
For us plain folks, and all who side with us,
To build our altar, confident and bold,
And say as stern Elijah said of old,
" The strife now stands upon a fair award,
If Israel's Lord be God, then serve the Lord :
If He be silent, faith is all a whim ;
Then Baal is the God, and worship him."
Digression is so much in modern use,
Thought is so rare, and fancy so profuse,
Some never seem so wide of their intent,
As when returning to the theme they meant ;
As mendicants, whose business is to roam,
Make every parish but their own their home.
Though such continual zigzags in a book,
Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look,

And I had rather creep to what is true
 Than rove and stagger with no mark in view ;
 Yet to consult a little seemed no crime,
 The freakish humour of the present time :
 But now, to gather up what seems dispersed,
 And touch the subject I designed at first,
 May prove, though much beside the rules of art,
 Best for the public, and my wisest part.
 And first, let no man charge me, that I mean
 To clothe in sables every social scene,
 And give good company a face severe,
 As if they met around a father's bier :
 For tell some men that pleasure all their bent,
 And laughter all their work, is life misspent,
 Their wisdom bursts into this sage reply,
 " Then mirth is sin, and we should always cry."
 To find the medium asks some share of wit,
 And therefore 'tis a mark fools never hit.
 But though life's valley be a vale of tears,
 A brighter scene beyond that vale appears,
 Whose glory, with a light that never fades,
 Shoots between scattered rocks and opening shades,
 And, while it shows the land the soul desires,
 The language of the land she seeks inspires.
 Thus touched, the tongue receives a sacred cure
 Of all that was absurd, profane, impure ;
 Held within modest bounds, the tide of speech
 Pursues the course that truth and nature teach,
 No longer labours merely to produce
 The pomp of sound, or tinkle without use :
 Where'er it winds, the salutary stream,
 Sprightly and fresh, enriches every theme,
 While all the happy man possessed before,
 The gift of nature, or the classic store,
 Is made subservient to the grand design
 For which Heaven formed the faculty divine.
 So should an idiot, while at large he strays,
 Find the sweet lyre on which an artist plays,

With rash and awkward force the chords he shakes,
And grins with wonder at the jar he makes ; . .
But let the wise and well-instructed hand
Once take the shell beneath its just command,
In gentle sounds it seems as it complained
Of the rude injuries it late sustained,
Till tuned at length to some immortal song,
It sounds Jehovah's name, and pours His praise along.

RETIREMENT

— studiis florens ignobilis otium.

VIRG. *Georg.* lib. iv.

HACKNEYED in business, wearied at that oar
Which thousands, once fast chained to, quit no more,
But which, when life at ebb runs weak and low,
All wish, or seem to wish, they could forego ;
The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,
Pants for the refuge of some rural shade,
Where, all his long anxieties forgot
Amid the charms of a sequestered spot,
Or recollects only to gild o'er
And add a smile to what was sweet before,
He may possess the joys he thinks he sees,
Lay his old age upon the lap of Ease,
Improve the remnant of his wasted span,
And, having lived a trifler, die a man.
Thus Conscience pleads her cause within the breast,
Though long rebelled against, not yet suppressed,
And calls a creature formed for God alone,
For heaven's high purposes, and not his own,
Calls him away from selfish ends and aims,
From what debilitates and what inflames,
From cities humming with a restless crowd,
Sordid as active, ignorant as loud,
Whose highest praise is that they live in vain,
The dupes of pleasure, or the slaves of gain,
Where works of man are clustered close around,
And works of God are hardly to be found,
To regions where, in spite of sin and woe,
Traces of Eden are still seen below,

Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove
Remind him of his Maker's power and love.
'Tis well if, looked for at so late a day,
In the last scene of such a senseless play,
True wisdom will attend his feeble call, •
And grace his action ere the curtain fall.
Souls that have long despised their heavenly birth,
Their wishes all impregnated with Earth,
For threescore years employed with ceaseless care
In catching smoke and feeding upon air,
Conversant only with the ways of men,
Rarely redeem the short remaining ten.
Inveterate habits choke the unfruitful heart,
Their fibres penetrate its tenderest part,
And, draining its nutritious powers to feed
Their noxious growth, starve every better seed.

Happy, if full of days—but happier far,
If, ere we yet discern life's evening star,
Sick of the service of a world that feeds
Its patient drudges with dry chaff and weeds,
We can escape from Custom's idiot sway,
To serve the Sovereign we were born to obey.
Then sweet to muse upon his skill displayed
(Infinite skill) in all that He has made !
To trace in Nature's most minute design
The signature and stamp of power divine,
Contrivance intricate, expressed with ease,
Where unassisted sight no beauty sees,
The shapely limb and lubricated joint,
Within the small dimensions of a point,
Muscle and nerve miraculously spun,
His mighty work who speaks and it is done,
The Invisible in things scarce seen revealed,
To whom an atom is an ample field ;
To wonder at a thousand insect forms,
These hatched, and those resuscitated worms,
New life ordained and brighter scenes to share,
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air,

Whose shape would make them, had they bulk and size,
 More hideous foes than fancy can devise ;
 With helmet heads, and dragon scales adorned,
 The mighty myriads, now securely scorned,
 Would mock the majesty of man's high birth,
 Despise his bulwarks, and unpeople earth :
 Then with a glance of fancy to survey,
 Far as the faculty can stretch away,
 Ten thousand rivers poured at his command
 From urns, that never fail, through every land ;
 These like a deluge with impetuous force,
 Those winding modestly a silent course ;
 The cloud-surmounting Alps, the fruitful vales ;
 Seas, on which every nation spreads her sails ;
 The sun, a world whence other worlds drink light,
 The crescent moon, the diadem of night ;
 Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
 Fast anchored in the deep abyss of space—
 At such a sight to catch the poet's flame,
 And with a rapture like his own exclaim,
 " These are Thy glorious works, thou Source of good,
 How dimly seen, how faintly understood !
 Thine, and upheld by Thy paternal care,
 This universal frame, thus wondrous fair ;
 Thy power divine, and bounty beyond thought,
 Adored and praised in all that Thou hast wrought.
 Absorbed in that immensity I see,
 I shrink abased, and yet aspire to Thee ;
 Instruct me, guide me to that heavenly day
 Thy words, more clearly than Thy works, display,
 That, while Thy truths my grosser thoughts refine,
 I may resemble Thee, and call Thee mine."

O blest proficiency ! surpassing all
 That men erroneously their glory call,
 The recompense that arts or arms can yield,
 The bar, the senate, or the tented field.
 Compared with this sublimest life below,
 Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to show ?

Retirement

301

Thus studied, used and consecrated thus,
On earth what is, seems formed indeed for us : .
Not as the plaything of a foward child,
Fretful unless diverted and beguiled,
Much less to feed and fan the fatal fires •
Of pride, ambition, or impure desires,
But as a scale, by which the soul ascends
From mighty means to more important ends,
Securely, though by steps but rarely trod,
Mounts from inferior beings up to God,
And sees, by no fallacious light or dim,
Earth made for man, and man himself for Him.

Not that I mean to approve, or would enforce,
A superstitious and monastic course :
Truth is not local, God alike pervades
And fills the world of traffic and the shades,
And may be feared amid the busiest scenes,
Or scorned where business never intervenes.
But 'tis not easy with a mind like ours,
Conscious of weakness in its noblest powers,
And in a world where, other ills apart,
The roving eye misleads the careless heart,
To limit Thought, by nature prone to stray
Wherever freakish Fancy points the way ;
To bid the pleadings of Self-love be still,
Resign our own, and seek our Maker's will ;
To spread the page of Scripture, and compare
Our conduct with the laws engraven there ;
To measure all that passes in the breast,
Faithfully, fairly, by that sacred test ;
To dive into the secret deeps within,
To spare no passion and no favourite sin,
And search the themes, important above all,
Ourselves, and our recovery from our fall.
But leisure, silence, and a mind released
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increased,
How to secure, in some propitious hour,
The point of interest or the post of power,

A soul serene, and equally retired
 From objects too much dreaded or desired,
 Safe from the clamours of perverse dispute,
 At least are friendly to the great pursuit.

Opening the map of God's extensive plan,
 We find a little isle, this life of man ;
 Eternity's unknown expanse appears
 Circling around and limiting his years.
 The busy race examine and explore
 Each creek and cavern of the dangerous shore,
 With care collect what in their eyes excels,
 Some shining pebbles, and some weeds and shells ;
 Thus laden, dream that they are rich and great,
 And happiest he that groans beneath his weight :
 The waves o'er take them in their serious play,
 And every hour sweeps multitudes away ;
 They shriek and sink, survivors start and weep,
 Pursue their sport, and follow to the deep.
 A few forsake the throng ; with lifted eyes
 Ask wealth of Heaven, and gain a real prize,
 Truth, wisdom, grace, and peace like that above,
 Sealed with His signet whom they serve and love ;
 Scorned by the rest, with patient hope they wait
 A kind release from their imperfect state,
 And unregretted are soon snatched away
 From scenes of sorrow into glorious day.

Nor these alone prefer a life recluse,
 Who seek retirement for its proper use ;
 The love of change that lives in every breast,
 Genius, and temper, and desire of rest,
 Discordant motives in one centre meet,
 And each inclines its votary to retreat.
 Some minds by nature are averse to noise,
 And hate the tumult half the world enjoys,
 The lure of avarice, or the pompous prize,
 That courts display before ambitious eyes ;
 The fruits that hang on pleasure's flowery stem,
 Whate'er enchant them, are no snares to them.

To them the deep recess of dusky groves,
Or forest where the deer securely roves,
The fall of waters and the song of birds,
And hills that echo to the distant herds,
Are luxuries excelling all the glare
The world can boast, and her chief favourites share.
With eager step, and carelessly arrayed,
For such a cause the poet seeks the shade :
From all he sees he catches new delight,
Pleased fancy clasps her pinions at the sight ;
The rising or the setting orb of day,
The clouds that flit, or slowly float away,
Nature in all the various shapes she wears,
Frowning in storms, or breathing gentle airs,
The snowy robe her wintry state assumes,
Her summer heats, her fruits, and her perfumes,—
All, all alike, transport the glowing bard,
Success in rhyme his glory and reward.
O Nature ! whose Elysian scenes disclose
His bright perfections, at whose word they rose,
Next to that Power, who formed thee and sustains,
Be thou the great inspirer of my strains,
Still, as I touch the lyre, do thou expand
Thy genuine charms, and guide an artless hand,
That I may catch a fire but rarely known,
Give useful light, though I should miss renown,
And, poring on thy page, whose every line
Bears proof of an intelligence divine,
May feel a heart enriched by what it pays,
That builds its glory on its Maker's praise.
Woe to the man whose wit disclaims its use,
Glittering in vain, or only to seduce,
Who studies nature with a wanton eye,
Admires the work, but slips the lesson by ;
His hours of leisure and recess employs
In drawing pictures of forbidden joys,
Retires to blazon his own worthless name,
Or shoot the careless with a surer aim.

The lover too shuns business and alarms,
 Tender idolater of absent charms.
 Saints offer nothing in their warmest prayers
 That he devotes not with a zeal like theirs ;
 'Tis consecration of his heart, soul, time,
 And every thought that wanders is a crime.
 In sighs he worships his supremely fair,
 And weeps a sad libation in despair,
 Adores a creature, and, devout in vain,
 Wins in return an answer of disdain.
 As woodbine weds the plants within her reach,
 Rough elm, or smooth-grained ash, or glossy beech,
 In spiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays
 Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays,
 But does a mischief while she lends a grace,
 Straitening its growth by such a strict embrace ;
 So Love, that clings around the noblest minds,
 Forbids the advancement of the soul he binds ;
 The suitor's air indeed he soon improves,
 And forms it to the taste of her he loves,
 Teaches his eyes a language, and no less
 Refines his speech, and fashions his address ;
 But farewell promises of happier fruits,
 Manly designs, and learning's grave pursuits ;
 Girt with a chain he cannot wish to break,
 His only bliss is sorrow for her sake ;
 Who will may pant for glory and excel,
 Her smile his aim, all higher aims farewell !
 Thyrsis, Alexis, or whatever name
 May least offend against so pure a flame,
 Though sage advice of friends the most sincere
 Sound harshly in so delicate an ear,
 And lovers, of all creatures, tame or wild,
 Can least brook management, however mild,
 Yet let a poet (poetry disarms
 The fiercest animals with magic charms)
 Risk an intrusion on thy pensive mood,
 And woo and win thee to thy proper good.

Pastoral images and still retreats,
Umbrageous walks and solitary seats,
Sweet birds in concert with harmonious streams,
Soft airs, nocturnal vigils, and day dreams,
Are all enchantments in a case like thine,
Conspire against thy peace with one design,
Soothe thee to make thee but a surer prey,
And feed the fire that wastes thy powers away.
Up—God has formed thee with a wiser view,
Not to be led in chains, but to subdue ;
Calls thee to cope with enemies, and first
Points out a conflict with thyself, the worst.
Woman indeed, a gift he would bestow
When he designed a paradise below,
The richest earthly boon his hands afford,
Deserves to be beloved, but not adored.
Post away swiftly to more active scenes,
Collect the scattered truths that study gleans,
Mix with the world, but with its wiser part,
No longer give an image all thine heart ;
Its empire is not hers, nor is it thine,
'Tis God's just claim, prerogative divine.

Virtuous and faithful HEBERDEN, whose skill
Attempts no task it cannot well fulfil,
Gives melancholy up to Nature's care,
And sends the patient into purer air.
Look where he comes—in this embowered alcove,
Stand close concealed, and see a statue move :
Lips busy, and eyes fixed, foot falling slow,
Arms hanging idly down, hands clasped below,
Interpret to the marking eye distress,
Such as its symptoms can alone express.
That tongue is silent now ; that silent tongue
Could argue once, could jest or join the song,
Could give advice, could censure or commend,
Or charm the sorrows of a drooping friend.
Renounced alike its office and its sport,
Its brisker and its graver strains fall short ;

Both fail beneath a fever's secret sway,
 And like a surfer brook are past away.
 This is a sight for Pity to peruse,
 Till she resemble faintly what she views,
 Till Sympathy contract a kindred pain,
 Pierced with the woes that she laments in vain.
 This, of all maladies that man infest,
 Claims most compassion, and receives the least:
 Job felt it, when he groaned beneath the rod
 And the barbed arrows of a frowning God ;
 And such emollients as his friends could spare,
 Friends such as his for modern Jobs prepare.
 Blest, rather curst, with hearts that never feel,
 Kept snug in caskets of close hammered steel,
 With mouths made only to grin wide and eat,
 And minds that deem derided pain a treat ;
 With limbs of British oak, and nerves of wire,
 And wit, that puppet-prompters might inspire,
 Their sovereign nostrum is a clumsy joke
 On pangs enforced with God's severest stroke.
 But with a soul, that ever felt the sting
 Of sorrow, sorrow is a sacred thing :
 Not to molest, or irritate, or raise
 A laugh at its expense, is slender praise ;
 He, that has not usurped the name of man,
 Does all, and deems too little all, he can
 To assuage the throbings of the festered part,
 And staunch the bleedings of a broken heart.
 'Tis not, as heads that never ache suppose,
 Forgery of fancy, and a dream of woes ;
 Man is a harp whose chords elude the sight,
 Each yielding harmony, disposed aright ;
 The screws reversed (a task which if He please
 God in a moment executes with ease)
 Ten thousand thousand strings at once go loose,
 Lost, till He tune them, all their power and use.
 Then neither heathy wilds, nor scenes as fair
 As ever recompensed the peasant's care,

Nor soft declivities with tufted hills,
Nor view of waters turning busy mills,
Parks in which Art preceptress Nature weds,
Nor gardens interspersed with flowery beds,
Nor gales, that catch the scent of blooming groves,
And waft it to the mourner as he roves,
Can call up life into his faded eye
That passes all he sees unheeded by :
No wounds like those a wounded spirit feels ;
No cure for such, till God, who makes them, heals.
And thou, sad sufferer under nameless ill,
That yields not to the touch of human skill,
Improve the kind occasion, understand
A Father's frown, and kiss His chastening hand.
To thee the day-spring, and the blaze of noon,
The purple evening and resplendent moon,
The stars, that, sprinkled o'er the vault of night,
Seem drops descending in a shower of light.
Shine not, or undesired and hated shine,
Seen through the medium of a cloud like thine :
Yet seek Him, in His favour life is found ;
All bliss beside, a shadow or a sound :
Then Heaven, eclipsed so long, and this dull Earth,
Shall seem to start into a second birth ;
Nature, assuming a more lovely face,
Borrowing a beauty from the works of grace,
Shall be despised and overlooked no more,
Shall fill thee with delights unfelt before,
Impart to things inanimate a voice,
And bid her mountains and her hills rejoice ;
The sound shall run along the winding vales,
And thou enjoy an Eden ere it fails.

" Ye groves," the statesman at his desk exclaims,
Sick of a thousand disappointed aims,
" My patrimonial treasure and my pride,
Beneath your shades your grey possessor hide,
Receive me languishing for that repose
The servant of the public never knows.

Ye saw me once (ah those regretted days,
 When boyish innocence was all my praise !)
 Hour after hour delightfully allot
 To studies then familiar, since forgot,
 And cultivate a taste for ancient song,
 Catching its ardour as I mused along ;
 Nor seldom, as propitious heaven might send,
 What once I valued and could boast, a friend,
 Were witnesses how cordially I pressed
 His undissembling virtue to my breast ;
 Receive me now, not uncorrupt as then,
 Nor guiltless of corrupting other men,
 But versed in arts, that, while they seem to stay
 A fallen empire, hasten its decay.
 To the fair haven of my native home,
 The wreck of what I was, fatigued I come ;
 For once I can approve the patriot's voice,
 And make the course he recommends my choice :
 We meet at last in one sincere desire,
 His wish and mine both prompt me to retire.”
 ’Tis done—he steps into the welcome chaise,
 Lolls at his ease behind four handsome bays,
 That whirl away from business and debate
 The disencumbered Atlas of the state.
 Ask not the boy, who, when the breeze of morn
 First shakes the glittering drops from every thorn,
 Unfolds his flock, then under bank or bush
 Sits linking cherry-stones, or plating rush,
 How fair is freedom ?—he was always free :
 To carve his rustic name upon a tree,
 To snare the mole, or with ill-fashioned hook
 To draw the incautious minnow from the brook,
 Are life’s prime pleasures in his simple view,
 His flock the chief concern he ever knew ;
 She shines but little in his heedless eyes,
 The good we never miss we rarely prize :
 But ask the noble drudge in state affairs,
 Escaped from office and its constant cares,

What charms he sees in freedom's smile expressed, . . .
In freedom lost so long, now repossessed ;
The tongue, whose strains were cogent as commands,
Revered at home, and felt in foreign lands,
Shall own itself a stammerer in that cause,
Or plead its silence as its best applause.
He knows indeed that, whether dressed or rude,
Wild without art, or artfully subdued,
Nature in every form inspires delight,
But never marked her with so just a sight.
Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store,
With woodbine and wild roses mantled o'er,
Green balks and furrowed lands, the stream that spreads
Its cooling vapour o'er the dewy meads,
Downs, that almost escape the inquiring eye,
That melt and fade into the distant sky,
Beauties he lately slighted as he passed,
Seem all created since he travelled last.
Master of all the enjoyments he designed,
No rough annoyance rankling in his mind,
What early philosophic hours he keeps,
How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps !
Not sounder he that on the mainmast head,
While morning kindles with a windy red,
Begins a long look-out for distant land,
Nor quits till evening-watch his giddy stand,
Then swift descending with a seaman's haste,
Slips to his hammock, and forgets the blast.
He chooses company, but not the squire's,
Whose wit is rudeness, whose good breeding tires ;
Nor yet the parson's, who would gladly come,
Obsequious when abroad, though proud at home ;
Nor can he much affect the neighbouring peer,
Whose toe of emulation treads too near ;
But wisely seeks a more convenient friend,
With whom, dismissing forms, he may unbend :
A man whom marks of condescending grace
Teach, while they flatter him, his proper place :

Who comes when called, and at a word withdraws,
Speaks with reserve, and listens with applause ;
Some plain mechanic, who, without pretence
To birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence,
On whom he rests well pleased his weary powers,
And talks and laughs away his vacant hours.

The tide of life, swift always in its course,
May run in cities with a brisker force,
But nowhere with a current so serene,
Or half so clear, as in the rural scene.
Yet how fallacious is all earthly bliss,
What obvious truths the wisest heads may miss ;
Some pleasures live a month, and some a year,
But short the date of all we gather here ;
No happiness is felt, except the true,
That does not charm the more for being new.
This observation, as it chanced, not made,
Or, if the thought occurred, not duly weighed,
He sighs—for, after all, by slow degrees
The spot he loved has lost the power to please ;
To cross his ambling pony day by day
Seems at the best but dreaming life away ;
The prospect, such as might enchant despair,
He views it not, or sees no beauty there ;
With aching heart, and discontented looks,
Returns at noon to billiards or to books,
But feels, while grasping at his faded joys,
A secret thirst of his renounced employs.
He chides the tardiness of every post,
Pants to be told of battles won or lost,
Blames his own indolence, observes, though late,
'Tis criminal to leave a sinking state,
Flies to the levee, and received with grace,
Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place.

Suburban villas, highway-side retreats,
That dread the encroachment of our growing streets,
Tight boxes, neatly sashed, and in a blaze
With all a July sun's collected rays,

Delight the citizen, who, gasping there,
Breathes clouds of dust, and calls it country air.
O sweet retirement, who would balk the thought,
That could afford retirement, or could not?
'Tis such an easy walk, so smooth and straight,
The second milestone fronts the garden gate;
A step if fair, and, if a shower approach,
You find safe shelter in the next stage-coach.
There imprisoned in a parlour snug and small,
Like bottled wasps upon a southern wall,
The man of business and his friends compressed
Forget their labours, and yet find no rest;
But still 'tis rural—trees are to be seen
From every window, and the fields are green;
Ducks paddle in the pond before the door,
And what could a remoter scene show more?
A sense of elegance we rarely find
The portion of a mean or vulgar mind,
And ignorance of better things makes man,
Who cannot much, rejoice in what he can;
And he, that deems his leisure well bestowed
In contemplation of a turnpike road,
Is occupied as well, employs his hours
As wisely, and as much improves his powers,
As he that slumbers in pavilions graced
With all the charms of an accomplished taste.
Yet hence, alas! insolvencies; and hence
The unpitied victim of ill-judged expense,
From all his wearisome engagements freed,
Shakes hands with business, and retires indeed.

Your prudent grandmamas, ye modern belles,
Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge Wells,
When health required it, would consent to roam,
Else more attached to pleasures found at home.
But now alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,
Ingenious to diversify dull life,
In coaches, chaises, caravans, and hoys,
Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys,

And all, impatient of dry land, agree
 With one consent to rush into the sea.—
 Ocean exhibits, fathomless and broad,
 Much of the power and majesty of God.
 He swathes about the swelling of the deep,
 That shines, and rests, as infants smile and sleep ;
 Vast as it is, it answers as it flows
 The breathings of the lightest air that blows ;
 Curling and whitening over all the waste,
 The rising waves obey the increasing blast,
 Abrupt and horrid as the tempest roars,
 Thunder and flash upon the steadfast shores,
 Till He that rides the whirlwind checks the rein,
 Then all the world of waters sleeps again.—
 Nereids or Dryads, as the fashion leads,
 Now in the floods, now panting in the meads,
 Votaries of Pleasure still, where'er she dwells,
 Near barren rocks, in palaces, or cells,
 O grant a poet leave to recommend
 (A poet fond of Nature, and your friend)
 Her slighted works to your admiring view,
 Her works must needs excel who fashioned you.
 Would ye, when rambling in your morning ride,
 With some unmeaning coxcomb at your side,
 Condemn the prattler for his idle pains,
 To waste unheard the music of his strains,
 And, deaf to all the impertinence of tongue,
 That, while it courts, affronts and does you wrong,—
 Mark well the finished plan without a fault,
 The seas globose and huge, the o'erarching vault,
 Earth's millions daily fed, a world employed
 In gathering plenty yet to be enjoyed,
 Till gratitude grew vocal in the praise
 Of God, beneficent in all His ways ;
 Graced with such wisdom, how would beauty shine !
 Ye want but that to seem indeed divine.

Anticipated rents and bills unpaid
 Force many a shining youth into the shade,

Not to redeem his time, but his estate,
And play the fool, but at a cheaper rate :
There, hid in loathed obscurity, removed
From pleasures left, but never more beloved,
He just endures, and with a sickly spleen.
Sighs o'er the beauties of the charming scene.
Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme ;
Streams tinkle sweetly in poetic chime :
The warblings of the blackbird, clear and strong,
Are musical enough in Thomson's song ;
And Cobham's groves, and Windsor's green retreats,
When Pope describes them, have a thousand sweets ;
He likes the country, but in truth must own,
Most likes it when he studies it in town.

Poor Jack—no matter who—for when I blame,
I pity, and must therefore sink the name—
Lived in his saddle, loved the chase, the course,
And always, ere he mounted, kissed his horse.
The estate his sires had owned in ancient years
Was quickly distanced, matched against a peer's.
Jack vanished, was regretted and forgot ;
'Tis wild good-nature's never-failing lot.
At length, when all had long supposed him dead,
By cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead,
My lord, alighting at his usual place,
The Crown, took notice of an ostler's face.
Jack knew his friend, but hoped in that disguise
He might escape the most observing eyes,
And whistling, as if unconcerned and gay,
Curried his nag and looked another way.
Convinced at last, upon a nearer view,
'Twas he, the same, the very Jack he knew,
O'erwhelmed at once with wonder, grief, and joy,
He pressed him much to quit his base employ ;
His countenance, his purse, his heart, his hand,
Influence and power, were all at his command :
Peers are not always generous as well-bred,
But Granby was, meant truly what he said.

Jack bowed, and was obliged—confessed 'twas strange.
 That so retired he should not wish a change,
 But knew no medium between guzzling beer
 And his old stint—three thousand pounds a year.

Thus some retire to nourish hopeless woe ;
 Some seeking happiness not found below ;
 Some to comply with humour, and a mind
 To social scenes by nature disinclined ;
 Some swayed by fashion, some by deep disgust ;
 Some self-impoorerished, and because they must ;
 But few, that court Retirement, are aware
 Of half the toils they must encounter there.

Lucrative offices are seldom lost
 For want of powers proportioned to the post :
 Give even a dunce the employment he desires,
 And he soon finds the talents it requires ;
 A business with an income at its heels
 Furnishes always oil for its own wheels.
 But in his arduous enterprise to close
 His active years with indolent repose,
 He finds the labours of that state exceed
 His utmost faculties, severe indeed.
 'Tis easy to resign a toilsome place,
 But not to manage leisure with a grace ;
 Absence of occupation is not rest,
 A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.
 The veteran steed, excused his task at length,
 In kind compassion of his failing strength,
 And turned into the park or mead to graze,
 Exempt from future service all his days,
 There feels a pleasure perfect in its kind,
 Ranges at liberty, and snuffs the wind.
 But when his lord would quit the busy road,
 To taste a joy like that he has bestowed,
 He proves, less happy than his favoured brute,
 A life of ease a difficult pursuit.
 Thought, to the man that never thinks, may seem
 As natural as when asleep to dream ;

But reveries (for human minds will act)
Specious in show, impossible in fact,
Those flimsy webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought :
Nor yet the swarms that occupy the brain,
Where dreams of dress, intrigue, and pleasure reign ;
Nor such as useless conversation breeds,
Or lust engenders, and indulgence feeds.
Whence and what are we ? to what end ordained ?
What means the drama by the world sustained ?
Business or vain amusement, care, or mirth,
Divide the frail inhabitants of earth.
Is duty a mere sport, or an employ ?
Life an intrusted talent, or a toy ?
Is there, as reason, conscience, scripture, say,
Cause to provide for a great future day,
When, earth's assigned duration at an end,
Man shall be summoned, and the dead attend ?
The trumpet—will it sound ? the curtain rise ?
And show the august tribunal of the skies,
Where no prevarication shall avail,
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail,
The pride of arrogant distinctions fall,
And conscience and our conduct judge us all ?
Pardon me, ye that give the midnight oil
To learned cares or philosophic toil,
Though I revere your honourable names,
Your useful labours and important aims,
And hold the world indebted to your aid,
Enriched with the discoveries ye have made ;
Yet let me stand excused, if I esteem
A mind employed on so sublime a theme,
Pushing her bold inquiry to the date
And outline of the present transient state,
And, after poising her adventurous wings,
Settling at last upon eternal things,
Far more intelligent, and better taught
The strenuous use of profitable thought,

Than ye, when happiest, and enlightened most
And highest in renown, can justly boast.

A mind unnerved, or indisposed to bear
The weight of subjects worthiest of her care,
Whatever hopes a change of scene inspires,
Must change her nature, or in vain retires.
An idler is a watch that wants both hands,
As useless if it goes as when it stands.
Books therefore, not the scandal of the shelves,
In which lewd sensualists print out themselves ;
Nor those in which the stage gives vice a blow,
With what success let modern manners show ;
Nor his who, for the bane of thousands born,
Built God a church, and laughed His word to scorn,
Skilful alike to seem devout and just,
And stab religion with a sly side-thrust ;
Nor those of learned philologists, who chase
A panting syllable through time and space,
Start it at home, and hunt it in the dark,
To Gaul, to Greece, and into Noah's ark ;
But such as learning without false pretence,
The friend of truth, the associate of sound sense,
And such as, in the zeal of good design,
Strong judgment labouring in the scripture mine,
All such as manly and great souls produce,
Worthy to live, and of eternal use ;
Behold in these what leisure hours demand,
Amusement and true knowledge hand in hand.
Luxury gives the mind a childish cast,
And, while she polishes, perverts the taste ;
Habits of close attention, thinking heads,
Become more rare as dissipation spreads,
Till authors hear at length one general cry,
Tickle and entertain us, or we die.
The loud demand, from year to year the same,
Beggars Invention, and makes Fancy lame ;
Till farce itself, most mournfully *jejune*,
Calls for the kind assistance of a tune,

And novels (witness every month's, Review)
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.
The mind relaxing into needful sport,
Should turn to writers of an abler sort,
Whose wit well managed, and whose classic style,
Give truth a lustre, and make wisdom smile.

Friends, (for I cannot stint, as some have done,
Too rigid in my view, that name to one ;
Though one, I grant it, in the generous breast,
Will stand advanced a step above the rest :
Flowers by that name promiscuously we call,
But one, the rose, the regent of them all)—
Friends, not adopted with a schoolboy's haste,
But chosen with a nice discerning taste,
Well born, well disciplined, who, placed apart
From vulgar minds, have honour much at heart,
And, though the world may think the ingredients odd,
The love of virtue, and the fear of God !
Such friends prevent what else would soon succeed,
A temper rustic as the life we lead,
And keep the polish of the manners clean,
As theirs who bustle in the busiest scene ;
For solitude, however some may rave,
Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave,
A sepulchre, in which the living lie,
Where all good qualities grow sick and die.
I praise the Frenchman,* his remark was shrewd—
“ How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude !
But grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper, solitude is sweet.”
Yet neither these delights, nor aught beside
That appetite can ask, or wealth provide,
Can save us always from a tedious day,
Or shine the dullness of still life away ;
Divine communion, carefully enjoyed,
Or sought with energy, must fill the void.
O sacred art, to which alone life owes

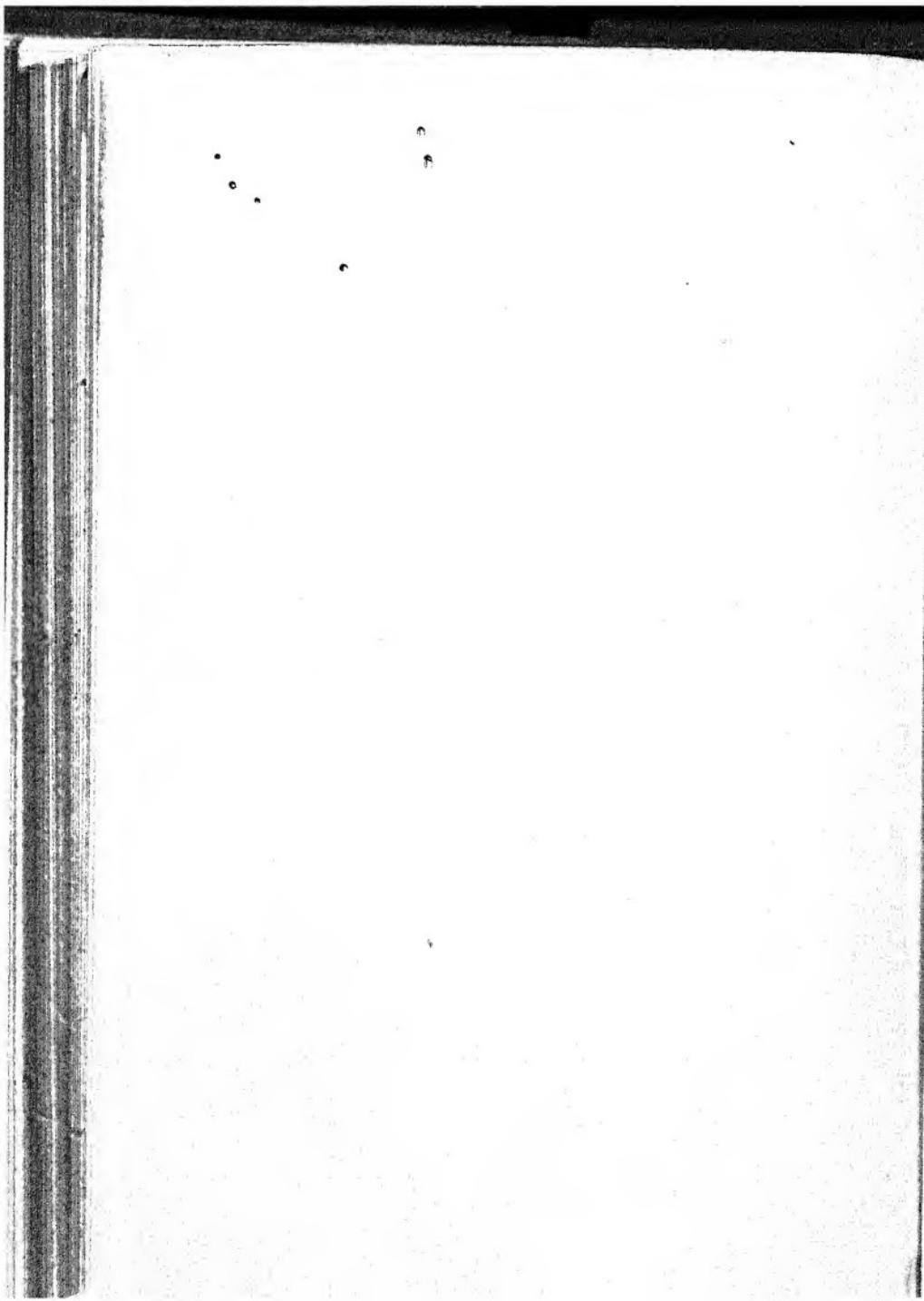
Bruyère.

Its happiest seasons, and a peaceful close,
 Scorned in a world, indebted to that scorn
 For evils daily felt, and hardly borne,—
 Not knowing thee, we reap with bleeding hands
 Flowers of rank odour upon thorny lands,
 And, while experience cautions us in vain,
 Grasp seeming happiness, and find it pain.
 Despondence, self-deserted in her grief,
 Lost by abandoning her own relief ;
 Murmuring and ungrateful Discontent,
 That scorns afflictions mercifully meant,
 Those humours tart as wines upon the fret,
 Which idleness and weariness beget ;
 These and a thousand plagues that haunt the breast,
 Fond of the phantom of an earthly rest,
 Divine communion chases, as the day
 Drives to their dens the obedient beasts of prey.
 See Judah's promised king, bereft of all,
 Driven out an exile from the face of Saul.
 To distant caves the lonely wanderer flies,
 To seek that peace a tyrant's frown denies.
 Hear the sweet accents of his tuneful voice,
 Hear him, o'erwhelmed with sorrow, yet rejoice ;
 No womanish or wailing grief has part,
 No, not a moment, in his royal heart ;
 'Tis manly music, such as martyrs make,
 Suffering with gladness for a Saviour's sake :
 His soul exults, hope animates his lays,
 The sense of mercy kindles into praise,
 And wilds, familiar with the lion's roar,
 Ring with ecstatic sounds unheard before :
 'Tis love like his that can alone defeat
 The foes of man, or make a desert sweet.

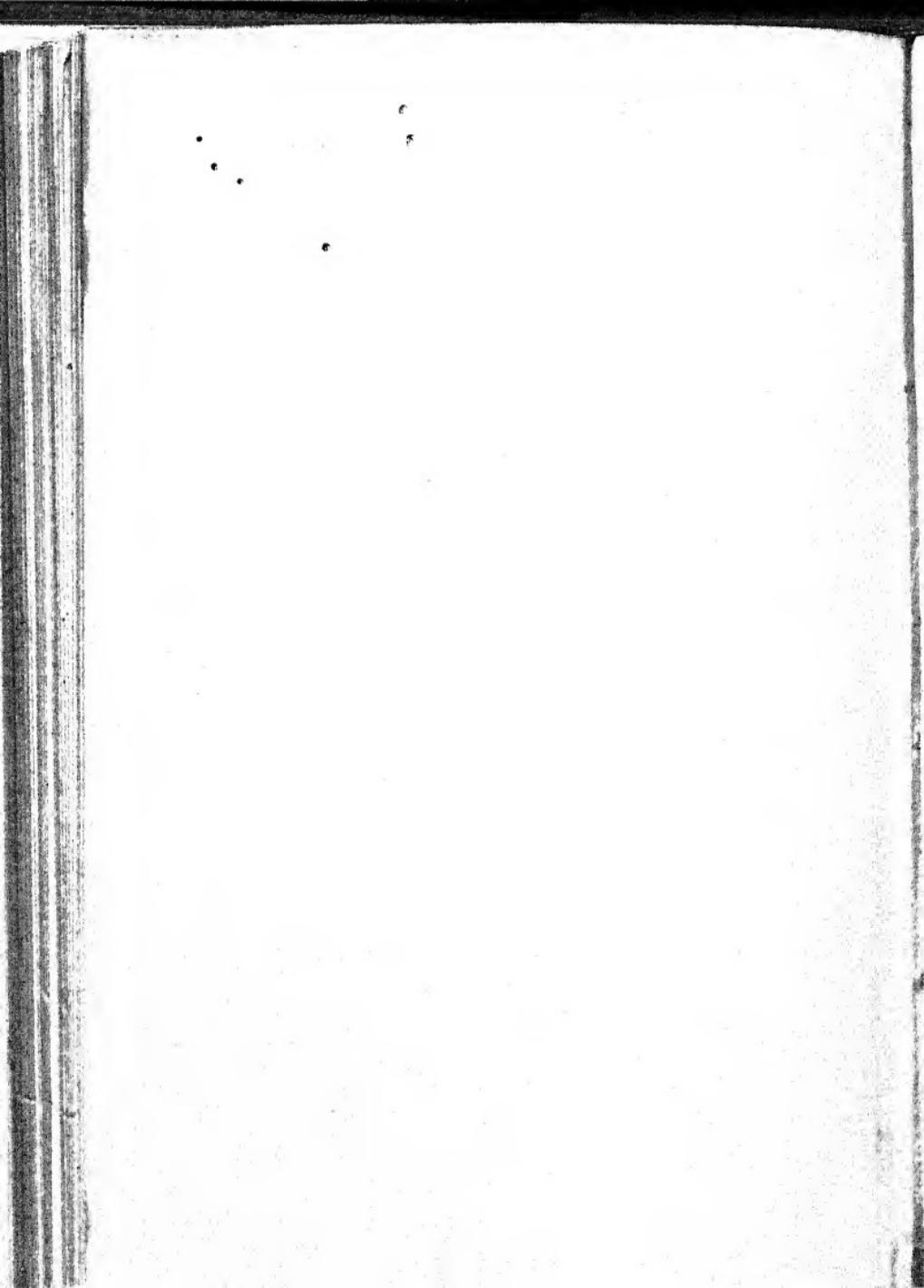
Religion does not censure or exclude
 Unnumbered pleasures harmlessly pursued ;
 To study culture, and with artful toil
 To meliorate and tame the stubborn soil
 To give dissimilar yet fruitful lands

The grain, or herb, or plant, that each demands ;
To cherish virtue in an humble state,
And share the joys your bounty may create ;
To mark the matchless workings of the power
That shuts within its seed the future flower,
Bids these in elegance of form excel,
In colour these, and those delight the smell,
Sends Nature forth, the daughter of the skies,
To dance on Earth, and charm all human eyes ;
To teach the canvas innocent deceit,
Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet—
These, these are arts, pursued without a crime,
That leave no stain upon the wing of Time.

Me poetry (or rather notes that aim
Feebly and faintly at poetic fame)
Employs, shut out from more important views,
Fast by the banks of the slow-winding Ouse ;
Content if thus sequestered I may raise
A monitor's, though not a poet's praise,
And while I teach an art too little known,
To close life wisely, may not waste my own.



MISCELLANEOUS SHORTER
POEMS



MISCELLANEOUS SHORTER POEMS

A FABLE

A RAVEN; while with glossy breast,
Her new-laid eggs she fondly pressed,
And, on her wicker-work high mounted,
Her chickens prematurely counted,
(A fault philosophers might blame,
If quite exempted from the same,)
Enjoyed at ease the genial day ;
'Twas April, as the bumpkins say,
The legislature called it May.
But suddenly a wind, as high
As ever swept a winter sky,
Shook the young leaves about her ears,
And filled her with a thousand fears,
Lest the rude blast should snap the bough,
And spread her golden hopes below.
But just at eve the blowing weather
And all her fears were hushed together ;
" And now," quoth poor unthinking Ralph,
" 'Tis over, and the brood is safe ; "
(For ravens, though, as birds of omen,
They teach both conjurers and old women
To tell us what is to befall,
Can't prophesy themselves at all.)
The morning came, when neighbour Hodge,
Who long had marked her airy lodge,
And destined all the treasure there
A gift to his expecting fair,

Climbed like a squirrel to his dray,
And bore the worthless prize away.

MORAL

'Tis Providence alone secures
In every change both mine and yours :
Safety consists not in escape
From dangers of a frightful shape ;
An earthquake may be bid to spare
The man that's strangled by a hair.
Fate steals along with silent tread,
Found oftenest in what least we dread,
Frowns in the storm with angry brow,
But in the sunshine strikes the blow.

VERSES

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER SELKIRK
DURING HIS SOLITARY ABODE ON THE ISLAND OF
JUAN FERNANDEZ

I AM monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute,
From the centre all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.
O Solitude ! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face ?
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place.

I am out of humanity's reach,
I must finish my journey alone,
Never hear the sweet music of speech,
I start at the sound of my own.

The beasts that roam over the plain,
 My form with indifference see ;
They are so unacquainted with man,
 Their tameness is shocking to me.

Society, friendship, and love,
 Divinely bestowed upon man,
Oh, had I the wings of a dove,
 How soon would I taste you again !
My sorrows I then might assuage
 In the ways of religion and truth,
Might learn from the wisdom of age,
 And be cheered by the sallies of youth.

Religion ! what treasure untold
 Resides in that heavenly word !
More precious than silver and gold,
 Or all that this earth can afford.
But the sound of the church-going bell
 These valleys and rocks never heard,
Never sighed at the sound of a knell,
 Or smiled when a sabbath appeared.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport,
 Convey to this desolate shore
Some cordial endearing report
 Of a land I shall visit no more.
My friends,—do they now and then send
 A wish or a thought after me ?
O tell me I yet have a friend,
 Though a friend I am never to see.

How fleet is a glance of the mind !
 Compared with the speed of its flight,
The tempest itself lags behind,
 And the swift-winged arrows of light.

When I think of my own native land,
 In a moment I seem to be there ;
 But alas ! recollection at hand
 Soon hurries me back to despair.

But the sea-fowl is gone to her nest,
 The beast is laid down in his lair,
 Even here is a season of rest,
 And I to my cabin repair.
 There's mercy in every place,
 And mercy, encouraging thought !
 Gives even affliction a grace,
 And reconciles man to his lot.

ODE TO PEACE

COME, peace of mind, delightful guest !
 Return and make thy downy nest
 Once more in this sad heart :
 Nor riches I, nor power, pursue,
 Nor hold forbidden joys in view ;
 We therefore need not part.

Where wilt thou dwell, if not with me,
 From avarice and ambition free,
 And pleasure's fatal wiles ?
 For whom, alas ! dost thou prepare
 The sweets that I was wont to share,
 The banquet of thy smiles ?

The great, the gay, shall they partake
 The heaven that thou alone canst make,
 And wilt thou quit the stream
 That murmurs through the dewy mead,
 The grove and the sequestered shed,
 To be a guest with them ?

For thee I panted, thee I prized,
For thee I gladly sacrificed
Whate'er I loved before,
And shall I see thee start away,
And helpless, hopeless, hear thee say,
“Farewell! we meet no more”?

REPORT OF AN ADJUDGED CASE

NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OF THE BOOKS

BETWEEN Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose,
The spectacles set them unhappily wrong;
The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,
To which the said spectacles ought to belong.

So Tongue was the lawyer, and argued the cause
With a great deal of skill, and a wig full of learning;
While Chief Baron Ear sat to balance the laws,
So famed for his talent in nicely discerning.

“In behalf of the Nose it will quickly appear,
And your lordship,” he said, “will undoubtedly find,
That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,
Which amounts to possession time out of mind.”

Then holding the spectacles up to the court—
“Your lordship observes they are made with a straddle,
As wide as the ridge of the Nose is; in short,
Designed to sit close to it, just like a saddle.

“Again, would your lordship a moment suppose
(‘Tis a case that has happened, and may be again,)
That the visage or countenance had not a Nose,
Pray who would, or who could, wear spectacles then?

" On the whole it appears, and my argument shows,
 With a reasoning the court will never condemn,
 That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose,
 And the Nose was as plainly intended for them."

Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how,
 He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes ;
 But what were his arguments few people know,
 For the court did not think they were equally wise.

So his lordship decreed with a grave solemn tone,
 Decisive and clear, without one if or but—
 That, whenever the Nose put his spectacles on,
 By daylight or candlelight—Eyes should be shut !

THE NIGHTINGALE AND GLOW-WORM

A NIGHTINGALE, that all day long
 Had cheered the village with his song,
 Nor yet at eve his note suspended,
 Nor yet when eventide was ended,
 Began to feel, as well he might,
 The keen demands of appetite ;
 When, looking eagerly around,
 He spied far off, upon the ground,
 A something shining in the dark,
 And knew the glow-worm by his spark ;
 So stooping down from hawthorn top,
 He thought to put him in his crop.
 The worm, aware of his intent,
 Harangued him thus, right eloquent—

" Did you admire my lamp," quoth he,
 " As much as I your minstrelsy,
 You would abhor to do me wrong,
 As much as I to spoil your song ;
 For 'twas the self-same Power divine

Taught you to sing and me to shine ;
That you with music, I with light,
Might beautify, and cheer the night."

The songster heard his short oration,
And, warbling out his approbation,
Released him, as my story tells,
And found a supper somewhere else.

Hence jarring sectaries may learn
Their real interest to discern ;
That brother should not war with brother,
And worry and devour each other ;
But sing and shine by sweet consent,
Till life's poor transient night is spent,
Respecting, in each other's case,
The gifts of nature and of grace.

Those Christians best deserve the name
Who studiously make peace their aim ;
Peace both the duty and the prize
Of him that creeps and him that flies.

ON A GOLDFINCH STARVED TO DEATH IN HIS CAGE

TIME was when I was free as air,
The thistle's downy seed my fare,

My drink the morning dew ;
I perched at will on every spray,
My form genteel, my plumage gay,
My strains for ever new.

But gaudy plumage, sprightly strain
And form genteel were all in vain,

And of a transient date ;
For, caught and caged, and starved to death,
In dying sighs my little breath
Soon passed the wiry grate.

Thanks, gen'le swain, for all my woes,
 And thanks for this effectual close
 And cure of every ill !
 More cruelty could none express ;
 And I, if you had shown me less,
 Had been your prisoner still.

THE PINEAPPLES AND THE BEE

THE Pineapples, in triple row,
 Were basking hot, and all in blow ;
 A Bee of most discerning taste
 Perceived the fragrance as he passed ;
 On eager wing the spoiler came,
 And searched for crannies in the frame,
 Urged his attempt on every side,
 To every pane his trunk applied ;
 But still in vain, the frame was tight,
 And only pervious to the light ;
 Thus having wasted half the day,
 He trimmed his flight another way,
 “ Methinks,” I said, “ in thee I find
 The sin and madness of mankind.
 To joys forbidden man aspires,
 Consumes his soul with vain desires ;
 Folly the spring of his pursuit,
 And disappointment all the fruit.
 While Cynthio ogles, as she passes,
 The nymph between two chariot glasses,
 She is the Pineapple, and he
 The silly unsuccessful Bee.
 The maid who views with pensive air
 The showglass fraught with glittering ware,
 Sees watches, bracelets, rings, and lockets,
 But sighs at thought of empty pockets ;
 Like thine, her appetite is keen,
 But ah, the cruel glass between ! ”

Our dear delights are often such,
Exposed to view, but not to touch ;
The sight our foolish heart inflames,
We long for pineapples in frames ;
With hopeless wish one looks and lingers ;
One breaks the glass, and cuts his fingers ;
But they whom Truth and Wisdom lead,
Can gather honey from a weed.

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE

NECESSARY TO THE HAPPINESS OF THE
MARRIED STATE

THE lady thus addressed her spouse—
“ What a mere dungeon is this house !
By no means large enough, and was it,
Yet this dull room and that dark closet,
Those hangings with their worn-out graces,
Long beards, long noses, and pale faces,
Are such an antiquated scene,
They overwhelm me with the spleen.”

Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark,
Makes answer quite beside the mark :
“ No doubt, my dear, I bade him come,
Engaged myself to be at home,
And shall expect him at the door,
Precisely when the clock strikes four.”

“ You are so deaf,” the lady cried,
(And raised her voice, and frowned beside)
“ You are so sadly deaf, my dear,
What shall I do to make you hear ? ”
“ Dismiss poor Harry ! ” he replies,
“ Some people are more nice than wise,
For one slight trespass all this stir ?
What if he did ride whip and spur ? ”

'Twas but a smile—your favourite horse
 Will never look one hair the worse."
 " Well, I protest 'tis past all bearing!"—
 " Child! I am rather hard of hearing."—
 " Yes, truly; one must scream and bawl:
 I tell you you can't hear at all!"
 Then, with a voice exceeding low,
 " No matter if you hear or no."

Alas! and is domestic strife,
 That sorest ill of human life,
 A plague so little to be feared,
 As to be wantonly incurred,
 To gratify a fretful passion,
 On every trivial provocation?
 The kindest and the happiest pair
 Will find occasion to forbear;
 And something, every day they live,
 To pity and, perhaps, forgive.
 But if infirmities, that fall
 In common to the lot of all,
 A blemish, or a sense impaired,
 Are crimes so little to be spared,
 Then farewell all that must create
 The comfort of the wedded state;
 Instead of harmony, 'tis jar,
 And tumult and intestine war.

The love that cheers life's latest stage,
 Proof against sickness and old age,
 Preserved by virtue from declension,
 Becomes not weary of attention;
 But lives when that exterior grace
 Which first inspired the flame decays.
 'Tis gentle, delicate, and kind,
 To faults compassionate or blind,
 And will with sympathy endure
 Those evils it would gladly cure;
 But angry, coarse, and harsh expression
 Shows love to be a mere profession;

Proves that the heart is noble of his,
Or soon expels him if it is.'

TO THE REV. MR. NEWTON

AN INVITATION INTO THE COUNTRY

THE swallows in their torpid state
Compose their useless wing,
And bees in hives as idly wait
The call of early spring.

The keenest frost that binds the stream,
The wildest wind that blows,
Are neither felt nor feared by them,
Secure of their repose :

But man, all feeling and awake,
The gloomy scene surveys ;
With present ills his heart must ache,
And pant for brighter days.

Old Winter, halting o'er the mead,
Bids me and Mary mourn ;
But lovely Spring peeps o'er his head,
And whispers your return.

Then April with her sister May
Shall chase him from the bowers,
And weave fresh garlands every day,
To crown the smiling hours.

And if a tear that speaks regret
Of happier times appear,
A glimpse of joy that we have met
Shall shine, and dry the tear.

TO THE REV. MR. NEWTON

ON HIS RETURN FROM RAMSGATE

THAT ocean you of late surveyed,
 Those rocks, I too have seen,
 But I afflicted and dismayed,
 You tranquil and serene.

You from the flood-controlling steep
 Saw stretched before your view,
 With conscious joy, the threatening deep,
 No longer such to you.

To me the waves that ceaseless broke
 Upon the dangerous coast,
 Hoarsely and ominously spoke
 Of all my treasure lost.

Your sea of troubles you have past,
 And found the peaceful shore ;
 I, tempest-tossed, and wrecked at last,
 Come home to port no more.

BOADICEA. AN ODE

WHEN the British warrior queen,
 Bleeding from the Roman rods,
 Sought, with an indignant mien,
 Counsel of her country's gods,

Sage beneath a spreading oak
 Sat the Druid, hoary chief,
 Every burning word he spoke
 Full of rage and full of grief :

“ Princess ! if our aged eyes
Weep upon thy matchless wrongs,
’Tis because resentment ties
All the terrors of our tongues.

“ Rome shall perish,—write that word
In the blood that she has spilt ;
Perish hopeless and abhorred,
Deep in ruin as in guilt.

“ Rome, for empire far renowned,
Tramples on a thousand states ;
Soon her pride shall kiss the ground,—
Hark ! the Gaul is at her gates.

“ Other Romans shall arise,
Heedless of a soldier’s name,
Sounds, not arms, shall win the prize,
Harmony the path to fame.

“ Then the progeny that springs
From the forests of our land,
Armed with thunder, clad with wings,
Shall a wider world command.

“ Regions Cæsar never knew
Thy posterity shall sway,
Where his eagles never flew,
None invincible as they.”

Such the bard’s prophetic words,
Pregnant with celestial fire,
Bending as he swept the chords
Of his sweet but awful lyre.

She, with all a monarch’s pride,
Felt them in her bosom glow,
Rushed to battle, fought and died,
Dying, hurled them at the foe.

“ Ruffians, pitiless as proud,
 Heaven awards the vengeance due ;
 Empire is on us bestowed,
 Shame and ruin wait for you ! ”

THE POET, THE OYSTER, AND SENSITIVE PLANT

AN Oyster, cast upon the shore,
 Was heard, though never heard before,
 Complaining in a speech well worded,
 And worthy thus to be recorded—

“ Ah, hapless wretch ! condemned to dwell
 For ever in my native shell ;
 Ordained to move when others please,
 Not for my own content or ease ;
 But tossed and buffeted about,
 Now in the water, and now out.
 ’Twere better to be born a stone,
 Of ruder shape, and feeling none,
 Than with a tenderness like mine,
 And sensibilities so fine !
 I envy that unfeeling shrub,
 Fast-rooted against every rub.”

The plant he meant grew not far off,
 And felt the sneer with scorn enough ;
 Was hurt, disgusted, mortified,
 And with asperity replied :—

(“ When,” cry the botanists, and stare,
 “ Did plants called Sensitive grow there ? ”
 No matter when—a poet’s muse is
 To make them grow just where she chooses.)

“ You shapeless nothing in a dish !

You that are but almost a fish,
I scorn your coarse insinuation,
And have most plentiful occasion
To wish myself the rock I view,
Or such another dolt as you.
For many a grave and learned clerk,
And many a gay unlettered spark,
With curious touch examines me,
If I can feel as well as he ;
And when I bend, retire, and shrink,
Says—‘ Well, ’tis more than one would think ! ’
Thus life is spent (oh fie upon’t !)
In being touched, and crying ‘ Don’t ! ’ ”

A poet, in his evening walk,
O’erheard and checked this idle talk.
“ And your fine sense,” he said, “ and yours,
Whatever evil it endures,
Deserves not, if so soon offended,
Much to be pitied or commended.
Disputes, though short, are far too long,
Where both alike are in the wrong ;
Your feelings in their full amount
Are all upon your own account.

You, in your grotto-work enclosed,
Complain of being thus exposed ;
Yet nothing feel in that rough coat,
Save when the knife is at your throat,
Wherever driven by wind or tide,
Exempt from every ill beside.

And as for you, my Lady Squeamish,
Who reckon every touch a blemish,
If all the plants that can be found
Embellishing the scene around,
Should droop and wither where they grow,
You would not feel at all, not you.
The noblest minds their virtue prove
By pity, sympathy, and love :

These, these are feelings truly fine,
And prove their owner half divine."

His censure reached them as he dealt it,
And each by shrinking showed he felt it.

TO THE REV. WILLIAM CAWTHORNE UNWIN

UNWIN, I should but ill repay
The kindness of a friend,
Whose worth deserves as warm a lay
As ever friendship penned,
Thy name omitted in a page
That would reclaim a vicious age.

A union formed, as mine with thee,
Not rashly or in sport,
May be as fervent in degree,
And faithful in its sort,
And may as rich in comfort prove,
As that of true fraternal love.

The bud inserted in the rind,
The bud of peach or rose,
Adorns, though differing in its kind,
The stock whereon it grows,
With flower as sweet or fruit as fair
As if produced by Nature there.

Not rich, I render what I may,
I seize thy name in haste,
And place it in this first assay,
Lest this should prove the last.
'Tis where it should be—in a plan
That holds in view the good of man.

The poet's lyre, to fix his fame,
Should be the poet's heart ;
Affection lights a brighter flame
Than ever blazed by art.
No muses on these lines attend,
I sink the poet in the friend.

THE DIVERTING HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN

SHOWING HOW HE WENT FARTHER THAN HE
INTENDED AND CAME SAFE HOME AGAIN

JOHN GILPIN was a citizen
Of credit and renown,
A train-band captain eke was he
Of famous London town.

John Gilpin's spouse said to her dear,
" Though wedded we have been
These twice ten tedious years, yet we
No holiday have seen.

" To-morrow is our wedding-day,
And we will then repair
Unto the Bell at Edmonton,
All in a chaise and pair.

" My sister, and my sister's child,
Myself, and children three,
Will fill the chaise ; so you must ride
On horseback after we."

He soon replied, " I do admire
Of womankind but one,
And you are she, my dearest dear,
Therefore it shall be done.

" I am a linen-draper bold,
 As all the world doth know,
 And my good friend the calender
 Will lend his horse to go."

Quoth Mrs. Gilpin, " That's well said ;
 And for that wine is dear,
 We will be furnished with our own,
 Which is both bright and clear."

John Gilpin kissed his loving wife ;
 O'erjoyed was he to find,
 That though on pleasure she was bent,
 She had a frugal mind.

The morning came, the chaise was brought,
 But yet was not allowed
 To drive up to the door, lest all
 Should say that she was proud.

So three doors off the chaise was stayed,
 Where they did all get in ;
 Six precious souls, and all agog
 To dash through thick and thin.

Smack went the whip, round went the wheels,
 Were never folk so glad,
 The stones did rattle underneath,
 As if Cheapside were mad.

John Gilpin at his horse's side
 Seized fast the flowing mane,
 And up he got, in haste to ride,
 But soon came down again ;

For saddle-tree scarce reached had he,
 His journey to begin,
 When, turning round his head, he saw
 Three customers come in.

So down he came ; for loss of time,
Although it grieved him sore,
Yet loss of pence, full well he knew,
Would trouble him much more.

'Twas long before the customers
Were suited to their mind,
When Betty screaming came down stairs,
" The wine is left behind ! "

" Good luck ! " quoth he—" yet bring it me,
My leathern belt likewise,
In which I bear my trusty sword,
When I do exercise."

Now Mistress Gilpin (careful soul !)
Had two stone bottles found,
To hold the liquor that she loved,
And keep it safe and sound.

Each bottle had a curling ear,
Through which the belt he drew,
And hung a bottle on each side,
To make his balance true.

Then over all, that he might be
Equipped from top to toe,
His long red cloak, well brushed and neat,
He manfully did throw.

Now see him mounted once again
Upon his nimble steed,
Full slowly pacing o'er the stones,
With caution and good heed.

But finding soon a smoother road
Beneath his well-shod feet,
The snorting beast began to trot,
Which galled him in his seat.

So, " Fair and softly," John he cried,
 But John he cried in vain ;
 That trot became a gallop soon,
 In spite of curb and rein.

So stooping down, as needs he must
 Who cannot sit upright,
 He grasped the mane with both his hands,
 And eke with all his might.

His horse, who never in that sort
 Had handled been before,
 What thing upon his back had got
 Did wonder more and more.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought ;
 Away went hat and wig ;
 He little dreamt, when he set out,
 Of running such a rig.

The wind did blow, the cloak did fly,
 Like streamer long and gay,
 Till, loop and button failing both,
 At last it flew away.

Then might all people well discern
 The bottles he had slung ;
 A bottle swinging at each side,
 As hath been said or sung.

The dogs did bark, the children screamed,
 Up flew the windows all ;
 And every soul cried out, " Well done ! "
 As loud as he could bawl.

Away went Gilpin—who but he ?
 His fame soon spread around ;
 " He carries weight ! " " He rides a race ! "
 " 'Tis for a thousand pound ! "

And still, as fast as he drew near,
 'Twas wonderful to view,
How in a trice the turnpike-men
 Their gates wide open threw.

And now, as he went bowing down
 His reeking head full low,
The bottles twain behind his back
 Were shattered at a blow.

Down ran the wine into the road,
 Most piteous to be seen,
Which made his horse's flanks to smoke
 As they had basted been.

But still he seemed to carry weight,
 With leathern girdle braced ;
For all might see the bottle-necks
 Still dangling at his waist.

Thus all through merry Islington
 These gambols he did play,
Until he came unto the Wash
 Of Edmonton so gay ;

And there he threw the Wash about
 On both sides of the way,
Just like unto a trundling mop,
 Or a wild goose at play.

At Edmonton his loving wife
 From the balcony spied
Her tender husband, wondering much
 To see how he did ride.

“ Stop, stop, John Gilpin !—Here's the house ! ”
 They all at once did cry ;
“ The dinner waits, and we are tired ; ”—
 Said Gilpin—“ So am I ! ”

But yet his horse was not a whit
 Inclined to tarry there !
 - For why ?—his owner had a house
 Full ten miles off, at Ware.

So like an arrow swift he flew,
 Shot by an archer strong ;
 So did he fly—which brings me to
 The middle of my song.

Away went Gilpin, out of breath,
 And sore against his will,
 Till at his friend the calender's
 His horse at last stood still.

The calender, amazed to see
 His neighbour in such trim,
 Laid down his pipe, flew to the gate,
 And thus accosted him :

“ What news ? what news ? your tidings tell ;
 Tell me you must and shall—
 Say why bareheaded you are come,
 Or why you come at all ? ”

Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit,
 And loved a timely joke ;
 And thus unto the calender
 In merry guise he spoke :

“ I came because your horse would come,
 And, if I well forbode,
 My hat and wig will soon be here,—
 They are upon the road.”

The calender, right glad to find
 His friend in merry pin,
 Returned him not a single word,
 But to the house went in ;

Whence straight he came with hat and wig ;
A wig that flowed behind,
A hat not much the worse for wear,
Each comely in its kind.

He held them up, and in his turn
Thus showed his ready wit,
“ My head is twice as big as yours,
They therefore needs must fit.

“ But let me scrape the dirt away
That hangs upon your face ;
And stop and eat, for well you may
Be in a hungry case.”

Said John, “ It is my wedding-day,
And all the world would stare,
If wife should dine at Edmonton,
And I should dine at Ware.”

So turning to his horse, he said,
“ I am in haste to dine ;
‘Twas for your pleasure you came here,
You shall go back for mine.”

Ah, luckless speech, and bootless boast !
For which he paid full dear ;
For, while he spake, a braying ass
Did sing most loud and clear ;

Whereat his horse did snort, as he
Had heard a lion roar,
And galloped off with all his might,
As he had done before.

Away went Gilpin, and away
Went Gilpin’s hat and wig :
He lost them sooner than at first ;
For why ?—they were too big.

Now Mistress Gilpin, when she saw
 Her husband posting down
 Into the country far away,
 She pulled out half-a-crown ;

And thus unto the youth she said
 That drove them to the Bell,
 " This shall be yours, when you bring back
 My husband safe and well."

The youth did ride, and soon did meet
 John coming back amain :
 Whom in a trice he tried to stop,
 By catching at his rein ;

But not performing what he meant,
 And gladly would have done,
 The frightened steed he frightened more,
 And made him faster run.

Away went Gilpin, and away
 Went postboy at his heels,
 The postboy's horse right glad to miss
 The lumbering of the wheels.

Six gentlemen upon the road,
 Thus seeing Gilpin fly,
 With postboy scampering in the rear,
 They raised the hue and cry ;

" Stop thief ! stop thief !—a highwayman ! "
 Not one of them was mute ;
 And all and each that passed that way
 Did join in the pursuit.

And now the turnpike gates again
 Flew open in short space ;
 The toll-men thinking, as before,
 That Gilpin rode a race.

And so he did, and won it too,
For he got first to town ;
Nor stopped till where he had got up
He did again get down.

Now let us sing, Long live the king !
And Gilpin, long live he !
And when he next doth ride abroad
May I be there to see !

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. THROCKMORTON'S BULLFINCH

YE Nymphs, if e'er your eyes were red
With tears o'er hapless favourites shed,
Oh share Maria's grief !
Her favourite, even in his cage
(What will not hunger's cruel rage ?)
Assassined by a thief.

Where Rhenus strays his vines among
The egg was laid from which he sprung ;
And though by nature mute,
Or only with a whistle blessed,
Well-taught, he all the sounds expressed
Of flageolet or flute.

The honours of his ebon poll
Were brighter than the sleekest mole,
His bosom of the hue
With which Aurora decks the skies,
When piping winds shall soon arise
To sweep away the dew.

Above, below, in all the house,
Dire foe alike of bird and mouse,
No cat had leave to dwell ;

And Bully's cage supported stood
 On props of smoothest-shaven wood,
 Large built and latticed well.

Well latticed,—but the grate, alas !
 Not rough with wire of steel or brass,
 For Bully's plumage sake,
 But smooth with wands from Ouse's side,
 With which, when neatly peeled and dried,
 The swains their baskets make.

Night veiled the pole ; all seemed secure ;
 When, led by instinct sharp and sure,
 Subsistence to provide,
 A beast forth sallied on the scout,
 Long backed, long tailed, with whiskered snout,
 And badger-coloured hide.

He, entering at the study door,
 Its ample area 'gan explore ;
 And something in the wind
 Conjectured, sniffing round and round,
 Better than all the books he found,
 Food chiefly for the mind.

Just then, by adverse fate impressed,
 A dream disturbed poor Bully's rest ;
 In sleep he seemed to view
 A rat fast clinging to the cage,
 And screaming at the sad presage,
 Awoke and found it true.

For, aided both by ear and scent,
 Right to his mark the monster went,
 'Ah, Muse ! forbear to speak
 Minute the horrors that ensued ;
 His teeth were strong, the cage was wood,—
 He left poor Bully's beak.

Oh, had he made that too his prey !
That beak, whence issued many a lay
 Of such mellifluous tone,
Might have repaid him well, I wote,
For silencing so sweet a throat,
 Fast stuck within his own.

Maria weeps,—the Muses mourn ;—
So, when by Bacchanalians torn,
 On Thracian Hebrus' side
The tree-enchanter Orpheus fell,
His head alone remained to tell
 The cruel death he died.

PAIRING TIME ANTICIPATED *

A FABLE

I SHALL not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds confabulate or no ;
'Tis clear that they were always able
To hold discourse, at least in fable ;
And even the child who knows no better
Than to interpret by the letter
A story of a cock and bull,
Must have a most uncommon skull.

It chanced then on a winter's day,
But warm and bright and calm as May,
The birds, conceiving a design
To forestall sweet St. Valentine,
In many an orchard, copse, and grove,
Assembled on affairs of love,

* It was one of the whimsical speculations of this philosopher, that all fables which ascribe reason and speech to animals should be withheld from children, as being only vehicles of deception. But what child was ever deceived by them, or can be, against the evidence of his senses ?

And with much twitter and much chatter
 Began to agitate the matter.

At length a Bullfinch, who could boast
 More years and wisdom than the most,
 Entreated, opening wide his beak,
 A moment's liberty to speak ;
 And, silence publicly enjoined,
 Delivered briefly thus his mind :

“ My friends ! be cautious how ye treat
 The subject upon which we meet ;
 I fear we shall have winter yet.”

A Finch, whose tongue knew no control,
 With golden wing and satin poll,
 A last year's bird, who ne'er had tried
 What marriage means, thus pert replied :

“ Methinks the gentleman,” quoth she,
 “ Opposite in the apple tree,
 By his good will would keep us single
 Till yonder heaven and earth shall mingle
 Or (which is likelier to befall)
 Till death exterminate us all.
 I marry without more ado ;
 My dear Dick Redcap, what say you ? ”

Dick heard, and tweedling, ogling, bridling,
 Turning short round, strutting, and sidling,
 Attested, glad, his approbation
 Of an immediate conjugation.
 Their sentiments so well expressed
 Influenced mightily the rest ;
 All paired, and each pair built a nest.

But though the birds were thus in haste,
 The leaves came on not quite so fast,
 And Destiny, that sometimes bears
 An aspect stern on man's affairs,
 Not altogether smiled on theirs.

The wind, of late breathed gently forth,
 Now shifted east, and east by north ;
 Bare trees and shrubs but ill, you know,

Could shelter them from rain or snow :
Stepping into their nests, they paddled,
Themselves were chilled, their eggs were addled :
Soon every father-bird and mother
Grew quarrelsome, and pecked each other,
Parted without the least regret,
Except that they had ever met,
And learnt in future to be wiser
Than to neglect a good adviser.

MORAL

Misses ! the tale that I relate
This lesson seems to carry—
Choose not alone a proper mate,
But proper time to marry.

THE DOG AND THE WATER-LILY

NO FABLE

THE noon was shady, and soft airs
Swept Ouse's silent tide,
When, 'scaped from literary cares,
I wandered on his side.

My spaniel, prettiest of his race,
And high in pedigree,
(Two nymphs * adorned with every grace
That spaniel found for me,)

Now wantoned, lost in flags and reeds,
Now starting into sight,
Pursued the swallow o'er the meads
With scarce a slower flight.

* Sir Robert Gunning's daughters.

It was the time when Ouse displayed
 His lilies newly blown ;
 Their beauties I intent surveyed,
 And one I wished my own.

With cane extended far, I sought
 To steer it close to land ;
 But still the prize, though nearly caught,
 Escaped my eager hand.

Beau marked my unsuccessful pains
 With fixed considerate face,
 And puzzling set his puppy brains
 To comprehend the case.

But with a cherup clear and strong
 Dispersing all his dream,
 I thence withdrew, and followed long
 The windings of the stream.

My ramble ended, I returned ;
Beau, trotting far before,
 The floating wreath again discerned,
 And plunging left the shore..

I saw him with that lily cropped
 Impatient swim to meet
 My quick approach, and soon he dropped
 The treasure at my feet.

Charmed with the sight, "The world," I cried,
 "Shall hear of this thy deed :
 My dog shall mortify the pride
 Of man's superior breed :

"But chief myself I will enjoin,
 Awake at duty's call,
 To show a love as prompt as thine
 To Him who gives me all."

THE NEEDLESS ALARM

A TALE

THERE is a field through which I often pass,
Thick overspread with moss and silky grass,
Adjoining close to Kilwick's echoing wood,
Where oft the bitch fox hides her hapless brood,
Reserved to solace many a neighbouring squire,
That he may follow them through brake and brier,
Contusion hazarding of neck or spine,
Which rural gentlemen call sport divine.

A narrow brook, by rushy banks concealed,
Runs in a bottom, and divides the field ;
Oaks intersperse it, that had once a head,
But now wear crests of oven-wood instead ;
And where the land slopes to its watery bourn
Wide yawns a gulf beside a ragged thorn ;
Bricks line the sides, but shivered long ago,
And horrid brambles intertwine below ;
A hollow scooped, I judge, in ancient time,
For baking earth, or burning rock to lime.

Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the fieldfare, wintry guest, is fed ;
Nor Autumn yet had brushed from every spray,
With her chill hand, the mellow leaves away ;
But corn was housed, and beans were in the stack ;
Now therefore issued forth the spotted pack,
With tails high mounted, ears hung low, and throats
With a whole gamut filled of heavenly notes,
For which, alas ! my destiny severe,
Though ears she gave me two, gave me no ear.

The sun, accomplishing his early march,
His lamp now planted on heaven's topmost arch,
When, exercise and air my only aim,
And heedless whither, to that field I came,

Ere yet with ruthless joy the happy hound
Told hill and dale that Reynard's track was found,
Or with the high-raised horn's melodious clang
All Kilwick * and all Dinglederry * rang.

Sheep grazed the field; some with soft bosom pressed
The herb as soft, while nibbling strayed the rest;
Nor noise was heard but of the hasty brook,
Struggling, detained in many a petty nook.
All seemed so peaceful, that from them conveyed,
To me their peace by kind contagion spread.

But when the huntsman, with distended cheek,
'Gan make his instrument of music speak,
And from within the wood that crash was heard,
Though not a hound from whom it burst appeared,
The sheep recumbent and the sheep that grazed,
All huddling into phalanx, stood and gazed,
Admiring, terrified, the novel strain,
Then coursed the field around, then coursed it round
again;

But recollecting, with a sudden thought,
That flight in circles urged advanced them nought,
They gathered close around the old pit's brink,
And thought again—but knew not what to think.

The man to solitude accustomed long
Perceives in every thing that lives a tongue;
Not animals alone, but shrubs and trees
Have speech for him, and understood with ease;
After long drought, when rains abundant fall,
He hears the herbs and flowers rejoicing all;
Knows what the freshness of their hue implies,
How glad they catch the largess of the skies;
But, with precision nicer still, the mind
He scans of every locomotive kind;
Birds of all feather, beasts of every name,
That serve mankind or shun them, wild or tame;
The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears
Have all articulation in his ears;

* Two woods belonging to John Throckmorton, Esq.

He spells them true by intuition's light,
And needs no glossary to set him right.

This truth premised was needful as a text,
To win due credence to what follows next.

Awhile they mused ; surveying every face,
Thou hadst supposed them of superior race ;
Their periwigs of wool and fears combined
Stamped on each countenance such marks of mind,
That sage they seemed, as lawyers o'er a doubt,
Which, puzzling long, at last they puzzle out ;
Or academic tutors, teaching youths,
Sure ne'er to want them, mathematic truths ;
When thus a mutton statelier than the rest,
A Ram, the ewes and wethers sad addressed :

" Friends ! we have lived too long. I never heard
Sounds such as these, so worthy to be feared.

Could I believe, that winds for ages pent
In earth's dark womb have found at last a vent,
And from their prison-house below arise,
With all these hideous howlings to the skies,
I could be much composed, nor should appear,
For such a cause, to feel the slightest fear.

Yourselves have seen, what time the thunders rolled
All night, me resting quiet in the fold.

Or heard we that tremendous bray alone,
I could expound the melancholy tone ;
Should deem it by our old companion made,
The Ass ; for he, we know, has lately strayed,
And being lost, perhaps, and wandering wide,
Might be supposed to clamour for a guide.

But ah ! those dreadful yells what soul can hear
That owns a carcass, and not quake for fear ?
Demons produce them doubtless, brazen-clawed,
And fanged with brass, the demons are abroad ;
I hold it therefore wisest and most fit
That, life to save, we leap into the pit."

Him answered then his loving mate and true,
But more discreet than he, a Cambrian Ewe :

“ How ! leap into the pit our life to save ?
 To save our life leap all into the grave ?
 For can we find it less ? Contemplate first
 The depth how awful ! falling there, we burst :
 Or should the brambles, interposed, our fall
 In part abate, that happiness were small ;
 For with a race like theirs no chance I see
 Of peace or ease to creatures clad as we.
 Meantime, noise kills not. Be it Dapple’s bray,
 Or be it not, or be it whose it may,
 And rush those other sounds, that seem by tongues
 Of demons uttered, from whatever lungs,
 Sounds are but sounds, and, till the cause appear,
 We have at least commodious standing here.
 Come fiend, come fury, giant, monster, blast
 From earth or hell, we can but plunge at last.”

While thus she spake, I fainter heard the peals,
 For Reynard, close attended at his heels
 By panting dog, tired man, and spattered horse,
 Through mere good fortune took a different course..
 The flock grew calm again, and I, the road
 Following, that led me to my own abode,
 Much wondered that the silly sheep had found
 Such cause of terror in an empty sound,
 So sweet to huntsman, gentleman, and hound.

MORAL

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day,
 Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.

ON THE RECEIPT OF MY MOTHER'S PICTURE
OUT OF NORFOLK

THE GIFT OF MY COUSIN, ANN BODHAM

OH that those lips had language ! Life has passed
With me but roughly since I heard thee last.
Those lips are thine—thy own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood solaced me ;
Voice only fails, else how distinct they say,
“ Grieve not, my child, chase all thy fears away ! ”
The meet intelligence of those dear eyes
(Blessed be the art that can immortalize,
The art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim
To quench it) here shines on me still the same.

Faithful remembrancer of one so dear,
O welcome guest, though unexpected here !
Who bidst me honour with an artless song,
Affectionate, a mother lost so long,
I will obey, not willingly alone,
But gladly, as the precept were her own :
And, while that face renews my filial grief,
Fancy shall weave a charm for my relief,
Shall steep me in Elysian reverie,
A momentary dream that thou art she.

My mother ! when I learnt that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed ?
Hovered thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun ?
Perhaps thou gavest me, though unfelt, a kiss :
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss—
Ah, that maternal smile ! It answers—Yes.
I heard the bell tolled on thy burial day,
I saw the hearse that bore thee slow away,
And, turning from my nursery window, drew
A long, long sigh, and wept a last adieu !

But was it such?—It was.—Where thou art gone
Adieu and farewell's are a sound unknown.

May I but meet thee on that peaceful shore,
The parting word shall pass my lips no more!
Thy maidens, grieved themselves at my concern,
Oft gave me promise of thy quick return.

What ardently I wished I long believed,
And, disappointed still, was still deceived.
By expectation every day beguiled,
Dupe of *to-morrow* even from a child.

Thus many a sad *to-morrow* came and went,
Till, all my stock of infant sorrow spent,
I learnt at last submission to my lot;
But, though I less deplored thee, ne'er forgot.

Where once we dwelt our name is heard no more,
Children not thine have trod my nursery floor;
And where the gardener Robin, day by day,
Drew me to school along the public way,
Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapped
In scarlet mantle warm, and velvet capped,
'Tis now become a history little known,
That once we called the pastoral house our own.
Short-lived possession! but the record fair
That memory keeps, of all thy kindness there,
Still outlives many a storm that has effaced
A thousand other themes less deeply traced.
Thy nightly visits to my chamber made,
That thou mightst know me safe and warmly laid;
Thy morning bounties ere I left my home,
The biscuit, or confectionary plum;
The fragrant waters on my cheek bestowed
By thy own hand, till fresh they shone and glowed;
All this, and more endearing still than all,
Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall,
Ne'er roughened by those cataracts and brakes
That humour interposed too often makes;
All this still legible in memory's page,
And still to be so to my latest age,

Adds joy to duty, makes me glad to pay
Such honours to thee as my numbers may ;
Perhaps a frail memorial, but sincere,
Not scorned in heaven, though little noticed here.

Could Time, his flight reversed, restore the hours,
When, playing with thy vesture's tissued flowers,
The violet, the pink, and jessamine,
I pricked them into paper with a pin
(And thou wast happier than myself the while,
Woul'st softly speak, and stroke my head and smile),
Could those few pleasant days again appear,
Might one wish bring them, would I wish them here ?
I would not trust my heart—the dear delight
Seems so to be desired, perhaps I might.—
But no—what here we call our life is such
So little to be loved, and thou so much,
That I should ill requite thee to constrain
Thy unbound spirit into bonds again.

Thou, as a gallant bark from Albion's coast
(The storms all weathered and the ocean crossed)
Shoots into port at some well-havened isle,
Where spices breathe, and brighter seasons smile,
There sits quiescent on the floods that show
Her beauteous form reflected clear below,
While airs impregnated with incense play
Around her, fanning light her streamers gay ;
So thou, with sails how swift ! hast reached the shore,
“ Where tempests never beat nor billows roar,” *And thy loved consort on the dangerous tide
Of life long since has anchored by thy side.
But me, scarce hoping to attain that rest,
Always from port withheld, always distressed—
Me howling blasts drive devious, tempest toss,
Sails ripped, seams opening wide, and compass lost,
And day by day some current's thwarting force
Sets me more distant from a prosperous course.
Yet, oh, the thought that thou art safe, and he !

* Garth.

That thought is joy, arrive what may to me.
 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth
 From loins enthroned and rulers of the earth ;
 But higher far my proud pretensions rise—
 The son of parents passed into the skies !
 And now, farewell—Time unrevoked has run
 His wonted course, yet what I wished is done.
 By contemplation's help, not sought in vain,
 I seem to have lived my childhood o'er again ;
 To have renewed the joys that once were mine,
 Without the sin of violating thine :
 And, while the wings of Fancy still are free,
 And I can view this mimic show of thee,
 Time has but half succeeded in his theft—
 Thyself removed, thy power to soothe me left.

THE POPLAR FIELD

THE poplars are felled ; farewell to the shade,
 And the whispering sound of the cool colonnade !
 The winds play no longer and sing in the leaves,
 Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives.

Twelve years have elapsed since I last took a view
 Of my favourite field, and the bank where they grew ;
 And now in the grass behold they are laid,
 And the tree is my seat that once lent me a shade !

The blackbird has fled to another retreat,
 Where the hazels afford him a screen from the heat,
 And the scene where his melody charmed me before
 Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more.

My fugitive years are all hastening away,
 And I must ere long lie as lowly as they,
 With a turf on my breast, and a stone at my head,
 Ere another such grove shall arise in its stead.

'Tis a sight to engage me, if anything can,
To muse on the perishing pleasures of man ;
Though his life be a dream, his enjoyments, I see,
Have a being less durable even than he.*

EPITAPH ON A HARE

HERE lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue,
Nor swifter greyhound follow,
Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew,
Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo ;

Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild Jack hare.

Though duly from my hand he took
His pittance every night,
He did it with a jealous look,
And, when he could, would bite.

His diet was of wheaten bread,
And milk, and oats, and straw ;
Thistles, or lettuces instead,
With sand to scour his maw.

On twigs of hawthorn he regaled,
On pippins' russet peel,
And, when his juicy salads failed,
Sliced carrot pleased him well.

* Note to Ed. of 1803. Mr. Cowper afterwards altered this last stanza in the following manner :

The change both my heart and my fancy employs,
I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys ;
Short-lived as we are, yet our pleasures, we see,
Have a still shorter date, and die sooner than we.

A Turkey carpet was his lawn,
 Whereon he loved to bound,
 To skip and gambol like a fawn,
 And swing his rump around.

His frisking was at evening hours,
 For then he lost his fear,
 But most before approaching showers,
 Or when a storm drew near.

Eight years and five round-rolling moons
 He thus saw steal away,
 Dozing out all his idle noons,
 And every night at play.

I kept him for his humour's sake,
 For he would oft beguile
 My heart of thoughts that made it ache,
 And force me to a smile.

But now beneath this walnut shade
 He finds his long last home,
 And waits, in snug concealment laid,
 Till gentler Puss shall come.

He, still more agèd, feels the shocks
 From which no care can save,
 And, partner once of Tiney's box,
 Must soon partake his grave.

EPITAPHIUM ALTERUM

Hic etiam jacet,
 Qui totum novennium vixit,
 Puss.

Siste paulisper,
Qui præteriturus es,
Et tecum sic reputa—
Hunc neque canis venaticus,
Nec plumbum missile,
Nec laqueus,
Nec imbræ nimii,
Confecere :
Tamen mortuus est—
Et moriar ego.

THE COLUBRIAD

CLOSE by the threshold of a door nailed fast
Three kittens sat ; each kitten looked aghast.
I, passing swift and inattentive by,
At the three kittens cast a careless eye ;
Not much concerned to know what they did there ;
Not deeming kittens worth a poet's care.
But presently a loud and furious hiss
Caused me to stop, and to exclaim, " What's this ? "
When lo ! upon the threshold met my view,
With head erect, and eyes of fiery hue,
A viper, long as Count de Grasse's queue.
Forth from his head his forked tongue he throws,
Darting it full against a kitten's nose ;
Who having never seen, in field or house,
The like, sat still and silent as a mouse ;
Only projecting, with attention due,
Her whiskered face, she asked him, " Who are you ? "
On to the hall went I, with pace not slow,
But swift as lightning, for a long Dutch hoe :
With which well armed I hastened to the spot,
To find the viper, but I found him not.
And turning up the leaves and shrubs around,
Found only that he was not to be found.
But still the kittens, sitting as before,

Sat watching close the bottom of the door.
 "I hope," said I, "the villain I would kill
 Has slipped between the door and the door-sill ;
 And if I make despatch, and follow hard,
 No doubt but I shall find him in the yard : "
 For long ere now it should have been rehearsed,
 'Twas in the garden that I found him first.
 E'en there I found him, there the full-grown cat,
 His head, with velvet paw, did gently pat ;
 As curious as the kittens erst had been
 To learn what this phenomenon might mean.
 Filled with heroic ardour at the sight,
 And fearing every moment he would bite,
 And rob our household of our only cat
 That was of age to combat with a rat,
 With outstretched hoe I slew him at the door,
 And taught him NEVER TO COME THERE NO MORE.

Aug. 1782.

ON THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE

WRITTEN WHEN THE NEWS ARRIVED

To the march in "Scipio"

TOLL for the brave !
 The brave that are no more !
 All sunk beneath the wave,
 Fast by their native shore !

Eight hundred of the brave,
 Whose courage well was tried,
 Had made the vessel heel,
 And laid her on her side.

A land-breeze shook the shrouds,
 And she was overset ;
 Down went the Royal George,
 With all her crew complete.

Toll for the brave !

Brave Kempenfelt is gone ;
His last sea-fight is fought ;
His work of glory done.

It was not in the battle ;
No tempest gave the shock ;
She sprang no fatal leak ;
She ran upon no rock.

His sword was in its sheath ;
His fingers held the pen,
When Kempenfelt went down
With twice four hundred men.

Weigh the vessel up,
Once dreaded by our foes !
And mingle with our cup
The tears that England owes.

Her timbers yet are sound,
And she may float again
Full charged with England's thunder,
And plough the distant main.

But Kempenfelt is gone,
His victories are o'er ;
And he and his eight hundred
Shall plough the wave no more.

Sept. 1782.

TO THE IMMORTAL MEMORY OF THE HALIBUT

ON WHICH I DINED THIS DAY, MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1784

WHERE hast thou floated ? in what seas pursued
Thy pastime ? When wast thou an egg new spawned,
Lost in the immensity of ocean's waste ?
Roar as they might, the overbearing winds

That rocked the deep, thy cradle, thou wast safe—
 And in thy minikin and embryo state,
 Attached to the firm leaf of some salt weed,
 Didst outlive tempests, such as wrung and racked
 The joints of many a stout and gallant bark,
 And whelmed them in the unexplored abyss.
 Indebted to no magnet and no chart,
 Nor under guidance of the polar fire,
 Thou wast a voyager on many coasts,
 Grazing at large in meadows submarine,
 Where flat Batavia, just emerging, peeps
 Above the brine,—where Caledonia's rocks
 Beat back the surge,—and where Hibernia shoots
 Her wondrous causeway far into the main.
 Wherever thou hast fed, thou little thought'st,
 And I not more, that I should feed on thee.
 Peace, therefore, and good health, and much good fish,
 To him who sent thee ! and success, as oft
 As it descends into the billowy gulf,
 To the same drag that caught thee !—Fare thee well !
 Thy lot thy brethren of the slimy fin
 Would envy, could they know that thou wast doomed
 To feed a bard, and to be praised in verse.

EPITAPH ON DR. JOHNSON

HERE Johnson lies, a sage by all allowed,
 Whom to have bred may well make England proud
 Whose prose was eloquence, by wisdom taught,
 The graceful vehicle of virtuous thought ;
 Whose verse may claim, grave, masculine, and strong,
 Superior praise to the mere poet's song ;
 Who many a noble gift from Heaven possessed,
 And faith at last, alone worth all the rest.
 O man, immortal by a double prize,
 By fame on earth, by glory in the skies !

Jan. 1785.

THE RETIRED CAT

A POET'S cat, sedate and grave
As poet well could wish to have,
Was much addicted to inquire
For nooks to which she might retire,
And where, secure as mouse in chink,
She might repose, or sit and think.
I know not where she caught the trick,—
Nature perhaps herself had cast her
In such a mould PHILOSOPHIQUE,
Or else she learned it of her master.
Sometimes ascending, debonair,
An apple-tree, or lofty pear,
Lodged with convenience in the fork,
She watched the gardener at his work ;
Sometimes her ease and solace sought
In an old empty watering-pot ;
There, wanting nothing save a fan
To seem some nymph in her sedan,
Apparelled in exactest sort,
And ready to be borne to court.

But love of change, it seems, has place
Not only in our wiser race ;
Cats also feel, as well as we,
That passion's force, and so did she.
Her climbing, she began to find,
Exposed her too much to the wind,
And the old utensil of tin
Was cold and comfortless within :
She therefore wished instead of those
Some place of more serene repose,
Where neither cold might come, nor air
Too rudely wanton with her hair,
And sought it in the likeliest mode
Within her master's snug abode.

A drawer, it chanced, at bottom lined
 With linen of the softest kind,
 With such as merchants introduce
 From India, for the ladies' use—
 A drawer impending o'er the rest,
 Half open in the topmost chest,
 Of depth enough, and none to spare,
 Invited her to slumber there ;
 Puss with delight beyond expression
 Surveyed the scene, and took possession.
 Recumbent at her ease ere long,
 And lulled by her own humdrum song,
 She left the cares of life behind,
 And slept as she would sleep her last,
 When in came, housewifely inclined,
 The chambermaid, and shut it fast,
 By no malignity impelled,
 But all unconscious whom it held.

Awakened by the shock, cried Puss,
 " Was ever cat attended thus !
 The open drawer was left, I see,
 Merely to prove a nest for me.
 For soon as I was well composed,
 Then came the maid, and it was closed.
 How smooth these 'kerchiefs, and how sweet !
 Oh, what a delicate retreat !
 I will resign myself to rest
 Till Sol, declining in the west,
 Shall call to supper, when, no doubt,
 Susan will come and let me out."

The evening came, the sun descended,
 And puss remained still unattended.
 The night rolled tardily away,
 (With her indeed 'twas never day.)
 The sprightly morn her course renewed,
 The evening gray again ensued,
 And puss came into mind no more
 Than if entombed the day before.

With hunger pinched, and pinched for room,
She now presaged approaching doom,
Nor slept a single wink, or purred,
Conscious of jeopardy incurred.

That night, by chance, the poet watching,
Heard an inexplicable scratching ;
His noble heart went pit-a-pat,
And to himself he said—“ What’s that ? ”
He drew the curtain at his side,
And forth he peeped, but nothing spied ;
Yet, by his ear directed, guessed
Something imprisoned in the chest,
And, doubtful what, with prudent care
Resolved it should continue there.
At length, a voice which well he knew,
A long and melancholy mew,
Saluting his poetic ears,
Consoled him, and dispelled his fears ;
He left his bed, he trod the floor,
He ’gan in haste the drawers explore,
The lowest first, and without stop
The rest in order to the top ;
For ’tis a truth well known to most,
That whatsoever thing is lost,
We seek it, ere it come to light,
In every cranny but the right.
Forth skipped the cat, not now replete
As erst with airy self-conceit,
Nor in her own fond apprehension
A theme for all the world’s attention,
But modest, sober, cured of all
Her notions hyperbolical,
And wishing for a place of rest
Anything rather than a chest.
Then stepped the poet into bed,
With this reflection in his head :

MORAL

Beware of too sublime a sense
 Of your own worth and consequence.
 The man who dreams himself so great,
 And his importance of such weight,
 That all around in all that's done
 Must move and act for him alone,
 Will learn in school of tribulation
 The folly of his expectation.

YARDLEY OAK

SURVIVOR sole, and hardly such, of all
 That once lived here, thy brethren!—at my birth
 (Since which I number threescore winters past)
 A shattered veteran, hollow-trunked perhaps,
 As now, and with excoriare forks deform,
 Relics of ages!—could a mind, imbued
 With truth from Heaven, created thing adore,
 I might with reverence kneel and worship thee.

It seems idolatry with some excuse,
 When our forefather Druids on their oaks
 Imagined sanctity. The conscience, yet
 Unpurified by an authentic act
 Of amnesty, the meed of blood divine,
 Loved not the light, but, gloomy, into gloom
 Of thickest shades, like Adam after taste
 Of fruit proscribed, as to a refuge, fled.

Thou wast a bauble once; a cup and ball,
 Which babes might play with; and the thievish jay,
 Seeking her food, with ease might have purloined
 The auburn nut that held thee, swallowing down
 Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs,
 And all thine embryo vastness, at a gulp.
 But fate thy growth decreed; autumnal rains

Beneath thy parent tree mellowed the soil
Designed thy cradle ; and a skipping deer,
With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe, prepared
The soft receptacle, in which, secure,
Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.

So fancy dreams. Disprove it, if ye can,
Ye reasoners broad awake, whose busy search
Of argument, employed too oft amiss,
Sifts half the pleasures of short life away !

Thou fell'st mature ; and in the loamy clod
Swelling with vegetative force instinct
Didst burst thine egg, as theirs the fabled Twins,
Now stars ; two lobes, protruding, paired exact ;
A leaf succeeded, and another leaf,
And, all the elements thy puny growth
Fostering propitious, thou becamest a twig.

Who lived when thou wast such ? Oh, couldst thou
speak,

As in Dodona once thy kindred trees
Oracular, I would not curious ask
The future, best unknown, but at thy mouth
Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past.

By thee I might correct, erroneous oft,
The clock of history, facts and events
Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts
Recovering, and misstated setting right—
Desperate attempt, till trees shall speak again !

Time made thee what thou wast, king of the woods,
And Time hath made thee what thou art—a cave
For owls to roost in. Once thy spreading boughs
O'erhung the champaign ; and the numerous flocks
That grazed it stood beneath that ample cope
Uncrowded, yet safe-sheltered from the storm.
No flock frequents thee now. Thou hast outlived
Thy popularity, and art become
(Unless verse rescue thee awhile) a thing
Forgotten, as the foliage of thy youth.

While thus through all the stages thou hast pushed

Of treeship—first a seedling, hid in grass ;
 Then twig ; then sapling ; and, as century rolled
 Slow after century, a giant-bulk
 Of girth enormous, with moss-cushioned root
 Upheaved above the soil, and sides embossed
 With prominent wens globose,—till at the last
 The rottenness, which Time is charged to inflict
 On other mighty ones, found also thee.

What exhibitions various hath the world
 Witnessed, of mutability in all
 That we account most durable below !
 Change is the diet on which all subsist,
 Created changeable, and change at last
 Destroys them. Skies uncertain, now the heat
 Transmitting cloudless, and the solar beam
 Now quenching in a boundless sea of clouds,—
 Calm and alternate storm, moisture and drought,
 Invigorate by turns the springs of life
 In all that live, plant, animal, and man,
 And in conclusion mar them. Nature's threads,
 Fine passing thought, even in her coarsest works,
 Delight in agitation, yet sustain
 The force that agitates, not unimpaired :
 But, worn by frequent impulse, to the cause
 Of their best tone their dissolution owe.

Thought cannot spend itself, comparing still
 The great and little of thy lot, thy growth
 From almost nullity into a state
 Of matchless grandeur, and declension thence,
 Slow, into such magnificent decay.
 Time was when, settling on thy leaf, a fly
 Could shake thee to the root—and time has been
 When tempest could not. At thy firmest age
 Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents,
 That might have ribbed the sides and planked the deck
 Of some flagged admiral ; and tortuous arms,
 The shipwright's darling treasure, didst present
 To the four-quartered winds, robust and bold,

Warped into tough knee-timber,* many a load !
But the axe spared thee. In those thrif tier days
Oaks fell not, hewn by thousands, to supply
The bottomless demands of contest waged ,
For senatorial honours. Thus to Time
The task was left to whittle thee away
With his sly scythe, whose ever-nibbling edge,
Noiseless, an atom, and an atom more,
Disjoining from the rest, has, unobserved,
Achieved a labour, which had, far and wide,
By man performed, made all the forest ring.

Embowelled now, and of thy ancient self
Possessing nought but the scooped rind,—that seems
A huge throat calling to the clouds for drink,
Which it would give in rivulets to thy root,—
Thou temptest none, but rather much' forbiddest
The feller's toil, which thou couldst ill requite.
Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,
A quarry of stout spurs and knotted fangs,
Which, crooked into a thousand whimsies, clasp
The stubborn soil, and hold thee still erect.

So stands a kingdom, whose foundation yet
Fails not, in virtue and in wisdom laid,
Though all the superstructure, by the tooth
Pulverized of venality, a shell
Stands now, and semblance only of itself !

Thine arms have left thee. Winds have rent them off
Long since, and rovers of the forest wild
With bow and shaft have burnt them. Some have left
A splintered stump, bleached to a snowy white :
And some memorial none, where once they grew.
Yet life still lingers in thee, and puts forth
Proof not contemptible of what she can,
Even where death predominates. The Spring
Finds thee not less alive to her sweet force

* Knee-timber is found in the crooked arms of oak, which, by reason
of their distortion, are easily adjusted to the angle formed where the
deck and the ship's sides meet.

Than yonder upstarts of the neighbouring wood,
So much thy juniors, who their birth received
Half a millennium since the date of thine.

But since, although well qualified by age
To teach, no spirit dwells in thee, nor voice
May be expected from thee, seated here
On thy distorted root, with hearers none,
Or prompter, save the scene, I will perform
Myself the oracle, and will discourse
In my own ear such matter as I may.

One man alone, the father of us all,
Drew not his life from woman; never gazed,
With mute unconsciousness of what he saw,
On all around him; learned not by degrees,
Nor owed articulation to his ear;
But moulded by his Maker into man
At once, upstood intelligent, surveyed
All creatures, with precision understood
Their purport, uses, properties; assigned
To each his name significant, and, filled
With love and wisdom, rendered back to Heaven
In praise harmonious the first air he drew.
He was excused the penalties of dull
Minority. No tutor charged his hand
With the thought-tracing quill, or tasked his mind
With problems. History, not wanted yet,
Leaned on her elbow, watching Time, whose course,
Eventful, should supply her with a theme.

* * * * *

1791.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE

WHICH THE AUTHOR HEARD SING ON
NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1792

WHENCE is it, that amazed I hear
From yonder withered spray,

This foremost morn of all the year,
The melody of May?

And why, since thousands would be proud
Of such a favour shown,
Am I selected from the crowd,
To witness it alone?

Sing'st thou, sweet Philomel, to me,
For that I also long
Have practised in the groves like thee,
Though not like thee, in song?

Or sing'st thou rather, under force
Of some divine command,
Commissioned to presage a course
Of happier days at hand?

Thrice welcome then! for many a long
And joyless year have I,
As thou to-day, put forth my song
Beneath a wintry sky.

But thee no wintry skies can harm,
Who only need'st to sing,
To make even January charm,
And every season Spring.

1792.

EPITAPH ON A FREE BUT TAME REDBREAST

A FAVOURITE OF MISS SALLY HURDIS

THESE are not dew-drops, these are tears,
And tears by Sally shed
For absent Robin, who she fears,
With too much cause, is dead.

Poems of Cowper

One morn he came not to her hand
 As he was wont to come,
 And, on her finger perched, to stand
 Picking his breakfast-crumb.

Alarmed she called him, and perplext
 She sought him, but in vain ;
 That day he came not, nor the next,
 Nor ever came again.

She therefore raised him here a tomb,
 Though where he fell, or how,
 None knows, so secret was his doom,
 Nor where he moulders now.

Had half a score of coxcombs died
 In social Robin's stead,
 Poor Sally's tears had soon been dried,
 Or haply never shed.

But Bob was neither rudely bold
 Nor spiritlessly tame,
 Nor was, like theirs, his bosom cold,
 But always in a flame.

March, 1792.

EPITAPH ON "FOP"

A DOG BELONGING TO LADY THROCKMORTON

THOUGH once a puppy, and though Fop by name,
 Here moulders one whose bones some honour claim ;
 No sycophant, although of spaniel race,
 And though no hound, a martyr to the chase.
 Ye squirrels, rabbits, leverets, rejoice !
 Your haunts no longer echo to his voice ;

This record of his fate exulting view,
He died worn out with vain pursuit of you.

" Yes "—the indignant shade of Fop replies—
" And worn with vain pursuit man also dies."

August 1792.

ON A SPANIEL, CALLED " BEAU," KILLING A YOUNG BIRD

A SPANIEL, Beau, that fares like you,
Well fed, and at his ease,
Should wiser be than to pursue
Each trifle that he sees.

But you have killed a tiny bird
Which flew not till to-day,
Against my orders, whom you heard
Forbidding you the prey.

Nor did you kill that you might eat
And ease a doggish pain ;
For him, though chased with furious heat,
You left where he was slain.

Nor was he of the thievish sort,
Or one whom blood allures,
But innocent was all his sport
Whom you have torn for yours.

My dog ! what remedy remains,
Since, teach you all I can,
I see you, after all my pains,
So much resemble man ?

July 15, 1793.

BEAU'S REPLY

SIR, when I flew to seize the bird
 In spite of your command,
 A louder voice than yours I heard,
 And harder to withstand.

You cried "Forbear!"—but in my breast
 A mightier cried "Proceed!"—
 'Twas Nature, sir, whose strong behest
 Impelled me to the deed.

Yet much as Nature I respect,
 I ventured once to break
 (As you perhaps may recollect)
 Her precept for your sake;

And when your linnet on a day,
 Passing his prison door,
 Had fluttered all his strength away,
 And panting pressed the floor,

Well knowing him a sacred thing,
 Not destined to my tooth,
 I only kissed his ruffled wing,
 And licked the feathers smooth.

Let my obedience then excuse
 My disobedience now,
 Nor some reproof yourself refuse
 From your aggrieved Bow-wow;

If killing birds be such a crime
 (Which I can hardly see),
 What think you, sir, of killing Time
 With verse addressed to me?

ON OBSERVING SOME NAMES OF
LITTLE NOTERECORDED IN THE
“BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA”

OH, fond attempt to give a deathless lot
To names ignoble, born to be forgot !
In vain, recorded in historic page,
They court the notice of a future age :
Those twinkling tiny lustres of the land
Drop one by one from Fame's neglecting hand ;
Lethæan gulfs receive them as they fall,
And dark oblivion soon absorbs them all.

So when a child (as playful children use)
Has burnt to tinder a stale last-year's news,
The flame extinct, he views the roving fire—
There goes my lady, and there goes the squire,
There goes the parson, oh illustrious spark !
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk !

TO MARY

THE twentieth year is well-nigh past,
Since first our sky was overcast ;
Ah, would that this might be the last !
 My Mary !

Thy spirits have a fainter flow,
I see thee daily weaker grow ;
'Twas my distress that brought thee low,
 My Mary !

Poems of Cowper

Thy needles, once a shining store,
 For my sake restless heretofore,
 Now rust disused, and shine no more,
 My Mary !

For though thou gladly wouldest fulfil
 The same kind office for me still,
 Thy sight now seconds not thy will,
 My Mary !

But well thou playedst the housewife's part,
 And all thy threads with magic art
 Have wound themselves about this heart,
 My Mary !

Thy indistinct expressions seem
 Like language uttered in a dream ;
 Yet me they charm, whate'er the theme,
 My Mary !

Thy silver locks, once auburn bright,
 Are still more lovely in my sight
 Than golden beams of orient light,
 My Mary

For, could I view nor them nor thee,
 What sight worth seeing could I see ?
 The sun would rise in vain for me,
 My Mary !

Partakers of thy sad decline,
 Thy hands their little force resign ;
 Yet, gently prest, press gently mine,
 My Mary !

Such feebleness of limbs thou provest,
 That now at every step thou movest
 Upheld by two, yet still thou lovest,
 My Mary !

And still to love, though prest with ill,
In wintry age to feel no chill,
With me is to be lovely still,

My Mary !

But ah ! by constant heed I know,
How oft the sadness that I show
Transforms thy smiles to looks of woe,
My Mary !

And should my future lot be cast
With much resemblance of the past,
Thy worn-out heart will break at last,

My Mary

Autumn of 1793.

THE CASTAWAY

OBSCUREST night involved the sky,
The Atlantic billows roared,
When such a destined wretch as I,
Washed headlong from on board,
Of friends, of hope, of all bereft,
His floating home for ever left.

No braver chief could Albion boast
Than he with whom he went,
Nor ever ship left Albion's coast
With warmer wishes sent.
He loved them both, but both in vain,
Nor him beheld, nor her again.

Not long beneath the whelming brine,
Expert to swim, he lay ;
Nor soon he felt his strength decline,
Or courage die away ;
But waged with death a lasting strife,
Supported by despair of life.

Poems of Cowper

He shouted : nor his friends had failed
 To check the vessel's course,
 But so the furious blast prevailed,
 That, pitiless perforce,
 They left their outcast mate behind,
 And scudded still before the wind.

Some succour yet they could afford ;
 And such as storms allow,
 The cask, the coop, the floated cord,
 Delayed not to bestow.
 But he (they knew) nor ship nor shore,
 Whate'er they gave, should visit more.

Nor, cruel as it seemed, could he
 Their haste himself condemn,
 Aware that flight, in such a sea,
 Alone could rescue them ;
 Yet bitter felt it still to die
 Deserted, and his friends so nigh.

He long survives, who lives an hour
 In ocean, self-upheld ;
 And so long he, with unspent power,
 His destiny repelled ;
 And ever, as the minutes flew,
 Entreated help, or cried "Adieu!" .

At length, his transient respite past,
 His comrades, who before
 Had heard his voice in every blast,
 Could catch the sound no more ;
 For then, by toil subdued, he drank
 The stifling wave, and then he sank.

No poet wept him ; but the page
 Of narrative sincere,

That tells his name, his worth, his age,
Is wet with Anson's tear :
And tears by bards or heroes shed
Alike immortalize the dead.

I therefore purpose not, or dream,
Descanting on his fate,
To give the melancholy theme
A more enduring date :
But misery still delights to trace
Its semblance in another's case.

No voice divine the storm allayed,
No light propitious shone,
When, snatched from all effectual aid,
We perished, each alone :
But I beneath a rougher sea,
And whelmed in deeper gulfs than he.

March 20, 1799.

AN EPISTLE TO ROBERT LLOYD, ESQ.

'Tis not that I design to rob
Thee of thy birthright, gentle Bob,
For thou art born sole heir and single
Of dear Mat Prior's easy jingle ;
Nor that I mean, while thus I knit
My threadbare sentiments together,
To show my genius or my wit,
When God and you know I have neither ;
Or such, as might be better shown
By letting poetry alone.

'Tis not with either of these views
That I presume to address the Muse :
But to divert a fierce banditti
(Sworn foes to every thing that's witty),

That, with a black infernal train,
 Make cruel inroads in my brain,
 And daily threaten to drive thence
 My little garrison of sense :
 The fierce banditti which I mean,
 Are gloomy thoughts led on by Spleen.
 Then there's another reason yet,
 Which is, that I may fairly quit
 The debt which justly became due
 The moment when I heard from you :
 And you might grumble, crony mine,
 If paid in any other coin ;
 Since twenty sheets of lead, God knows,
 (I would say twenty sheets of prose,)
 Can ne'er be deemed worth half so much
 As one of gold, and yours was such.
 Thus the preliminaries settled,
 I fairly find myself pitch-kettled ;
 And cannot see, though few see better,
 How I shall hammer out a letter.

First, for a thought—since all agree—
 A thought—I have it—let me see—
 'Tis gone again—plague on't ! I thought
 I had it—but I have it not.
 Dame Gurton thus, and Hodge her son,
 That useful thing, her needle, gone,
 Rake well the cinders, sweep the floor,
 And sift the dust behind the door ;
 While eager Hodge beholds the prize
 In old grimalkin's glaring eyes ;
 And Gammer finds it on her knees
 In every shining straw she sees.
 This simile were apt enough,
 But I've another, critic-proof.
 The virtuoso thus at noon,
 Broiling beneath a July sun,
 The gilded butterfly pursues
 O'er hedge and ditch, through gaps and mews,

And after many a vain essay
 To captivate the tempting prey,
 Gives him at length the lucky pat,
 And has him safe beneath his hat :
 Then lifts it gently from the ground ;
 But ah ! 'tis lost as soon as found ;
 Culprit his liberty regains ;
 Flits out of sight and mocks his pains.
 The sense was dark, 'twas therefore fit
 With simile to illustrate it ;
 But as too much obscures the sight,
 As often as too little light,
 We have our similes cut short,
 For matters of more grave import.
 That Matthew's numbers run with ease
 Each man of common sense agrees ;
 All men of common sense allow,
 That Robert's lines are easy too ;
 Where then the preference shall we place,
 Or how do justice in this case ?
 " Matthew," says Fame, " with endless pains
 Smoothed and refined the meanest strains,
 Nor suffered one ill-chosen rhyme
 To escape him at the idlest time ;
 And thus o'er all a lustre cast,
 That while the language lives shall last."
 " An't please your ladyship," quoth I,
 (For 'tis my business to reply,)
 " Sure so much labour, so much toil,
 Bespeak at least a stubborn soil.
 Theirs be the laurel-wreath decreed,
 Who both write well and write full speed ;
 Who throw their Helicon about
 As freely as a conduit spout !
 Friend Robert, thus like *chien scavant*,
 Lets fall a poem *en passant*,
 Nor needs his genuine ore refine ;
 'Tis ready polished from the mine."

TO DELIA

ME to whatever state the gods assign,
Believe, my love, whatever state be mine,
Ne'er shall my breast one anxious sorrow know,
Ne'er shall my heart confess a real woe,
If to thy share Heaven's choicest blessings fall,
As thou hast virtue to deserve them all.
Yet vain, alas ! that idle hope would be
That builds on happiness remote from thee.
Oh ! may thy charms, whate'er our fate decrees.
Please, as they must, but let them only please—
Not like the sun with equal influence shine,
Nor warm with transport any heart but mine.
Ye who from wealth the ill-grounded title boast
To claim whatever beauty charms you most ;
Ye sons of fortune, who consult alone
Her parents' will, regardless of her own,
Know that a love like ours, a generous flame,
No wealth can purchase, and no power reclaim.
The soul's affection can be only given
Free, unextorted, as the grace of Heaven.

Is there whose faithful bosom can endure
Pangs fierce as mine, nor ever hope a cure ?
Who sighs in absence of the dear-loved maid,
Nor summons once Indifference to his aid ?
Who can, like me, the nice resentment prove,
The thousand soft disquietudes of love ;
The trivial strifes that cause a real pain ;
The real bliss when reconciled again ?
Let him alone dispute the real prize,
And read his sentence in my Delia's eyes ;
There shall he read all gentleness and truth,
But not himself, the dear distinguished youth ;
Pity for him perhaps they may express—
Pity, that will but heighten his distress.

But, wretched rival ! he must sigh to see
The sprightlier rays of love directed all to me. . .

And thou, dear Antidote of every pain
Which fortune can inflict, or love ordain,
Since early love has taught thee to despise
What the world's worthless votaries only prize,
Believe, my love ! no less the generous god
Rules in my breast, his ever blest abode ;
There has he driven each gross desire away,
Directing every wish and every thought to thee.
Then can I ever leave my Delia's arms,
A slave, devoted to inferior charms ?
Can e'er my soul her reason so disgrace ?
For what blest minister of heavenly race
Would quit that heaven to find a happier place ?

LAST STANZAS TO DELIA

HOPE, like the short-lived ray that gleams awhile
Through wintry skies, upon the frozen waste,
Cheers e'en the face of Misery to a smile ;
But soon the momentary pleasure's past.

How oft, my Delia, since our last farewell
(Years that have rolled since that distressful hour),
Grieved I have said, when most our hopes prevail,
Our promised happiness is least secure.

Oft I have thought the scene of troubles closed,
And hoped once more to gaze upon your charms ;
As oft some dire mischance has interposed,
And snatched the expected blessing from my arms.

The seaman thus, his shattered vessel lost,
Still vainly strives to shun the threatening death ;
And while he thinks to gain the friendly coast,
And drops his feet, and feels the sands beneath,

Borne by the wave steep-sloping from the shore,
 •• Back to the inclement deep, again he beats
 The surge aside, and seems to tread secure ;
 And now the refluent wave his baffled toil defeats.

Had you, my love, forbade me to pursue
 My fond attempt ; disdainfully retired,
 And with proud scorn compelled me to subdue
 The ill-fated passion by yourself inspired ;

Then haply to some distant spot removed,
 Hopeless to gain, unwilling to molest
 With fond entreaties whom I dearly loved,
 Despair or absence had redeemed my rest.

But now, sole partner in my Delia's heart,
 Yet doomed far off in exile to complain,
 Eternal absence cannot ease my smart,
 And Hope subsists but to prolong my pain.

Oh then, kind Heaven, be this my latest breath !
 Here end my life, or make it worth my care ;
 Absence from whom we love is worse than death,
 And frustrate hope severer than despair.

AN ODE

SECUNDUM ARTEM

I

SHALL I begin with *Ah*, or *Oh*?
 Be sad? *Oh!* yes. Be glad? *Ah!* no.
 Light subjects suit not grave Pindaric ode,
 Which walks in metre down the Strophic road.
 But let the sober matron wear
 Her own mechanic sober air :

*Ah me ! ill suits, alas ! the sprightly jig,
Long robes of ermine, or Sir Cloudesley's wig.*
 Come, placid Dullness, gently come,
 And all my faculties benumb ;
 Let thought turn exile, while the vacant mind
 To trickie words and pretty phrase confined,
 Pumping for trim description's art,
 To win the ear, neglects the heart.
 So shall thy sister Taste's peculiar sons,
 Lineal descendants from the Goths and Huns,
 Struck with the true and grand sublime
 Of *rhythm* converted into *rime*,
 Court the quaint Muse, and con her lessons o'er,
 When sleep the sluggish waves by Granta's shore :
 There shall each poet share and trim,
 Stretch, cramp, or lop the verse's limb,
 While rebel Wit beholds them with disdain,
 And Fancy flies aloft, nor heeds their servile chain.

2

O Fancy, bright aërial maid !
 Where have thy vagrant footsteps strayed ?
 For, *Ah !* I miss thee 'midst thy wonted haunt
 Since silent now the enthusiastic chaunt,
 Which erst like frenzy rolled along,
 Driven by the impetuous tide of song ;
 Rushing secure where native genius bore,
 Not cautious coasting by the shelving shore.
 Hail to the sons of modern Rime,
 Mechanic dealers in sublime,
 Whose lady Muse full wantonly is drest,
 In light expression quaint, and tinsel vest,
 Where swelling epithets are laid
 (*Art's ineffectual parade*)
 As varnish on the cheek of harlot light ;
 The rest, thin sown with profit or delight,

But ill compares with ancient song,
 Where Genius pour'd its flood along ;
 Yet such is Art's presumptuous idle claim,
 She marshals out the way to modern fame ;
 From Grecian fable's pompous lore
 Description's studied, glittering store,
 Smooth, soothing sounds, and sweet alternate rime,
 Clinking, like change of bells, in tinkle tangle chime.

3

The lark shall soar in every Ode,
 With flowers of light description strewed ;
 And sweetly, warbling Philomel, shall flow
 Thy soothing sadness in mechanic woe.
 Trim epithets shall spread their gloss,
 While every cell's o'ergrown with moss :
 Here oaks shall rise in chains of ivy bound,
 There mouldering stones o'erspread the rugged ground.
 Here forests brown, and azure hills,
 There babbling fonts, and prattling rills ;
 Here some gay river floats in crispèd streams,
 While the bright sun now gilds his morning beams,
 Or sinking on his Thetis' breast,
 Drives in description down the west.
 Oh let me boast, with pride-becoming skill,
 I crown the summit of Parnassus' hill :
 While Taste and Genius shall dispense,
 And sound shall triumph over sense ;
 O'er the gay mead with curious steps I'll stray ;
 And, like the bee, steal all the sweets away ;
 Extract its beauty, and its power,
 From every new poetic flower,
 And sweets collected may a wreath compose,
 To bind the poet's brow, or please the critic's nose.

LINES WRITTEN UNDER THE
INFLUENCE OF DELIRIUM ..

HATRED and vengeance,—my eternal portion
Scarce can endure delay of execution,—
Wait with impatient readiness to seize my
Soul in a moment.

Damned below Judas ; more abhorred than he was.
Who for a few pence sold his holy Master !
Twice-betrayed Jesus me, the last delinquent,
Deems the profanest.

Man disavows, and Deity disowns me,
Hell might afford my miseries a shelter ;
Therefore, Hell keeps her ever-hungry mouths all
Bolted against me.

Hard lot ! encompassed with a thousand dangers ;
Weary, faint, trembling with a thousand terrors,
I'm called, if vanquished ! to receive a sentence
Worse than Abiram's.

Him the vindictive rod of angry Justice
Sent quick and howling to the centre headlong ;
I, fed with judgment, in a fleshly tomb, am
Buried above ground.

THE END